

## **UNIT 3 第三单元**

### **PERIOD 3 第三阶段**

**1754 – 1800**

#### **KEY CONCEPTS 关键概念**

##### **KEY CONCEPT 3.1 关键概念 3.1**

British attempts to assert tighter control over its North American colonies and the colonial resolve to pursue self-government led to a colonial independence movement and the Revolutionary War.

英国试图加强对北美殖民地的控制，而殖民地人民则决心争取自治，最终导致了殖民地独立运动和独立战争。

##### **KEY CONCEPT 3.2 关键概念 3.2**

The American Revolution's democratic and republican ideals inspired new experiments with different forms of government.

美国革命的民主和共和理念激发了人们对不同政府形式的新尝试。

##### **KEY CONCEPT 3.3 关键概念 3.3**

Migration within North America and competition over resources, boundaries, and trade intensified conflicts among peoples and nations.

北美内部的人口迁移以及对资源、边界和贸易的竞争加剧了各民族和国家之间的冲突。

## **Chapter 6**

### **第六章**

#### **SEVERING TIES WITH GREAT BRITAIN**

##### **断绝与英国的关系**

**1754–1783**

##### **I. THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR**

**我 法国和印第安人战争**

。

##### **A.CONTEXT**

##### **A. 背景**

1.New France included Canada, the entire Mississippi River Valley and Louisiana. The French thus confined the British colonies to territory east of the Appalachians.

新法兰西包括加拿大、整个密西西比河流域和路易斯安那州。法国人由此将英国殖民地限制在阿巴拉契亚山脉以东的领土内。

2.The French and Indian War began as a struggle for control of the upper Ohio River Valley. The war was part of a wider contest between Great Britain and France in Europe known as the Seven Years' War.

2. 法国和印第安人战争的起因是争夺俄亥俄河上游流域的控制权。这场战争是英国和法国在欧洲进行的更大规模的战争——七年战争的一部分。

## **B.ALBANY PLAN OF UNION**

### **B. 奥尔巴尼联盟计划**

1.Promoted by Ben Franklin, the Albany Plan of Union called for the formation of a Grand Council of elected delegates that would oversee a common defense against French and Native American threats to frontier settlements.

1. 由本杰明·富兰克林推动的奥尔巴尼联合计划要求成立一个由选举产生的代表组成的大委员会，负责监督对边境定居点的共同防御，以抵御法国和美洲原住民的威胁。

2.Franklin' s famous "Join, or Die" cartoon dramatically illustrated the need for greater colonial unity.

2.富兰克林著名的“联合，否则灭亡”漫画生动地说明了加强殖民地团结的必要性。

3.The plan failed because colonial assemblies did not want to give up their autonomy. At the same time, the British feared that colonial unity would undermine their authority.

3. 该计划失败的原因是殖民地议会不愿放弃自治权。与此同时，英国担心殖民地的统一会削弱其权威。

## **C.WAR AND PEACE**

### **C. 战争与和平**

1.Great Britain won because the 1.2 million people in its thirteen colonies outnumbered the 75,000 inhabitants in New France.

1. 英国获胜是因为其13个殖民地的120万人口超过了新法兰西的7.5万居民。

2.The Treaty of Paris of 1763 ended French power in North America as Britain took title to Canada, Spanish Florida, and all the French lands east of the Mississippi River.

1763 年的《巴黎条约》结束了法国在北美的统治，英国获得了加拿大、西班牙佛罗里达以及密西西比河以东的所有法国土地的所有权。

## **D.IMPACT ON NATIVE AMERICANS**

### **D. 对美洲原住民的影响**

1.The French defeat left Native Americans in a vulnerable position by ending long-standing trade and military alliances. Native Americans could no longer negotiate favorable agreements by playing the French and English against each other.

法国的战败终结了美洲原住民长期以来的贸易和军事联盟，使他们的处境变得十分脆弱。 美洲原住民再也无法通过挑拨法国和英国之间的关系来达成对自己有利的协议。

2. Confident in their superior military position, the British withheld traditional gifts of guns, powder, and lead. Unwilling to submit to the British, Chief Pontiac turned anti-British animosity into an uprising designed to expel the unwanted Redcoats from Indian lands. The British finally suppressed Pontiac's warriors at a cost of over 2,000 lives.

由于英国人对自己的军事优势充满信心，他们拒绝向印第安人赠送传统的枪支、火药和铅弹。不愿屈服于英国人的统治，庞蒂亚克酋长将反英情绪转化为一场起义，旨在将不受欢迎的英国红衫军驱逐出印第安人的土地。最终，英国人镇压了庞蒂亚克的战士，造成两千多人丧生。

3. Hoping to avoid further conflict with the Native Americans, the British issued the Proclamation of 1763 prohibiting the colonists from settling west of the Appalachians. Land-hungry settlers ignored the Proclamation Line and soon poured into Kentucky.

3. 为了避免与美洲原住民发生进一步冲突，英国于1763年颁布了公告，禁止殖民者在阿巴拉契亚山脉以西定居。渴望土地的定居者无视公告的界限，很快涌入肯塔基州。

## E.TURNING POINTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY: THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

### E. 美国历史上的转折点：法国和印第安人战争

1. The victorious end to the war sparked strong feelings of colonial pride. Having supplied 20,000 soldiers and spent over 2 million pounds, the colonists viewed themselves as important and loyal partners of the British empire.

战争的胜利结束了，这激发了殖民地人民强烈的自豪感。殖民地人民提供了 2 万名士兵，花费了超过 200 万英镑，他们认为自己是英国帝国的重要而忠诚的伙伴。

2. While the British leaders also celebrated their glorious victory, the long war left Britain with a great empire and an enormous national debt that had doubled to 130 million pounds.

2. 虽然英国领导人也庆祝了他们的光荣胜利，但漫长的战争给英国留下了一个庞大的帝国和巨额国债，国债翻了一番，达到 1.3 亿英镑。

3. The looming financial crisis forced Britain's young and untested King George III and his first minister George Grenville to reassess their colonial policies. Grenville reached a fateful decision when he insisted that the colonies had to begin paying a fair share of the "costs of the empire."

迫在眉睫的金融危机迫使年轻且缺乏经验的英国国王乔治三世及其首相乔治·格伦维尔重新评估他们的殖民政策。格伦维尔做出了一个影响深远的决定，他坚持认为殖民地必须开始承担“帝国成本”中公平的份额。

***Do not overlook the French and Indian War. It has generated both short and long essay questions. For example, be sure you can explain why it was a turning point and how it affected relations with Native Americans.***

**不要忽视法国印第安战争。它曾引发过许多简答题和论述题。例如，务必解释清楚为什么这场战争是一个转折点，以及它如何影响了法国与美洲原住民的关系。**

## **II. THE STAMP ACT CRISIS, 1765–1766**

### **— 印花税法案危机，1765-1766年**

#### **A.BRITISH ACTION**

##### **A. 英国的行动**

1.Parliament passed the Stamp Act to raise revenue to help pay for British troops stationed in America.

1.议会通过了《印花税法》，以增加收入，帮助支付驻扎在美国的英国军队的费用。

2.The Stamp Act required a 1-shilling (about 25 cents) stamp on newspapers and playing cards, a 3-shilling stamp on legal documents, a 2-pound (about 10 dollars) stamp on college diplomas, and a 10-pound (about 50 dollars) stamp on a lawyer' s license.

2 《印花税法》规定，报纸和扑克牌需贴1先令（约25美分）的印花税票，法律文件需贴3先令的印花税票，大学文凭需贴2英镑（约10美元）的印花税票，律师执照需贴10英镑（约50美元）的印花税票。

#### **B.COLONIAL REACTION**

##### **B. 结肠反应**

1.Grenville did not expect opposition to the Stamp Act. He was wrong. Outraged colonial leaders insisted that only their provincial assemblies had the power to raise taxes.

格伦维尔没想到《印花税法》会遭到反对。他错了。愤怒的殖民地领导人坚持认为，只有各省议会才有权征税。

2.British leaders responded by arguing that Parliament was based upon a system of virtual representation in which each member of Parliament represented the interests of all Englishmen, including the colonists.

英国领导人回应说，议会是建立在虚拟代表制基础上的，每位议员都代表所有英国人的利益，包括殖民地居民的利益。

3.The colonists rejected virtual representation, arguing that as Englishmen they could only be taxed by their own elected representatives. Their defiant slogan, “No taxation without representation” succinctly summarized the colonial position.

3殖民者拒绝虚拟代表制，他们认为作为英国人，他们只能由自己选举产生的代表征税。他们那句充满反抗精神的口号“无代表不纳税”简洁地概括了殖民地的立场。

4.The colonists did more than shout slogans. In October 1765, nine colonies sent representatives to a Stamp Act Congress in New York City. This marked the first inter-colonial meeting since the Albany Congress. Unlike the earlier meeting, the Stamp Act Congress drafted a petition to Parliament and called for a boycott of imported British

goods.

4.殖民者们的行动远不止于高喊口号。1765年10月，九个殖民地派代表前往纽约市参加印花税法案大会。这是自奥尔巴尼大会以来首次殖民地间的会议。与之前的会议不同，印花税法案大会起草了一份递交议会的请愿书，呼吁抵制英国进口商品。

## C. PARLIAMENT RESPONDS

### C. 议会的回应

1.Parliament used the doctrine of virtual representation to rebut the colonial petition. But they could not ignore the boycott of British goods as exports fell by 15 percent.

议会运用虚拟代表制原则驳斥了殖民地的请愿书。但他们无法忽视对英国商品的抵制，因为出口下降了15%。

2.Pressed by angry merchants and their unemployed workers, Parliament rescinded the Stamp Act while also issuing a little-noticed Declaratory Act reasserting their authority over the colonies.

在愤怒的商人和失业工人的压力下，议会废除了印花税法，同时颁布了一项鲜为人知的宣言法案，重申了其对殖民地的权威。

## D. MAKING CONNECTIONS: BOYCOTTS

### D. 建立联系：抵制

1.The Stamp Act boycott proved to be a masterful tactic that future American protesters would not forget. Almost 200 years later, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., led a successful boycott to protest racial segregation on buses in Montgomery, Alabama. The colonists and the Montgomery protesters both successfully used their economic power to sustain a political protest.

1. 事实证明，抵制印花税法案是一项高明的策略，后世的美国抗议者对此记忆犹新。近200年后，马丁·路德·金博士领导了一场成功的抵制运动，抗议阿拉巴马州蒙哥马利市公交车上的种族隔离。殖民者和蒙哥马利抗议者都成功地利用了他们的经济实力来维持政治抗议。

2.The Stamp Act crisis did not galvanize a consensus to declare independence as Americans still remained loyal to King George. However, it did mark the beginning of an increasingly divisive dispute over the relationship between Parliament and the colonies.

2 《印花税法》危机并未促成宣布独立的共识，因为美国人仍然效忠于乔治国王。然而，它确实标志着议会与殖民地之间日益加剧的分裂性争端的开始。

## III.

## 三 THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION 通往革命之路

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### A. CONTEXT

#### A. 背景

1.No single event caused the American Revolution. Instead, it was precipitated by the cumulative effect of a series of British actions and colonial reactions.

美国革命并非由单一事件引发，而是由一系列英国行为和殖民地反应的累积效应所导致。

2.Before the French and Indian War, John Adams compared the thirteen colonies to “thirteen clocks” each of which kept its own time. However, the once divided colonies began to act in unison as a budget crisis escalated into a fateful dispute that sparked an independence movement.

在法国印第安战争爆发前，约翰·亚当斯将十三个殖民地比作“十三座钟”，每座钟都按照自己的节奏运转。然而，随着预算危机升级为一场决定性的争端，这些曾经分裂的殖民地开始团结一致，这场争端最终引发了独立运动。

## B.THE TOWNSHEND CRISIS, 1767–1770

### B. 汤森危机，1767–1770 年

1.In 1767, Charles Townshend, the head of the British treasury, persuaded Parliament to enact a new revenue act. The Townshend Act imposed import duties on such everyday items as paint, glass, paper, and tea. Townshend proposed to use the revenue for military expenses to pay the salaries of royal governors and other colonial officials.

1767年，英国财政部长查尔斯·汤森说服议会通过了一项新的税收法案。《汤森法案》对油漆、玻璃、纸张和茶叶等日常用品征收进口关税。汤森提议将税收收入用于军事开支，以支付皇家总督和其他殖民地官员的薪水。

2.The Townshend Act reignited the dispute over taxation. The Massachusetts legislature promptly condemned the new taxes and urged other colonial assemblies to join their protest. At the same time, merchants in Boston began a nonimportation movement to boycott British goods.

《汤森法案》再次引发了税收争议。马萨诸塞州议会立即谴责了新税，并敦促其他殖民地议会加入他们的抗议行列。与此同时，波士顿的商人们发起了一场抵制英国商品的进口运动。

3.American resistance stiffened Townshend’s determination to impose his will on the recalcitrant Bostonians. In late 1768, the first of 4,000 royal troops began to arrive in Boston. Bostonians resented the presence of these troops in their city. On the night of March 5, 1770, a rowdy group of hecklers taunted a squad of British soldiers stationed outside the Boston Customs house. An alarmed soldier fired into the crowd. When the smoke cleared, five townspeople lay on the ground, dead or dying.

美国人的抵抗更加坚定了汤森德将自己的意志强加于桀骜不驯的波士顿人的决心。1768年末，第一批4000名皇家士兵开始抵达波士顿。波士顿人对这些军队驻扎在城内感到不满。1770年3月5日夜，一群喧闹的民众挑衅驻扎在波士顿海关大楼外的一队英国士兵。一名惊慌失措的士兵向人群开枪。硝烟散尽后，五名市民倒在地上，有的已经死亡，有的奄奄一息。

4.Led by Sam Adams, enraged patriots branded the incident the “Boston Massacre.” Paul Revere’s partisan engraving further inflamed colonial opinion by depicting the British soldiers as merciless brutes who killed innocent civilians.

在萨姆·亚当斯的带领下，愤怒的爱国者们将这一事件称为“波士顿惨案”。保罗·里维尔的党派版画进一步激起了殖民地民众的愤怒，画中英国士兵被描绘成杀害无辜平民的残暴暴徒。

5.On the same day the Boston Massacre occurred, Parliament repealed all the Townshend duties except the one on tea. Although harmony seemed to have been restored, the Townshend Act crisis exacerbated feelings of distrust between British officials and a new, increasingly radical generation of American leaders.

5. 波士顿惨案发生的同一天，英国议会废除了除茶叶税以外的所有汤森税。尽管表面上看似恢复了和谐，但汤森法案危机加剧了英国官员与新一代日益激进的美国领导人之间的不信任感。

## C.THE INTOLERABLE ACTS CRISIS, 1773–1776

### C. 不可容忍法案危机，1773–1776 年

1.On December 16, 1773, a group of Boston patriots disguised as Mohawk Indians boarded three British ships and threw 342 chests of tea into the harbor.

1773 年 12 月 16 日，一群装扮成莫霍克印第安人的波士顿爱国者登上三艘英国船只，将 342 箱茶叶扔进港口。

2.The so-called Boston Tea Party infuriated British authorities. Parliament promptly passed the Coercive Acts to punish Boston for the wanton destruction of private property.

2. 所谓的波士顿倾茶事件激怒了英国当局。议会立即通过了强制法案，以惩罚波士顿肆意破坏私人财产的行为。

3.Known in America as the Intolerable Acts, the legislation closed the port of Boston, sharply curtailed town meetings, and authorized the army to quarter troops wherever they were needed.

3 这项在美国被称为“不可容忍法案”的立法关闭了波士顿港，大幅限制了城镇会议，并授权军队在任何需要的地方驻扎部队。

4.Parliament's punitive actions seemed to confirm the colonists' fear that Britain intended to restrict each colony's right to self-government.

4 议会的惩罚性措施似乎证实了殖民地居民的担忧，即英国打算限制每个殖民地的自治权。

5.The British strategy failed to isolate Boston. In September 1774, fifty-five elected representatives met in Philadelphia to reach a unified colonial response to the Intolerable Acts. The First Continental Congress called for a complete boycott of British goods and urged the colonies to organize militia for defensive purposes.

5. 英国的战略未能孤立波士顿。1774年9月，55名民选代表在费城召开会议，就各殖民地对《不可容忍法案》的统一回应达成一致。第一届大陆会议呼吁全面抵制英国商品，并敦促各殖民地组织民兵进行防御。

## D.THE SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

### D. 第二届大陆会议

1.The Second Continental Congress convened in Philadelphia in May 1775. The delegates faced an ever-deepening crisis. Bloody battles between colonial militia and British soldiers had just been fought in Lexington and Concord. The Congress responded by creating a

Continental Army and naming George Washington its commander.

1775年5月，第二届大陆会议在费城召开。与会代表面临着日益加深的危机。殖民地民兵与英国士兵在列克星顿和康科德刚刚爆发了血腥的战斗。为了应对危机，大陆会议决定组建大陆军，并任命乔治·华盛顿为总司令。

2.Despite these aggressive actions, the delegates refused to declare war. Like most colonists, they wavered between acts of resistance and attempts at reconciliation.

尽管采取了这些咄咄逼人的行动，但代表们拒绝宣战。像大多数殖民者一样，他们在抵抗行动和尝试和解之间摇摆不定。

#### **IV. THE REVOLUTIONARY MINDSET**

##### **四 革命性的思维模式**

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###### **A.THE IMPACT OF BRITISH TAXES AND REGULATIONS**

###### **A. 英国税收和法规的影响**

1.Parliament passed the Stamp Act, the Townshend Act, and the Tea Act to raise revenue to help pay for imperial expenses. Instead, these tax laws raised questions about Parliament's right to tax the colonies.

为了筹集资金以支付帝国开支，议会通过了《印花税法》、《汤森法案》和《茶叶法案》。然而，这些税法反而引发了人们对议会是否有权向殖民地征税的质疑。

2.Parliament passed the Proclamation of 1763, the Quartering Act of 1765, and the Intolerable Acts to tighten its control over the increasingly rebellious colonists. Instead, these regulatory acts intensified the colonists' resistance to British rule and their commitment to republican values.

英国议会通过了1763年公告、1765年驻军法和不可容忍法案，旨在加强对日益反抗的殖民地居民的控制。然而，这些管制法案反而加剧了殖民地居民对英国统治的反抗，以及他们对共和价值观的坚持。

###### **B.THE IMPORTANCE OF REPUBLICAN VALUES**

###### **B. 共和价值观的重要性**

1.A belief in republican values inspired the American revolutionaries. Republicanism is the belief that government should be based upon the consent of the governed.

1. 对共和价值观的信仰激励了美国革命者。共和主义是一种信念，即政府应该建立在被统治者的同意之上。

2.As resistance to British taxes and regulations intensified, colonial leaders became more and more convinced that a republic is preferable to a monarchy because it would establish a small, limited government responsible to the people.

2随着对英国税收和法规的抵制日益加剧，殖民地领导人越来越相信，共和国比君主制更可取，因为它可以建立一个对人民负责的小而有限的政府。

## C.THE INFLUENCE OF *COMMON SENSE*

### C. 常识的影响

1.In January 1776, Thomas Paine published a pamphlet entitled *Common Sense* to persuade the colonists to declare their independence from Great Britain.

1776年1月，托马斯·潘恩出版了一本名为《常识》的小册子，旨在说服殖民地居民宣布脱离英国独立。

2.Paine vigorously defended republican principles while denouncing monarchy as a form of government that produced a constant threat to people's liberty. Paine assailed George III as an oppressive "royal brute" who should be scorned and not venerated.

潘恩大力捍卫共和原则，同时谴责君主制是一种对人民自由构成持续威胁的政府形式。潘恩抨击乔治三世是一个压迫人民的“皇家暴君”，应该受到鄙视而不是崇拜。

3.Paine rejected calls for a compromise and instead called upon the colonists to declare independence and "begin the world over again."

潘恩拒绝了妥协的呼吁，反而呼吁殖民者宣布独立，“重新开始世界”。

## D.MAKING CONNECTIONS: THE IMPACT OF BEST-SELLING BOOKS

### D. 建立联系：畅销书的影响

1.*Common Sense* became an instant bestseller as people throughout the colonies agreed with Paine's compelling argument for independence.

1 《常识》一书一经出版便成为畅销书，因为殖民地各地的人们都认同潘恩关于独立的有力论证。

2.In the 1850s, Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* became an instant bestseller convincing many Americans to oppose the Fugitive Slave Law and support abolitionist efforts to end slavery.

19世纪50年代，哈里特·比彻·斯托的小说《汤姆叔叔的小屋》迅速成为畅销书，说服了许多美国人反对《逃亡奴隶法》，并支持废奴主义者结束奴隶制的努力。

## E.TURNING POINTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY: THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

### E. 美国历史上的转折点：《独立宣言》

1.The Declaration of Independence marked a momentous turning point in American history. Prior to the declaration, the colonists were still subjects of the British Crown. The Declaration of Independence created a new American identity by transforming a dispute over taxes into a fight for independence.

《独立宣言》标志着美国历史上一个意义重大的转折点。在此之前，殖民地居民仍然是英国王室的臣民。《独立宣言》将一场税收纠纷转变为一场争取独立的斗争，从而塑造了新的美国身份认同。

2.Jefferson opened the declaration with a concise and compelling statement of principles and self-evident truths. Inspired by John Locke's philosophy of natural rights, Jefferson asserted that governments derive "their just powers from the consent of the governed." The governed are entitled to "alter or abolish" their ties to a government that denies

them their “unalienable rights” to “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”

杰斐逊在宣言开篇便以简洁有力的论述阐述了原则和不言自明的真理。受约翰·洛克自然权利哲学的启发，杰斐逊断言，政府的“正当权力”来源于“被统治者的同意”。被统治者有权“改变或废除”剥夺其“生命、自由和追求幸福”等“不可剥夺权利”的政府。

3.The Declaration of Independence also marked a turning point in American history because it has had enduring consequences that transcended its initial purpose. Jefferson did not base his argument on the narrow “rights of Englishmen.” Instead, he left a lasting impression on the conscience of the world by appealing to universal principles derived from “the laws of Nature and Nature’s God.” Although not originally fulfilled, Jefferson’s ringing statement that “all men are created equal” became an integral part of the American dream.

《独立宣言》也标志着美国历史的一个转折点，因为它产生了超越其最初目的的深远影响。杰斐逊并没有将他的论点建立在狭隘的“英国人的权利”之上。相反，他诉诸于源自“自然法则和自然之神”的普世原则，从而在世界良知中留下了深刻的印记。尽管最初并未完全实现，但杰斐逊那句铿锵有力的“人人生而平等”的宣言，已成为美国梦不可或缺的一部分。

4.The Declaration of Independence did not call for the abolition of the slave trade. The reality of slavery thus contradicted Jefferson’s eloquent statement of republican ideals.

4 《独立宣言》并未呼吁废除奴隶贸易。因此，奴隶制的现实与杰斐逊雄辩地阐述的共和理想相悖。

## V.

### 五 THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR 美国独立战争

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#### A.WHY AMERICA WON

##### A. 美国为何获胜

1.British commanders underestimated the fighting ability of American soldiers. Led by George Washington, America’s military commanders proved to be resourceful and resilient.

英国指挥官低估了美国士兵的战斗力。在乔治·华盛顿的领导下，美国军事指挥官展现出了足智多谋和坚韧不拔的精神。

2.The British government was confused, inept, and divided.

2 英国政府混乱、无能、分裂。

3.The French alliance provided indispensable military, financial, and diplomatic support.

3. 法国联盟提供了不可或缺的军事、财政和外交支持。

4.American soldiers fought for republican ideals. They won because of the power of their ideas, not the idea of their power.

4. 美国士兵为共和理想而战。他们之所以获胜，是因为他们的理念的力量，而不是因为他们拥有强大的力量。

**APUSH test writers rarely ask questions about specific battles. However, the Battle of Saratoga may be an exception. Be sure that you know that this pivotal battle led to America's crucial alliance with France.**

**APUSH 考试的出题者很少会问到具体的战役。然而，萨拉托加战役可能是一个例外。务必了解这场关键战役促成了美国与法国的重要联盟。**

## **B.THE TREATY OF PARIS OF 1783**

### **B. 1783 年巴黎条约**

1.The treaty recognized American independence and sovereignty over territories extending from the Mississippi River in the west, to the Great Lakes in the north, and to Spanish Florida in the south.

1该条约承认美国独立，并对西起密西西比河，北至五大湖，南至西班牙佛罗里达的领土拥有主权。

2.America pledged to compensate Loyalists whose lands had been confiscated by state governments.

美国承诺补偿那些土地被州政府没收的效忠派人士。

## **Chapter 7**

### **第七章**

## **CREATING A NEW NATIONAL GOVERNMENT**

### **建立新的国家政府**

1781–1789

#### **I. THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION**

**我 邦联条例  
。**

#### **A.CONTEXT**

##### **A. 背景**

1.The victory over Great Britain created a new nation. Unlike the Old World nations of Europe, America had no monarchy or aristocracy. But it did have a sense of mission to lead the world toward liberty and equality.

战胜英国后，一个崭新的国家诞生了。与欧洲旧世界国家不同，美国没有君主制或贵族制。但它确实肩负着引领世界走向自由和平等的使命。

2.American leaders faced the still unresolved issue of creating a new form of government. The American Revolution thus remained unfinished.

美国领导人面临着建立新政府形式的这一尚未解决的问题。因此，美国革命未能完成。

## B.A FLAWED “LEAGUE OF FRIENDSHIP”

### B. 一个有缺陷的“友谊联盟”

1.The thirteen original states ratified the Articles of Confederation in 1781. The new government created a confederation or loose union among sovereign states. The Continental Congress created a confederation because it wanted to avoid giving the new government powers it had just denied to Parliament. Instead it formed a “firm league of friendship” that could not exercise powers independent of the states.

1781年，最初的十三个州批准了《邦联条例》。新政府建立了一个邦联，或者说是一个主权州之间的松散联盟。大陆会议之所以建立邦联，是因为它想避免赋予新政府它刚刚拒绝授予议会的权力。相反，它建立了一个“牢固的友好联盟”，该联盟不能独立于各州行使权力。

2.The Articles of Confederation constructed a government consisting of only a unicameral legislature. It gave the Congress responsibilities that included authority over coinage, the postal service, Indian affairs, and western territories.

2 《邦联条例》建立了一个仅由一院制立法机构组成的政府。它赋予国会诸多职责，包括对铸币、邮政服务、印第安事务和西部领土的管辖权。

3.The new government had little authority to fulfill its responsibilities. The central government included no judicial or executive branches. It had no power to levy taxes or regulate interstate commerce; likewise, it could not enforce its resolutions upon either the states or individual citizens.

3. 新政府几乎没有权力履行其职责。中央政府没有司法或行政部门。它无权征税或监管州际贸易；同样，它也无法强制各州或公民个人遵守其决议。

## C.ACHIEVEMENTS

### C. 成就

1.Despite its weaknesses, the Confederate government successfully won the Revolutionary War and negotiated the Treaty of Paris ending the war on terms favorable to the United States.

尽管存在弱点，南方邦联政府还是成功赢得了独立战争，并谈判签订了《巴黎条约》，以对美国有利的条款结束了战争。

2.The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 established an orderly procedure for territories to become states. The new states would not be subordinate colonies. They would instead be admitted as equals into the American republic.

1787 年的《西北法令》确立了领土成为州的有序程序。新成立的州不会成为附属殖民地，而是作为平等成员加入美利坚共和国。

3.The ordinance also banned slavery from the Northwest Territory. This fateful decision created a line between freedom and slavery that extended north of the Ohio River and all the way to the Mississippi River.

3 该法令还禁止在西北地区实行奴隶制。这一影响深远的决定划定了一条自由与奴隶制的分界线，这条分界线从俄亥俄河以北一直延伸到密西西比河。

## D.UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION: SHAYS' REBELLION

### D. 理解因果关系：谢斯起义

#### 1.Causes 1. 原因

a.Impoverished farmers in Massachusetts were losing their land because they did not have enough hard currency to repay their debts to eastern merchants and bankers.

a. 马萨诸塞州的贫困农民正在失去他们的土地，因为他们没有足够的硬通货来偿还欠东部商人和银行家的债务。

b.The desperate farmers demanded that the state legislature halt farm foreclosures, lower property taxes, print paper money, and end imprisonment for debt.

b. 走投无路的农民要求州立法机关停止农场止赎、降低财产税、印制纸币，并结束因债务而监禁。

c.Led by Daniel Shays, a former captain in the Continental Army, armed farmers closed a courthouse where creditors were suing to foreclose farm mortgages.

c. 在大陆军前上尉丹尼尔·谢伊斯的带领下，武装农民关闭了法院，债权人在那里提起诉讼，要求取消农场抵押贷款的赎回权。

d.The Massachusetts state legislature and the national Congress were unable to raise a militia to stop Shays. In January 1787, alarmed Bostonians financed a hastily formed army of 4,000 men who quickly crushed the insurrection.

d. 马萨诸塞州议会和国会都无力组建民兵来阻止谢斯。1787 年 1 月，惊恐的波士顿市民资助了一支由 4000 人组成的临时军队，迅速镇压了叛乱。

#### 2.Consequences 2.后果

a.Just before Shays' Rebellion, five states sent delegates to Annapolis, Maryland, to discuss trade problems. Although the delegates failed to resolve the commercial problems, they did call upon Congress to summon a convention to revise the Articles of Confederation.

a. 在谢斯叛乱爆发前不久，五个州派遣代表前往马里兰州安纳波利斯，商讨贸易问题。尽管代表们未能解决商业问题，但他们确实呼吁国会召开制宪会议，修订《邦联条例》。

b.Shays' Rebellion frightened conservative leaders who feared that an unchecked democratic mob would destroy orderly government and threaten private property.

b. 谢斯叛乱吓坏了保守派领导人，他们担心不受约束的民主暴民会摧毁有序的政府并威胁私有财产。

c.The "great commotion" in Massachusetts fueled dissatisfaction with the Articles of Confederation. It convinced George Washington, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and other key leaders that the United States needed a stronger national government.

c. 马萨诸塞州的“大骚乱”加剧了人们对《邦联条例》的不满。它使乔治·华盛顿、詹姆斯·麦迪逊、亚历山大·汉密尔顿和其他重要领导人确信，美国需要一个更强大的中央政府。

## **II. THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, 1787**

### **— 1787年制宪会议**

#### **A.CONTEXT**

##### **A. 背景**

1.On May 25, 1787, 55 delegates from every state except Rhode Island met in Philadelphia. The delegates quickly resolved to abandon the Articles of Confederation and create a new government.

1787年5月25日，除罗德岛州以外的各州共55名代表在费城举行会议。代表们迅速决定放弃《邦联条例》，建立新政府。

2.During about four months of intense negotiations the delegates seized control of America's destiny. They skillfully resolved a series of contentious issues by reaching compromises that distinguished the possible from the impossible.

经过大约四个月的紧张谈判，代表们掌握了美国的命运。他们巧妙地解决了一系列棘手问题，达成妥协，使一切皆有可能，而非不可能。

#### **B.KEY PRINCIPLES**

##### **B. 关键原则**

1.The Framers believed that government derives its just powers from the consent of the people. Widespread ownership of property provides a necessary foundation for representative government.

制宪者们认为，政府的正当权力来源于人民的同意。广泛的财产所有权为代议制政府提供了必要的基础。

2.Government should be limited and power should be divided into separate legislative, executive, and judicial branches tied together by a complex system of checks and balances.

2. 政府的权力应该受到限制，权力应该分为独立的立法、行政和司法部门，并通过复杂的制衡体系将它们联系在一起。

3.Political parties or factions are undesirable but inevitable. Left unchecked they will threaten the existence of representative government.

3. 政党或派系虽然不可避免，但也是令人不快的。如果不加以控制，它们将威胁到代议制政府的存在。

4.A large republic will curb factions. Madison reasoned in *Federalist No. 10* that "in an expanding Republic, so many different groups and viewpoints would be included in the Congress that tyranny by the majority would be impossible."

4. 一个幅员辽阔的共和国能够遏制派系斗争。麦迪逊在《联邦党人文集》第十篇中论证道：“在一个不断扩张的共和国里，国会中将囊括如此之多的不同团体和观点，以至于多数人的暴政将不可能发生。”

5.American republican principles would be best implemented by a federal system of government in which a written constitution divides power between a central government and state governments.

5. 美国共和原则最好通过联邦制政府来实现，在联邦制政府中，成文宪法将权力在中央政府和州政府之间划分。

## C.THE GREAT COMPROMISE

### C. 大妥协

1.The Great Compromise resolved a fractious dispute between the large states led by Virginia and the small states led by New Jersey.

1. 大妥协解决了以弗吉尼亚为首的大州和以新泽西为首的小州之间旷日持久的争端。

2.The Great Compromise created a bicameral, or two-house, Congress. Representation in the House of Representatives would be apportioned on the basis of population, while each state would be allotted two seats in the Senate.

2. 大妥协建立了两院制国会。众议院的席位将按人口比例分配，而每个州在参议院将获得两个席位。

## D.KEY PROVISIONS

### D. 主要条款

1.A Congress with the authority to levy taxes, declare war, and regulate interstate commerce.

1A 国会拥有征税、宣战和规范州际贸易的权力。

2.A Necessary and Proper Clause, also known as the elastic clause, that gives Congress the power to make laws necessary for carrying out its enumerated powers.

2A 必要且适当条款，又称弹性条款，赋予国会制定为履行其列举权力所必需的法律的权力。

3.An Electoral College designed to insulate the presidency from the threat of “excessive democracy.”

3. 选举团制度旨在使总统职位免受“过度民主”的威胁。

4.An independent Supreme Court with justices appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

4. 一个独立的最高法院，其法官由总统任命，并经参议院确认。

5.Senators chosen by the state legislatures. This would help protect Congress from what Hamilton called “the imprudence of democracy.”

5名参议员由各州议会选举产生。这将有助于保护国会免受汉密尔顿所说的“民主的轻率”的影响。

6.A constitutional process for impeaching the President.

6A 弹劾总统的宪法程序。

7.An amendment process that made the Constitution a living and flexible document.

7. 使宪法成为一部鲜活灵活的文件的修正程序。

## E.KEY OMISSIONS

### E. 主要职责

1.A Bill of Rights (added in 1791 as the first ten amendments)

1A 权利法案 ( 1791 年作为前十条修正案加入 )

2.Direct election of Senators (added by the Seventeenth Amendment in 1913)

2. 参议员直接选举 ( 1913 年第十七修正案新增 )

3.Two-term limit for Presidents (added by the Twenty-second Amendment in 1951)

3. 总统任期限制为两届 ( 1951 年第二十二修正案新增 )

## F.TURNING POINTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY: THE CONSTITUTION

### F. 美国历史上的转折点 : 宪法

1.The Constitution marked a momentous turning point in American political history. In a bold and unprecedented decision, the Framers transferred sovereignty from the states to the people.

1. 《宪法》标志着美国政治史上一个意义重大的转折点。制宪者们做出了一个大胆而史无前例的决定，将主权从各州转移到了人民手中。

2.The Constitution did not mark the beginning of momentous social changes. The revolutionary rhetoric about equality and natural rights did not change the status of enslaved Africans and women.

2. 宪法并未标志着重大社会变革的开始。关于平等和自然权利的革命性言论并没有改变被奴役的非洲人和妇女的地位。

***APUSH test writers often qualify questions on the Constitution with the phrase “as ratified in 1788.” Remember, the Bill of Rights was not part of the Constitution ratified in 1788. Be sure you carefully read each question, paying special attention to qualifying phrases.***

**APUSH 考试的出题者经常会在有关宪法的问题中使用“1788 年批准的宪法”这样的限定词。请记住，权利法案并非 1788 年批准的宪法的一部分。务必仔细阅读每个问题，尤其要注意限定词。**

## III. THE CONSTITUTION AND SLAVERY

### 三 宪法与奴隶制

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## **A.THE FIRST EMANCIPATION**

### **A. 第一次解放**

1.As the Framers met in Philadelphia, a “First Emancipation” was already taking place in the North. At that time, Northern states had eliminated or were gradually eliminating slavery.

1当制宪者们在费城开会时，北方已经发生了“第一次解放”。当时，北方各州已经废除或正在逐步废除奴隶制。

2.In addition, the Confederation Congress had already excluded slavery from the Northwest Territory. As a result, slavery was becoming a distinctive Southern institution.

此外，邦联国会已经将奴隶制排除在西北领地之外。因此，奴隶制逐渐成为南方特有的制度。

## **B.THE THREE-FIFTHS COMPROMISE**

### **B. 三分之五妥协**

1.The Constitution did not actually use the words “slave” or “slavery.” Afraid of alienating the Southern states, the Framers agreed to the Three-Fifths Compromise whereby slaves (euphemistically called “other persons”) were treated as three-fifths of a person for purposes of taxation and representation. This gave the Southern states an enlarged vote in the House of Representatives.

宪法实际上并没有使用“奴隶”或“奴隶制”这两个词。由于担心疏远南方各州，制宪者们同意了“五分之三妥协方案”，即在税收和代表权方面，奴隶（委婉地称为“其他人”）被视为五分之三个人。这使得南方各州在众议院中获得了更大的投票权。

2.The Three-Fifths Compromise was later repealed by Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment. The amendment process thus enabled the Constitution to be a living document that could advance the democratic principles stated in its Preamble and in the Declaration of Independence.

2. 三分之五妥协方案后来被第十四修正案第二条废除。因此，修正案程序使宪法成为一份鲜活的文件，能够推进其序言和《独立宣言》中阐述的民主原则。

## **C.THE SLAVE TRADE**

### **C. 奴隶贸易**

1.Many delegates abhorred the slave trade and wanted to immediately abolish it. Gouverneur Morris underscored slavery’s moral outrage by declaring that, “The inhabitant of Georgia and South Carolina who goes to the Coast of Africa, and in defiance of the most sacred laws of humanity tears away his fellow creatures from their dearest connections and damns them to the most cruel bondage, shall have more votes in a Government instituted for the protection of the rights of mankind than the citizens of

Pennsylvania and New Jersey."

许多代表憎恶奴隶贸易，并希望立即废除它。古弗尼尔·莫里斯强调了奴隶制的道德罪恶，他宣称：

“佐治亚州和南卡罗来纳州的居民，如果前往非洲海岸，公然违背最神圣的人道主义法律，将他的同胞从他们最亲密的联系中夺走，并将他们置于最残酷的奴役之中，那么在一个旨在保护人类权利的政府中，他们将比宾夕法尼亚州和新泽西州的公民拥有更多的选票。”

2.Delegates from South Carolina and Georgia ignored Morris' moral argument pointing out that they needed to continue the slave trade in order to replenish slaves evacuated by the British during the Revolutionary War.

2南卡罗来纳州和佐治亚州的代表无视莫里斯的道德论点，指出他们需要继续奴隶贸易，以补充英国在独立战争期间撤离的奴隶。

3.Led by Madison, pragmatic delegates wanted to avoid a dispute with the South that would fracture the convention. "Great as the evil is," Madison wrote, "a dismemberment of the union would be worse."

3在麦迪逊的领导下，务实的代表们希望避免与南方发生冲突，以免导致制宪会议分裂。“罪恶固然巨大，”麦迪逊写道，“但联邦的分裂会更加糟糕。”

4.The convention resolved the issue by agreeing to a compromise in which Congress would not interfere with the slave trade until 1808.

4. 该大会通过达成一项妥协方案解决了这个问题，该方案规定国会在 1808 年之前不会干预奴隶贸易。

#### IV.

### 四 THE ROLE OF WOMEN 女性的角色

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#### A.WOMEN IN COLONIAL AMERICA

##### A. 殖民地时期的美国女性

1.A woman usually lost control of her property when she married.

1. 女性结婚后通常会失去对其财产的控制权。

2.A married woman had no separate legal identity apart from her husband.

2. 已婚妇女除了丈夫之外，没有独立的法律身份。

3.An adult woman could not vote, hold a political office, or serve on a jury.

3. 成年女性不能投票、担任政治职务或担任陪审员。

4.An adult woman had no legal rights over her children. A divorce was very difficult to obtain.

4. 成年女性对自己的子女没有任何法律权利。离婚非常困难。

## B. "REMEMBER THE LADIES"

### B. “记住女士们”

1.Abigail Adams and her husband John exchanged over 1,200 letters. This correspondence contains a treasure trove of revealing insights into the thoughts of one of the most prominent and articulate couples in colonial America.

1阿比盖尔·亚当斯和她的丈夫约翰互通了1200多封信件。这些信件包含了丰富的珍贵资料，揭示了殖民时期美国最杰出、最能言善辩的夫妇之一的思想。

2.On March 31, 1776, Abigail wrote a celebrated letter to John, who was then serving as the Massachusetts representative to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. Keenly aware that the delegates were on the brink of composing a Declaration of Independence, Abigail urged her husband to “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.”

1776年3月31日，阿比盖尔给当时正在费城参加制宪会议的马萨诸塞州代表约翰写了一封著名的信。阿比盖尔敏锐地意识到代表们即将起草一份《独立宣言》，她敦促丈夫“记住女士们，要比你的祖先更加慷慨、更加善待她们。不要把如此无限的权力交给丈夫们。”

3.Like most of his male contemporaries, John Adams refused to apply the logic of liberty to the status of women. He sarcastically replied, “I cannot but laugh.”

3 与他同时代的大多数男性一样，约翰·亚当斯拒绝将自由的逻辑应用于女性地位。他讽刺地回答说：“我忍不住要笑。”

4.Abigail’ s famous request underscored the fact that colonial women were treated as second-class citizens. Her letter demonstrated that some colonial women were aware of the discrepancy between the republican ideal of equality and the reality of how women were treated.

阿比盖尔著名的请求凸显了殖民地妇女被视为二等公民的事实。她的信表明，一些殖民地妇女意识到共和主义的平等理想与妇女实际待遇之间的差距。

## C.REPUBLICAN MOTHERHOOD

### C. 共和母性

1.Neither the revolutionary ferment nor the new Constitution changed the legal status of women. But the spirit of republicanism did lead to the conclusion that every citizen had a stake in maintaining the nation’ s hard-won liberty.

革命浪潮和新宪法都没有改变妇女的法律地位。但共和主义精神确实使人们得出结论：每个公民都与维护国家来之不易的自由息息相关。

2.The American Revolution led to expanded support for women’ s education. In his influential essay, “Thoughts on Female Education,” Benjamin Rush argued that women should be educated so they could instruct “their sons in the principles of liberty and

government."

2美国革命促使人们更加支持女性教育。本杰明·拉什在他颇具影响力的文章《关于女性教育的思考》中指出，女性应该接受教育，以便她们能够“教导她们的儿子自由和政府的原则”。

3.The idea of republican motherhood began to emerge after the Revolutionary War. Its advocates stressed that the new American republic offered women the important role of raising their children to be virtuous and responsible citizens. By instructing their children, especially their sons, in the principles of liberty, women played a key role in shaping America's moral and political character.

3. 共和母亲的理念在独立战争后开始出现。其倡导者强调，新生的美利坚共和国赋予女性一项重要角色：培养子女成为品德高尚、富有责任感的公民。通过教导子女，尤其是儿子，自由的原则，女性在塑造美国的道德和政治性格方面发挥了关键作用。

#### D.MAKING CONNECTIONS: WOMEN'S RIGHTS

##### D. 建立联系：妇女权利

1.Like Abigail Adams, other American women petitioned for expanded legal rights. However, their letters and protests led to limited reforms.

与阿比盖尔·亚当斯一样，其他美国女性也请愿要求扩大法律权利。然而，她们的信件和抗议活动只带来了有限的改革。

2.The Seneca Falls Convention (1848) marked the beginning of the women's rights movement in the United States. The Declaration of Sentiments opened by boldly declaring, "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men and women are created equal." The document did more than urge the male politicians to remember the ladies; it demanded greater legal rights and the extension of the suffrage to women.

1848年的塞内卡福尔斯会议标志着美国妇女权利运动的开端。《情感宣言》开篇便大胆宣告：“我们认为这些真理是不言而喻的：所有男女生而平等。”这份文件不仅敦促男性政治家们关注女性，更要求赋予女性更大的法律权利和选举权。

***APUSH exams always include a number of questions designed to test your knowledge of both African American and women's history. Be sure that you carefully review the sections on these topics.***

**APUSH 考试总会包含一些旨在考察你对非裔美国人历史和女性历史了解程度的问题。务必仔细复习相关章节。**

#### V. MAKING COMPARISONS: ANTIFEDERALISTS AND FEDERALISTS

##### 五 进行比较：反联邦主义者和联邦主义者

###### A.CONTEXT

###### A. 背景

1.The Framers did not submit the proposed Constitution to the state legislatures. Instead they arbitrarily declared it would go into effect when ratified by conventions held in at least

nine of the thirteen states.

1. 制宪者们没有将拟议的宪法提交给各州立法机构。相反，他们武断地宣布，只要至少有九个州（共十三个州）召开制宪会议批准，宪法就会生效。

2. A fiercely contested debate erupted between Antifederalists who opposed the Constitution and Federalists who supported it.

2. 反对宪法的反联邦主义者和支持宪法的联邦主义者之间爆发了激烈的辩论。

3. Antifederalists drew their primary support from rural areas and small farmers. In contrast, Federalists drew their primary support from urban areas, large landowners, and wealthy merchants.

3. 反联邦主义者的支持者主要来自农村地区和小农户。相比之下，联邦主义者的支持者主要来自城市地区、大地主和富商。

## B. KEY ANTIFEDERALIST ARGUMENTS

### C. 反联邦主义的主要论点

1. Warned that the proposed Constitution would create a powerful central government dominated by a “great and mighty President” and a Senate composed of wealthy men who would “swallow up all of us little folks.”

1. 有人警告说，拟议的宪法将建立一个强大的中央政府，由一位“伟大而强大的总统”和由富人组成的参议院主导，而这些富人将“吞噬我们所有小人物”。

2. Argued that the proposed Constitution would not work in a large nation with diverse interests. They maintained that a republican form of government works best in a small nation “close to the people.”

2. 他们认为，拟议的宪法在一个拥有多元利益的大国中行不通。他们坚持认为，共和政体最适合“贴近人民”的小国。

3. Insisted that the United States should remain a group of small sovereign states tied together only for trade and defense.

3. 坚持认为美国应该保持由一群小型主权国家组成的联盟，这些国家之间的联系仅限于贸易和国防。

4. Pointed out that the proposed Constitution did not contain a Bill of Rights to safeguard individual liberties.

4. 指出拟议的宪法没有包含保障个人自由的权利法案。

## C. KEY FEDERALIST ARGUMENTS

### C. 联邦党人文集的主要论点

1. Warned that Shays’ Rebellion demonstrated that the Articles of Confederation lacked the power to protect property and preserve domestic tranquility.

1. 警告说，谢斯叛乱表明邦联条例缺乏保护财产和维护国内安宁的能力。

- 2.Argued that the proposed Constitution would work in a large republic by fragmenting political power and thus curbing the threat posed by both the wealthy minority and the turbulent majority.
- 2.认为拟议的宪法在一个大共和国中能够通过分散政治权力来遏制富裕的少数群体和动荡的多数群体所构成的威胁。
- 3.Insisted that the separation of powers and the system of checks and balances would make it difficult for a special interest to dominate the government.
- 3.坚持认为权力分立和制衡制度将使特殊利益集团难以控制政府。
- 4.Stressed that the proposed Constitution would create a federal system in which power would be shared between state and federal governments.
- 4强调拟议的宪法将建立一个联邦制，权力将在州政府和联邦政府之间共享。

#### **D.THE FEDERALIST PAPERS**

##### **D.《联邦党人文集》**

- 1.James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay wrote a series of 85 essays now known as the *Federalist Papers* to defend and explain the Constitution.  
1 詹姆斯·麦迪逊、亚历山大·汉密尔顿和约翰·杰伊撰写了一系列共 85 篇的文章，即现在的《联邦党人文集》，以捍卫和解释宪法。
- 2.The *Federalist Papers* are considered a definitive explanation of the theoretical underpinnings of the Constitution. For example, in *Federalist No. 10*, Madison argued that political factions are undesirable but inevitable. He believed that a large republic with three branches of government would disperse power and thus curb factionalism.  
《联邦党人文集》被认为是宪法理论基础的权威阐释。例如，在《联邦党人文集》第十篇中，麦迪逊论证说，政治派系虽然不可避免，但却是不可避免之事。他认为，一个拥有三权分立的大型共和国能够分散权力，从而遏制派系斗争。
- 3.The Federalists prevailed as conventions in all thirteen states ratified the Constitution. But many skeptics questioned if the bold and risky decision to transfer sovereignty from the states to the people would work.  
3.随着所有十三个州的制宪会议批准宪法，联邦党人取得了胜利。但许多怀疑论者质疑，将主权从各州转移到人民这一大胆而冒险的决定是否可行。

#### **Chapter 8**

#### **第八章**

#### **THE FEDERALIST ERA 联邦党人时代**

1789–1800

#### **I. HAMILTON' S FINANCIAL PROGRAM**

**我 汉密尔顿的财务计划**

## A.CONTEXT

### A. 背景

1. George Washington commanded unmatched prestige and respect. The Electoral College unanimously elected Washington president in 1789 and again in 1792.

乔治·华盛顿享有无与伦比的威望和尊重。选举团在1789年和1792年两次一致选举华盛顿为总统。

2. Washington named Alexander Hamilton to head the Department of Treasury and Thomas Jefferson to head the Department of State. Widely recognized for their brilliance, both men had served America with distinction during the Revolutionary War and the struggle to create a new national government.

华盛顿任命亚历山大·汉密尔顿担任财政部长，托马斯·杰斐逊担任国务院长。两人都因其卓越的才华而广受认可，在独立战争和建立新国家政府的斗争中，他们都为美国做出了杰出贡献。

3. Hamilton submitted a series of far-reaching economic reports to Congress. These reports exposed deep divisions within American society, raised significant constitutional issues, and turned political allies into partisan adversaries.

3 汉密尔顿向国会提交了一系列影响深远的经济报告。这些报告揭露了美国社会内部的深刻分歧，提出了重要的宪法问题，并将政治盟友变成了党派对手。

## B.HAMILTON' S PROPOSALS

### B. 汉密尔顿的提议

1. To restore confidence in America's credit by funding the federal debt at face value and by assuming state debts incurred during the Revolution.

1. 通过按面值偿还联邦债务和承担革命期间产生的各州债务来恢复人们对美国信用的信心。

2. To adopt an excise tax on liquor to aid in raising revenue to fund the national debt.

2. 对酒类征收消费税，以帮助筹集资金偿还国债。

3. To impose tariffs on imported goods to raise revenue and to protect America's new industries.

3. 对进口商品征收关税，以增加收入并保护美国的新兴产业。

4. To charter a national bank that would provide a stable currency and a source of capital for loans to fund the development of business and commerce.

4. 设立一家国家银行，提供稳定的货币和资金来源，用于向商业和贸易发展提供贷款。

## II.

## 二 THE NATIONAL BANK DEBATE 国家银行辩论

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### A.THE ISSUE: IS A NATIONAL BANK CONSTITUTIONAL?

#### A. 问题：国家银行是否符合宪法？

1.Congress passed the bank bill over Madison' s objections. Before signing the bill into law, Washington asked Jefferson and Hamilton to compose written opinions on the constitutionality of creating a national bank.

1. 尽管麦迪逊反对，国会还是通过了银行法案。在签署法案使其生效之前，华盛顿要求杰斐逊和汉密尔顿就建立国家银行的合宪性撰写书面意见。

2.Washington' s request sparked America' s first debate on whether the Constitution should be interpreted strictly or loosely.

2.华盛顿的要求引发了美国第一次关于宪法应该严格解释还是宽松解释的辩论。

## **B.JEFFERSON' S ARGUMENTS**

### **B. 杰斐逊的论点**

1.Jefferson admitted that a bank would be a convenient aid to Congress in regulating the currency and collecting taxes.

1.杰斐逊承认，银行对于国会监管货币和征税来说是一个方便的帮手。

2.However, Jefferson forcefully argued that a national bank was not absolutely necessary. The Constitution does not specifically authorize Congress to create a national bank. Jefferson favored a “strict” interpretation of the Constitution, arguing that what the Constitution does not permit, it forbids.

然而，杰斐逊强烈认为，国家银行并非绝对必要。宪法并未明确授权国会设立国家银行。杰斐逊主张对宪法进行“严格”解释，他认为宪法不允许的，就是禁止的。

## **C.HAMILTON' S ARGUMENTS**

### **C. 汉密尔顿的论点**

1.Hamilton countered by pointing out that the Constitution specifically empowers Congress to collect taxes and regulate trade. A national bank would be more than a convenience; it would be a necessary institution for carrying out these powers.

汉密尔顿反驳说，宪法明确授权国会征税和监管贸易。国家银行不仅仅是一种便利措施，更是行使这些权力所必需的机构。

2.Hamilton argued that the Necessary and Proper Clause gave Congress the implied power to charter a national bank. He favored a “loose” interpretation of the Constitution, arguing that what the Constitution does not forbid, it permits.

汉密尔顿认为，必要且适当条款赋予国会设立国家银行的隐含权力。他倾向于对宪法进行“宽松”解释，认为宪法没有禁止的，就是允许的。

## **D.WASHINGTON' S FATEFUL DECISION**

### **D. 华盛顿的致命决定**

1.Hamilton' s arguments prevailed and Washington signed the bank bill into law, thus chartering the First National Bank of the United States.

1汉密尔顿的论点最终占了上风，华盛顿签署了银行法案，使之成为法律，从而成立了美国第一国民银行。

2.Hamilton' s “loose construction” theory of the Constitution set an important precedent for the expansion of federal power. Jefferson and his supporters warned that the bank would create a “boundless field of power” for financial interests. The dispute between Jefferson and Hamilton created loose coalitions of leaders with opposing views and interests. The controversy over foreign policy hardened these coalitions into America' s first political parties.

汉密尔顿对宪法的“宽松解释”理论为联邦权力的扩张树立了重要的先例。杰斐逊及其支持者警告说，银行将为金融利益创造一个“无边无际的权力领域”。杰斐逊和汉密尔顿之间的争论促成了观点和利益相左的领导人组成的松散联盟。围绕外交政策的争论使这些联盟巩固为美国最早的政党。

***Alexander Hamilton is both the star of a Broadway musical and an APUSH exam superstar. Many multiple-choice questions feature a quote illustrating Hamilton' s economic and political ideas.***

**亚历山大·汉密尔顿既是百老汇音乐剧的主角，也是美国历史 AP 考试的热门考点。许多选择题都引用了汉密尔顿的名言来阐释他的经济和政治思想。**

### **III. UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION: JAY' S TREATY**

#### **三 理解因果关系：杰伊条约**

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##### **A.CAUSES**

###### **A. 原因**

1.A number of issues strained relations between the United States and Great Britain. The British impeded western settlement by refusing to evacuate forts in the Northwest Territory. Angry Americans accused the British of deliberately supporting Indian attacks on frontier settlements. In addition, British naval commanders seized some 250 American merchant ships trading with the French West Indies.

1. 许多问题导致美国和英国关系紧张。英国拒绝撤离西北地区的堡垒，阻碍了西部地区的开发。愤怒的美国人指责英国蓄意支持印第安人袭击边境定居点。此外，英国海军指挥官还扣押了约250艘与法属西印度群岛进行贸易的美国商船。

2.Determined to avoid war, Washington sent Chief Justice John Jay to London with orders to negotiate a treaty resolving the issues dividing the two countries.

2. 为了避免战争，华盛顿派遣首席大法官约翰·杰伊前往伦敦，奉命谈判一项条约，以解决两国之间的分歧。

3.Jay brought back a treaty in which Britain promised to evacuate the Northwest forts and pay damages for seized American ships. In return Jay agreed that the United States would pay the debts owed to British merchants on pre-Revolutionary accounts. Despite these agreements, the British stubbornly refused to renounce their right to make future seizures

of ships and to repay Southern planters for slaves taken during the Revolution.

杰伊带回了一份条约，英国承诺撤出西北部的要塞，并赔偿被扣押的美国船只的损失。作为交换，杰伊同意美国偿还革命前欠英国商人的债务。尽管有这些协议，英国仍然顽固地拒绝放弃未来扣押船只的权利，也拒绝向南方种植园主偿还革命期间被掠夺的奴隶。

## B.CONSEQUENCES

### B. 后果

1.Jay' s Treaty kept the peace with Great Britain, but strained relations with France.

1.杰伊条约维持了与英国的和平，但使与法国的关系紧张。

2.The Treaty had particularly important domestic consequences. Opponents unleashed what Jefferson called “a burst of dissatisfaction.” They bitterly complained that the treaty turned its back on America’ s friendship with France. Southern planters vehemently protested that the treaty forced them to pay the lion’ s share of pre-Revolutionary debts while New England merchants collected damages for seized ships.

2. 该条约对国内产生了尤为重要的影响。反对者引发了杰斐逊所说的“一波不满浪潮”。他们强烈抱怨该条约背弃了美国与法国的友谊。南方种植园主强烈抗议该条约迫使他们偿还革命前债务的大部分，而新英格兰的商人却要为被扣押的船只收取赔偿金。

3.After some hesitation, Washington endorsed the treaty and it received the necessary Senate two-thirds approval with no votes to spare. The ratification fight played a key role in exacerbating the increasingly bitter disputes between Hamilton’ s Federalist supporters and Jefferson’ s Democratic-Republican supporters.

经过一番犹豫，华盛顿最终认可了该条约，并以参议院三分之二的多数票通过，没有多余的票数。批准条约的斗争在加剧汉密尔顿的联邦党支持者和杰斐逊的民主共和党支持者之间日益激烈的争论中起到了关键作用。

***Don’ t overlook Jay’ s Treaty. APUSH test writers expect you to know that it played a significant role in the development of political parties.***

**不要忽视杰伊条约。APUSH 考试的命题者希望你了解它在政党发展过程中发挥了重要作用。**

## IV.

### 四 THE FIRST PARTY ERA 第一党时代

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## A.CONTEXT

### A. 背景

1.Political parties are not mentioned in the Constitution. Led by James Madison, the Framers opposed political parties as sources of corruption and vehicles for self-interest and personal ambition.

宪法中没有提及政党。在詹姆斯·麦迪逊的领导下，制宪者们反对政党，认为它们是腐败的根源，是谋取私利和个人野心的工具。

2.During the Washington administration, political parties began to coalesce around the economic policies and political philosophies of Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson. The Federalist Party supported Hamilton' s programs while opponents led by Jefferson founded the Democratic-Republican Party.

2在华盛顿执政期间，各政党开始围绕亚历山大·汉密尔顿和托马斯·杰斐逊的经济政策和政治理念而联合起来。联邦党支持汉密尔顿的纲领，而以杰斐逊为首的反对者则创立了民主共和党。

3.The emergence of the Federalists and the Democratic-Republicans inaugurated America' s two-party system. Historians divide American political history into party eras. The first party era began with the election of John Adams in 1796.

3.联邦党人和民主共和党人的出现开启了美国的两党制。历史学家将美国政治史划分为不同的政党时代。第一个政党时代始于1796年约翰·亚当斯当选总统。

## **B.THE FEDERALISTS**

### **B. 联邦党人**

1.Led by Alexander Hamilton and John Adams, the Federalists drew support from the New England and eastern port cities.

1在亚历山大·汉密尔顿和约翰·亚当斯的领导下，联邦党人从新英格兰和东部港口城市获得了支持。

2.The Federalists favored a strong central government and a loose interpretation of the Constitution. They supported the national bank, protective tariffs, commercial interests, and the British over the French.

2. 联邦党人主张建立强大的中央政府，并对宪法采取宽松的解释。他们支持国家银行、保护性关税、商业利益，并且支持英国而非法国。

## **C.THE DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICANS**

### **C. 民主共和党**

1.Led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, the Democratic-Republicans drew support from the South and frontier farmers.

1在托马斯·杰斐逊和詹姆斯·麦迪逊的领导下，民主共和党人获得了南方和边境农民的支持。

2.The Democratic-Republicans favored a weak central government and a strict interpretation of the Constitution. They opposed the National Bank and protective tariffs while favoring agrarian interests and the French over the British.

2. 民主共和党人主张建立弱势的中央政府，并严格解释宪法。他们反对国家银行和保护性关税，同时偏袒农业利益集团，并支持法国而非英国。

## **V. WASHINGTON' S FAREWELL ADDRESS, 1796**

### **五 华盛顿告别演说，1796年**

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## **A.THE WARNING**

### **A. 警告**

1.In his Farewell Address to the nation in 1796, Washington responded to calls to support the revolutionary government of France by urging future American leaders to avoid forming permanent alliances with foreign nations.

1796年，华盛顿在向全国发表的告别演说中，回应了支持法国革命政府的呼吁，敦促未来的美国领导人避免与外国结成永久联盟。

2. "The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations," Washington advised, "is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop."

华盛顿建议道：“我们对待外国的首要原则是，在拓展商业关系的同时，尽可能减少与它们的政治联系。对于我们已经达成的协议，务必以绝对的诚意履行。就此打住吧。”

## B.MAKING CONNECTIONS: ISOLATIONISM

### B. 建立联系：孤立主义

1.Washington' s Farewell Address had a significant impact upon America' s foreign policy. For example, following World War I, Republican congressmen used Washington' s views to justify their refusal to support the League of Nations. During the 1930s, many congressional leaders used the Farewell Address to justify their support for Neutrality Acts intended to prevent America from becoming entangled in European conflicts.

华盛顿的告别演说对美国的外交政策产生了重大影响。例如，第一次世界大战后，共和党国会议员利用华盛顿的观点来为他们拒绝支持国际联盟辩护。在20世纪30年代，许多国会领导人引用告别演说来为他们支持旨在防止美国卷入欧洲冲突的《中立法案》辩护。

2.The Second World War ended the influence of Washington' s Farewell Address upon American foreign policy. Following the war, the United States adopted a foreign policy designed to contain Soviet expansion. As the leader of the Free World, the United States joined the United Nations and became a founding member of the NATO alliance.

第二次世界大战终结了华盛顿告别演说对美国外交政策的影响。战后，美国采取了旨在遏制苏联扩张的外交政策。作为自由世界的领导者，美国加入了联合国，并成为北约联盟的创始成员国。

## VI. THE ADMINISTRATION OF JOHN ADAMS, 1791–1801

### 六 约翰·亚当斯执政时期，1791–1801年

#### A.THE QUASI-WAR WITH FRANCE

##### A. 与法国的准战争

1.Foreign policy dominated the Adams presidency. He inherited an undeclared Quasi-War with France.

外交政策主导了亚当斯总统的任期。他继承了一场与法国之间未宣战的准战争。

2.The French resented Jay' s Treaty arguing that it favored British interests. They retaliated by announcing that they would no longer honor the neutrality of American ships. In 1797,

French corsairs operating in the West Indies seized over 300 American ships.

法国人对杰伊条约感到不满，认为该条约偏袒英国的利益。他们随即宣布不再尊重美国船只的中立地位。1797年，在西印度群岛活动的法国海盗扣押了300多艘美国船只。

3.President Adams resisted enormous pressure to declare war on France. He defied Hamilton and other war hawks by sending envoys to France. Now led by Napoleon Bonaparte, the French preferred to avoid war with the United States and concentrate on their conflict with Great Britain.

亚当斯总统顶住了巨大的压力，坚持向法国宣战。他不顾汉密尔顿和其他鹰派的反对，派遣特使前往法国。当时法国由拿破仑·波拿巴领导，更倾向于避免与美国开战，集中精力应对与英国的冲突。

## B.THE ALIEN AND SEDITION ACTS

### B. 《外国人法》和《煽动叛乱法》

1.The Federalists took advantage of the anti-French furor to pass a series of laws known as the Alien and Sedition Acts. The acts were intended to punish the Democratic-Republicans.

1 联邦党人利用反法情绪通过了一系列法律，即《外国人法》和《煽动叛乱法》。这些法律旨在惩罚 Democratic-Republicans.

2.The Naturalization Act raised the residency requirement for U.S. citizenship from 5 to 14 years. Outraged Democratic-Republicans insisted that the act's real purpose was to prevent immigrants from voting for their party.

2 《归化法》将美国公民身份的居住年限要求从5年提高到14年。对此感到愤怒的民主共和党人坚称，该法案的真正目的是阻止移民投票给他们的党派。

3.The Alien Acts authorized the President to deport dangerous aliens.

3 《外国人法》授权总统驱逐危险的外国人。

4.The Sedition Act made it illegal to speak, write, or print any statements about the President that would bring him "into contempt or disrepute."

4 《煽动叛乱法》规定，发表、撰写或印刷任何有关总统的声明，使总统“受到蔑视或名誉受损”，均属违法行为。

## C.THE KENTUCKY AND VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS

### C. 肯塔基州和弗吉尼亚州决议

1.The Federalists controlled all three branches of the federal government. Both Jefferson and Madison believed that the Alien and Sedition Acts embodied a threat to individual liberties caused by unchecked Federalist power.

1.联邦党人控制了联邦政府的所有三个分支机构。杰斐逊和麦迪逊都认为，《外国人法》和《煽动叛乱法》体现了不受制约的联邦党权力对个人自由造成的威胁。

2.Jefferson and Madison anonymously authored a series of resolutions that were approved by the Kentucky and Virginia legislatures. They denounced the Alien and Sedition Acts as

“alarming infractions” of the First Amendment.

2. 杰斐逊和麦迪逊匿名撰写了一系列决议，这些决议得到了肯塔基州和弗吉尼亚州立法机构的批准。他们谴责《外国人法》和《煽动叛乱法》是对第一修正案的“令人震惊的侵犯”。

3. The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions advanced a states' rights doctrine asserting that the Constitution arose as a compact among sovereign states. The states therefore retained the power to challenge and, if necessary, nullify federal laws.

3. 《弗吉尼亚决议》和《肯塔基决议》推进了州权原则，主张宪法是主权州之间缔结的契约。因此，各州保留了挑战联邦法律并在必要时使其无效的权力。

#### D. MAKING CONNECTIONS: NULLIFICATION

##### D. 建立联系：无效化

1. The other states did not support the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions. Nonetheless, Jefferson and Madison successfully turned public opinion against the Federalists by accusing them of taking steps on the road to tyranny. Jefferson defeated Adams in the 1800 presidential election in part because of his position as a defender of Revolutionary principles.

其他各州并不支持弗吉尼亚和肯塔基决议。尽管如此，杰斐逊和麦迪逊成功地扭转了公众舆论，指责联邦党人正走向暴政。杰斐逊在1800年总统大选中击败亚当斯，部分原因在于他捍卫革命原则的立场。

2. The immediate dispute over the Alien and Sedition Acts faded when the laws expired in 1801. However, their states' rights argument had a deep and lasting impact. During the 1830s, John C. Calhoun promoted the theory of nullification, the idea that a state had the right to veto a federal law it considered unconstitutional. Criticized as “a recipe for disunion,” the doctrine of states' rights played an important role in causing the Civil War.

2. 围绕《外国人法》和《煽动叛乱法》的直接争议随着这些法律在1801年失效而逐渐平息。然而，它们所提出的州权论却产生了深远而持久的影响。在19世纪30年代，约翰·C·卡尔霍恩大力推广“否决权”理论，即各州有权否决其认为违宪的联邦法律。州权理论被批评为“分裂的根源”，并在引发内战的过程中扮演了重要角色。

