What parts部分 of American history are forgotten遗忘 by most大多数 people?

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Updated Fri · Upvoted by Grant Hartlage ,lives in The United States of America (2000-present)

1.In the early 1970s, domestic国内的 terrorist恐怖主义 bombings爆炸 in the United States were so common普遍, the attacks rarely几乎不会 made national全国的 headlines成为头条.

Over forty years later, this stunning令人震惊 fact is barely几乎不会 mentioned提到 in modern coverage新闻报道 of terrorist bloodshed流血事件.

2.In Bryan Burrough’s fascinating引人入胜的 2015 book Days of Rage狂怒, he chronicles按照时间顺序记述 the rise崛起 of left-wing左翼 radicals激进分子 that rained下雨/使。。如雨点般 bombs and revolutionary革命的 fervor对某件事的热情 all across the country全国.

Shadowy神秘的 groups组织 like the Weather Underground地下气象员, the Black Liberation Army黑人解放军, and the Puerto Rican FALN militants波多黎各民族解放武装力量 operated作战 with seeming表面 **impunity不受惩罚/无罪。pun为惩罚的词根**. Bombs were smuggled走私 inside the Pentagon五角大楼 and the US Capital首都. Explosives炸药 were detonated引爆 in front of前面的 corporate 公司offices with frightening令人害怕 regularity有规律性.

按照时间发展顺序记叙； 左翼 激进分子 三个组织为：地下气象员；黑人解放军；波多黎各民族解放武装力量 ， militant激进分子=radical 五角大楼，美国国防部

her career was brought to a **premature end.提早结束**

格林威治村，也叫西村west village; 联排别墅townhouse 不好意思，刚重新听operate的解释，觉得那条语音可能是录制问题，听起来很刺耳，我把我语音里的信息给大家重复写这里：operate之前我们讲的意思是运营，经营，这里指的是作战，但是作战这个意思很少用

3.Bombs were smuggled inside the Pentagon and the US Capital. Explosives were detonated in front of corporate offices with frightening regularity. On March 6, 1970, three members of the Weather Underground were killed when one of their own bombs prematurely过早的 exploded爆炸 in a Greenwich Village格林威治村 townhouse联排别墅. The building was completely完全 destroyed:

4. Street battles with law enforcement执法 and assassination暗杀 of police警察 officers were routine日常的 features特点 of life in New York and Los Angeles. As Burrough writes:

执法机构law enforcement agency

5. As正如 Burrough writes:

“People have completely forgotten that in 1972 we had over nineteen hundred1900 domestic国内的 bombings+爆炸 in the United States,” notes特别提及 a retired退休的 FBI agent特工, Max Noel. “People don’t want to listen to that. They can’t believe it. One bombing now and everyone gets excited激动.

6. In 1972? It was every day. Buildings getting bombed, policemen getting killed. It was commonplace=common普遍.”

Though these underground groups eventually最终 were dismissed不理会 by the public as fringe边缘的, they seriously严重的 alarmed使。。很担心 the already已经 paranoid 患偏执狂的Richard Nixon.

From Nixon’s memoirs:

The daily news reports conveyed传达 a sense感觉 of turmoil动乱 bordering近似，接近 on insurrection起义. Hundreds of college campuses校园 went through经历 a paroxysm突然爆发 of rage, riot骚乱, and arson纵火. By the end of the first week after the Kent State killings肯特大学枪击事件, 450 colleges and universities were closed by student or faculty全体教职工 protest抗议 strikes罢工...

paranoid患偏执狂的；多疑的 纵火 肯特大学枪击事件

7.From January 1969 through April 1970, there were 40,000 recorded被记录 bombings, bomb threats威胁, and bomb scares恐慌, and over 250 cases of arson纵火 nationwide.

The left-wing bombing campaign in the seventies was not nearly as deadly致命的 as present-day+今天的 terrorist attacks恐怖袭击. Their bombs largely很大程度 functioned as起到作用 “exploding爆炸性的 press releases新闻稿,” according根据 to Burrough.

Devices设备 were constructed建造, staged筹划, and only set off点燃 in largely empty buildings. After their bombs were detonated引爆, the groups would send communiqués公报，宣言 to major newspapers, trumpeting大力鼓吹 their ideology思想 and hoping to foment煽动 a domestic国内 revolution.

公报 煽动

8.Despite尽管 some of the group’s supposed所谓的 caution警告 when directing指导 these bombing performances+表演, civilians贫民 were still sometimes caught困在 in the crossfire交叉火力. On January 24, 1975, the Puerto Rican terrorist group FALN killed four and injured使。。受伤 more than 50 in a bombing of New York City's Fraunces Tavern+酒吧:

crossfire多方开火，交叉火力 be caught in a crossfire 被卷入争端

9.The Black Liberation Army frequently频繁 murdered police, including two officers in New York City in 1972. (No one has been charged指控 in either the FALN bombing or the BLA murders, though the BLA suspects嫌疑犯 were believed to have been killed in 1973.)

10.Yet但是 in spite of尽管 the violent暴力 campaign运动 by hopeful revolutionaries革命份子, by and large状语，大体上来说 the American public was unmoved无动于衷. Major newspapers and newscasts新闻广播 failed没有做 to mention提到 many of these attacks, unless除非 the mayhem骚乱 claimed a large loss of life

As Burrough cites引用 in one instance例子:

As one New Yorker sniffed闻/轻蔑的说，嗤之以鼻 to the New York Post after an FALN attack in 1977, “Oh, another bombing? Who is it this time?

11.While I read this incredible不可置信 story of a largely forgotten slice一部分 of American history, I couldn’t help but忍不住 ponder沉思, as Burrough did, what effect影响 this kind of relentless不停的 violence would have if it unfolded发生/展开 today.

Can you imagine, in 2018, suffering遭遇，忍受 multiple许多 bombings a day for months at a time in the USA? What would the news outlets新闻媒体 and social media be like? Many unfortunate people across the globe全球 live in war zones. How would the rest of us respond回应?

I cannot even fathom理解 what the reaction would be today, especially in light of按照/根据 the more deadly purpose of terrorist bombs in recent years.

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