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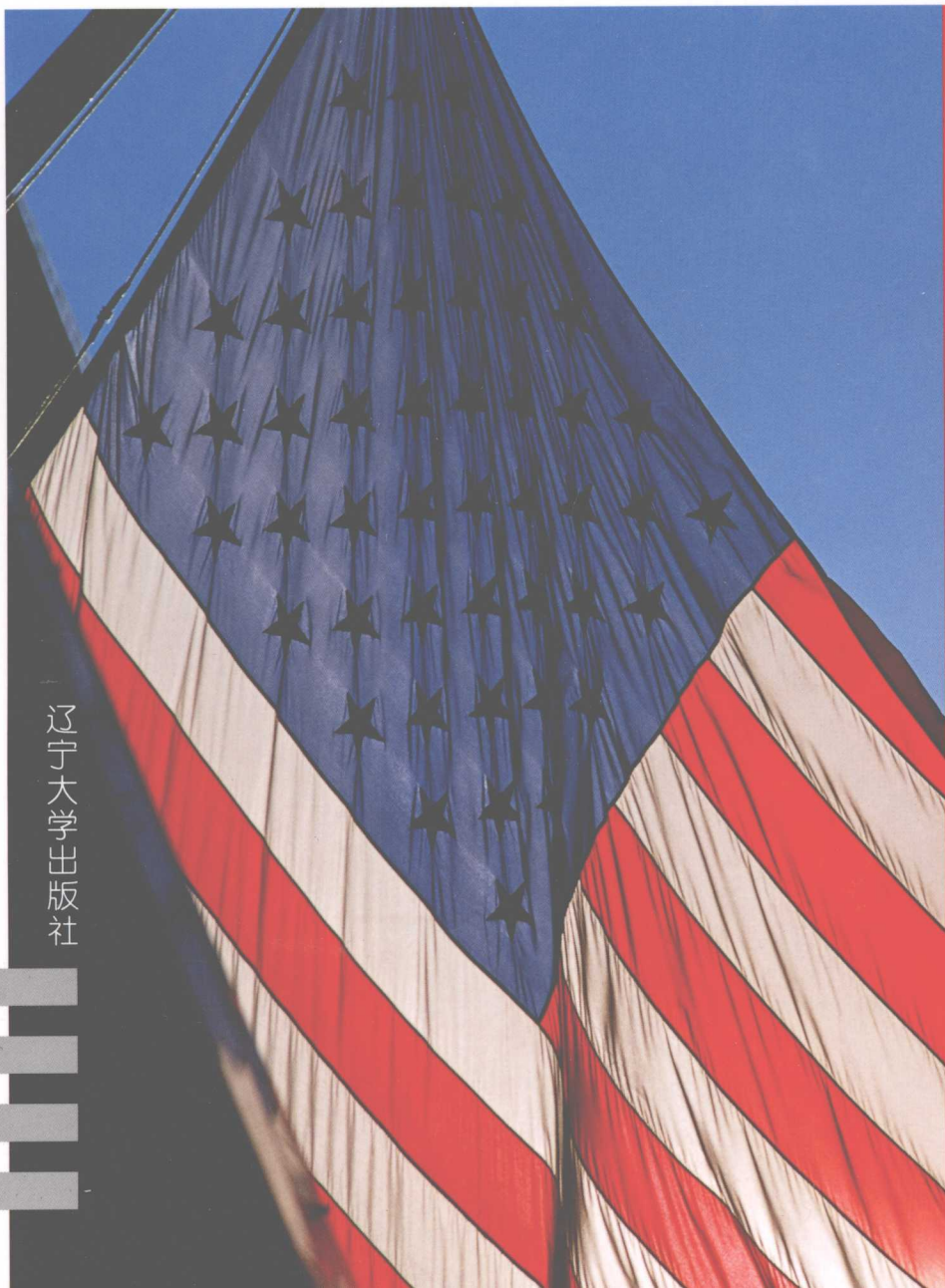
# 名

100  
Outstanding  
Americans

## 美国杰出风云人物

主编 田耀

100  
Outstanding  
Americans



辽宁大学出版社

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## 前 言

美洲大陆多样化的土地和各国文化的融合，使美国人民对任何种族都有一种优越感。了解在美国历史上起过重要作用的一些人物的生平事迹，可帮助读者了解美国社会和历史。美国精神存在于每个美国人身上，但却集中、系统地体现于美国杰出人物的作品和行动中。这些杰出人物代表了美国社会的各个阶层，活跃在美国历史的各个时期。他们的生平，从不同的时期和不同的侧面，反映了美国的社会和历史，对美国社会、经济及文化的发展起到了至关重要的作用。

1776年1月，费城的政治家托马斯·潘恩发表的《常识》一书旗帜鲜明地指出北美殖民地人民只有拿起武器，与英国决裂，创建独立的民主共和国才能彻底摆脱英国的奴役和压迫。该书极大地鼓舞了殖民地人民的抗英斗争，从思想上武装了人民，在舆论上为独立做了理论准备。

为美国独立做出巨大贡献的华盛顿总统在1796年第二届总统任期满后拒绝参加总统竞选，为美国政治生活树立了良好的权力交接传统。

在哲学领域，哈佛大学心理学家威廉·詹姆斯和教育家约翰·杜威引领进步主义思潮之前形成了实践胜于理论的哲学体系，为社会科学研究提供了新的方法论，为解决现实问题提供了新的思想方法。

威廉·布莱恩、约翰·肯尼迪、西奥多·罗斯福、弗兰克林·罗斯福，这四人是20世纪中美国民主政治的四大领袖。启蒙运动对他们的思想具有深刻的影响，进化论哲学和实用主义哲学是他们的新工具，政府机构是他们关注的对象。

《100名美国杰出风云人物》一书跨越历史时空，介绍了从建立美洲殖民地时期到20世纪末影响美国历史进程的杰出历史人物的生平事迹。这些人物中有杰出的领袖、政治家、著名军事家、杰出的社会活动家、作家、思想家和哲学家、科学家和发明家、妇女解放运动领袖、艺术家和体育精英等。他们代表了美国社会的各个阶层的方方面面。他们的生平，从不同的时期和不同的侧面反映了美国的社会和历史，构成了一幅幅生动活泼的社会风情和历史画卷。

美国是当今世界上唯一的超级大国，它对全球的影响无处不在。要处理好同美国的关系，就必须了解美国、认识美国。美国是中国最重要的外交对手，是影响中国经济发展、国家安全、政治稳定和祖国统一的最重要的外部力量；另外，美国又是在经济、科技、教育、文化等领域同中国交往最多的国家。无论是总结20世纪的历史经验、展望21世纪的世界未来，还是分析中国所处的国际环境，借鉴发达国家的经验，都必须全面了解美国，深入研究美国。

随着国内学者特别是大学生对美国社会与文化研究的升温，出版该书显得十分及时和必



要。在 multiround 课程教学的实践基础上,我们认为编写此书的时机已基本成熟。此外,该书可归纳入高等学校英语拓展系列教程中。

读书作为美国文化专题研究的教材, 希望能为英语专业研究生、本科生以及非英语专业研究生打开一扇能够系统了解美国的窗口, 在学习英语的同时他们可随着书中的人物去穿越时空, 深入系统地了解美国社会与文化的精髓, 可以深入了解每一个发生在美国的重要的历史事实。培养学生分析问题和解决问题的能力。特别是在经济全球化不断深入的今天, 用历史眼光和全球视野为中国的发展寻找世界性坐标, 具有更加现实的意义。

该书每一篇均为 3 000 字, 对所有人物的描述均采取编写的形式, 并加有注释。每一篇的开头都有 150 字汉语的人物简介。文章的最后都设有 2 个供读者思考的问题 (questions for discussion)。每篇文章的基本体例为生平、主要业绩描述和分析, 最后是该杰出人物在美国历史中所发挥的重要作用。

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## 1. Benjamin Franklin 本杰明·富兰克林

**[人物简介]** 本杰明·富兰克林 (1706 - 1790) 是 18 世纪美国最伟大的科学家和著名的政治家。1706 年富兰克林出生在北美洲的波士顿。1726 年开始独立经营印刷所, 1736 年当选为宾夕法尼亚州议会秘书。他不仅在科学方面的研究范围极其广泛, 而且还是一位杰出的社会活动家。从 1757 年到 1775 年他作为代表到英国谈判, 并参与了《独立宣言》的起草工作。1776 年, 又出使法国, 赢得了法国和欧洲人民对北美独立战争的支援。1787 年, 他积极参加了美国宪法的制定工作, 1790 年在家中病逝。

Benjamin Franklin was born on January 17, 1706 in Boston, Massachusetts. He was the fifteenth child and youngest boy of the 17 children. Franklin was one of the leading founding fathers of the United States of America. He signed the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, and served as the new nation's capable diplomat.

Franklin's formal schooling ended early but his education never did. He believed that "the doors to wisdom are never shut," and read every book he could get his hands on. Franklin taught himself simple algebra and geometry, navigation, logic, history, science, English grammar and a working knowledge of the five other languages. Franklin had a simple formula for success. He believed that successful people worked just a little harder than other people. He built a successful printing, publishing business and merchant in Philadelphia.

America has never forgotten Benjamin Franklin. He became famous for being a scientist, an activist, a statesman and a diplomat, and became a national hero in America.

As a scientist, he was a major figure in the history of physics for his discoveries and theories regarding electricity. Everyone knows the story of Benjamin's famous kite flight. Franklin was interested in science and technology, carrying out his famous electricity experiments and making several important inventions. He invented the **lightning rod**<sup>[1]</sup>, the **iron furnace stove**<sup>[2]</sup>, a carriage odometer and a musical instrument known as the armonica. Franklin wasn't greedy about his inventions, preferring to have them used freely for the comfort and convenience of everyone. Thomas Jefferson called Benjamin Franklin "the greatest man and ornament of the age and country in which he lived." He was also noted for his curiosity, his writings, and his diversity of interests. As a leader of the Enlightenment, he gained the recognition of scientists and intellectuals across Europe. He was a remarkable man of science and tech-



nology, finding practical effective solutions to real problems.

As an activist, Benjamin Franklin, more than anyone, invented the idea of an American nation. He is one such person, commercially successful, ever concerned and involved with the public good, a great communicator.

In 1736, Franklin created the Union Fire Company, the first volunteer firefighting company in America. He also played a major role in establishing Pennsylvania's first university, America's first city hospital and Franklin and Marshall College. He also organized the country's first subscription library. In 1751, Franklin obtained a charter from the Pennsylvania legislature to establish a hospital. Pennsylvania Hospital was the first hospital in what was to become the United States of America. In 1753, both Harvard and Yale awarded him honorary degrees. He was elected the first President of the American Philosophical Society, the oldest academic society in the United States in 1769. Franklin was fluent in five languages. He is typically recognized as a polymath.

As a politician, Franklin became involved in Philadelphia politics and progressed rapidly. In 1748 he was selected as a councilman, in 1749 he became a Justice of the Peace for Philadelphia, and in 1751 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly. In 1753, Franklin was appointed deputy postmaster-general of North America. His most notable service in domestic politics was his reform of the postal system. Franklin was unanimously chosen as their delegate to the Second Continental Congress. In 1776, he was a member of the Committee of Five that drafted the **Declaration of Independence**<sup>[3]</sup> and made several small changes to Thomas Jefferson's draft.

After his return from France, Franklin became an abolitionist, freeing both of his slaves. Franklin wrote several essays that attempted to convince his readers of the importance of the abolition of slavery in the American society. In 1785, Franklin was elected the sixth President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. In 1787, he served as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. He played a respectable role.

As an accomplished diplomat, his fame as a statesman rests chiefly on his subsequent diplomatic services in connection with the relations of the colonies with Great Britain, and later with France.

He defined the new nation in the minds of Europe during the American Revolution. In 1764, Franklin was dispatched to England as an agent to petition **King George III**<sup>[4]</sup> to establish central British control of Pennsylvania, away from its hereditary belonging. In 1767, Franklin visited Paris with his partner and was introduced to many influential scientists and politicians. In 1778, his success in securing French critical military alliance and financial aid was a great contributor to the American victory over Britain. He also negotiated the **Treaty of Paris**<sup>[5]</sup> (1783). He was widely admired among the French as American minister to Paris and was a major figure in the development of positive Franco-American relations. From 1775 to 1776, Franklin was Postmaster General under the Continental Congress and from 1785 to 1788 was President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. Toward the end of his life, he became one of the most prominent abolitionists. Many historians regard him as the "First American."

The lasting legacy of Benjamin Franklin has resulted in the appearance of his image in various places. Franklin's likeness adorns the American \$ 100 bill. From 1948 to 1964, Franklin's portrait was also on the half dollar. From 1914 to 1918, he also appeared on a \$ 50 bill in the past, as well as se-

veral varieties of the \$ 100 bill, and every \$ 100 bill from 1928 to the present.

As a tribute to Franklin's legacy, the city of Philadelphia contains around 5000 likenesses of Benjamin Franklin, about half of which are located on the University of Pennsylvania campus. Additionally, Philadelphia's Ben Franklin Parkway and Ben Franklin Bridge (the first major bridge to connect Philadelphia with New Jersey) are named in his honor.

Today, Benjamin Franklin is known as one of the Founding Fathers and as one of America's greatest citizens. Although he was born in Boston, the city of Philadelphia is remembered as the home of him. He played an honorific role. He is also the only Founding Father who is a signatory of all four of the major documents of the founding of the United States: the Declaration of Independence, the Treaty of Paris, the Treaty of Alliance with France, and the United States Constitution.

Franklin had a strong belief that good citizenship included an obligation of public service. Franklin himself served the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and the new United States of America, in one way or the other, for most of his life.



### Questions for Discussion

1. What do you know about Benjamin Franklin's inventions?
2. Why do people regard Benjamin Franklin as one of the Founding Fathers of America?



### Notes

[1] lightning rod 避雷针: 1753 年发明。1754 年开始应用。防止了雷电的危害, 也证明了天上的雷电与人工摩擦产生的电具有完全相同的性质。

[2] the iron furnace stove (the Franklin stove) 富兰克林炉: 可以节省四分之三燃料。

[3] Declaration of Independence 《独立宣言》: 英属北美殖民地人民宣布独立的纲领性文件。独立战争爆发后, 1776 年 7 月 4 日在第二届大陆会议上通过; 资产阶级民主派杰斐逊为主要起草人。宣言称一切人生来平等, 第一次以政治纲领形式确立了资产阶级的革命原则——人权原则。

[4] King George III 乔治三世 (1738 - 1820): 英国及爱尔兰的国王, 汉诺威皇朝的第三任君主, 乔治二世的孙子。1760 年继位, 直到 1820 年去世。在他执政期内, 英属北美殖民地爆发北美独立战争, 1783 年, 被迫与美国签订《巴黎和约》, 因为他的强硬立场, 导致了北美殖民地的最终独立。1793 年, 乔治三世遣往中国的特使马嘎尔尼勋爵 (Lord George Macartney) 和副使斯当东 (George Leonard Staunton) 带领使团到达北京并谒见了清朝的乾隆皇帝, 他们还参加了在承德避暑山庄举办的乾隆皇帝八十大寿庆典。

[5] Treaty of Paris 《巴黎和约》: 1783 年 9 月 3 日, 英美签订《巴黎和约》, 结束了英美之间的战争; 1784 年 1 月 14 日, 邦联国会批准了《巴黎和约》。这是美国以平等原则与英国缔结的和约, 为争取国际上的承认创造了条件。

## 2. John Parker

### 约翰·帕克上尉

[人物简介] 约翰·帕克上尉 (1729 - 1775)，出生于马萨诸塞州的莱克星顿。他曾参加法国印第安人战争。美国独立战争时期任民兵上尉，指挥了莱克星顿战役。1775年4月19日，一队英军奉命前往马萨诸塞的康科德摧毁当地民兵的军需库，并逮捕反英领导人约翰·汉科克和塞缪尔·亚当斯，但这一行动被人发现。当英军途经莱克星顿的时候，约翰·帕克上尉和70名民兵已严阵以待。英军喝令这些人马上解散，这时一声枪响，双方发生交火。莱克星顿的枪声，揭开了美国独立战争的序幕。

John Parker (July 13, 1729 — September 17, 1775), revolutionary soldier and captain of minutemen<sup>[1]</sup>, was a native of Lexington, Mass.

Fifteen years after the Pilgrims landed, the first Parker came to this country from England. The first Parkers who moved to Lexington in 1712 were from Reading and settled in the southern part of town. By a deed dated June 12, 1712, John Cutler sold to the Parkers land at Cambridge Farms containing "one small mansion house and about sixty acres of land more or less". Captain Parker was born in that house on Spring Street. His parents were Josiah and Anna (Stone) Parker.

He served his military apprenticeship in the **French and Indian War**<sup>[2]</sup>, and fought at Louisburg and Quebec. At one period he was probably a member of **Roger's rangers**<sup>[3]</sup>. On May 25, 1755, he married Lydia Moore, by whom he had seven children. In time of peace he was a successful farmer, a skillful joiner and a good mechanic, and held various town offices. He enjoyed reading, both religious and secular books. He also chose the teachers for the town school. He was very interested in town politics. Reverend Jonas Clarke and he spent hours in his study at the Hancock-Clark House discussing political issues. John Parker was the assessor in 1764, 1765, 1766 and 1774. The assessor determined how much each family paid based on property, number of buildings, servants, livestock and stock in trade.

John Parker, possessing an ability to organize and a willingness to fight for freedom, was elected captain at the age of 46. On the eve of the **American Revolution**<sup>[4]</sup> he was captain of a company of minutemen, and he became one of the foremost figures in the opening event of the war at Lexington, April 19, 1775.

Massachusetts Colony was a hotbed of sedition in the spring of 1775. Preparations for conflict with the Royal authority had been underway throughout the winter with the production of arms and munitions,