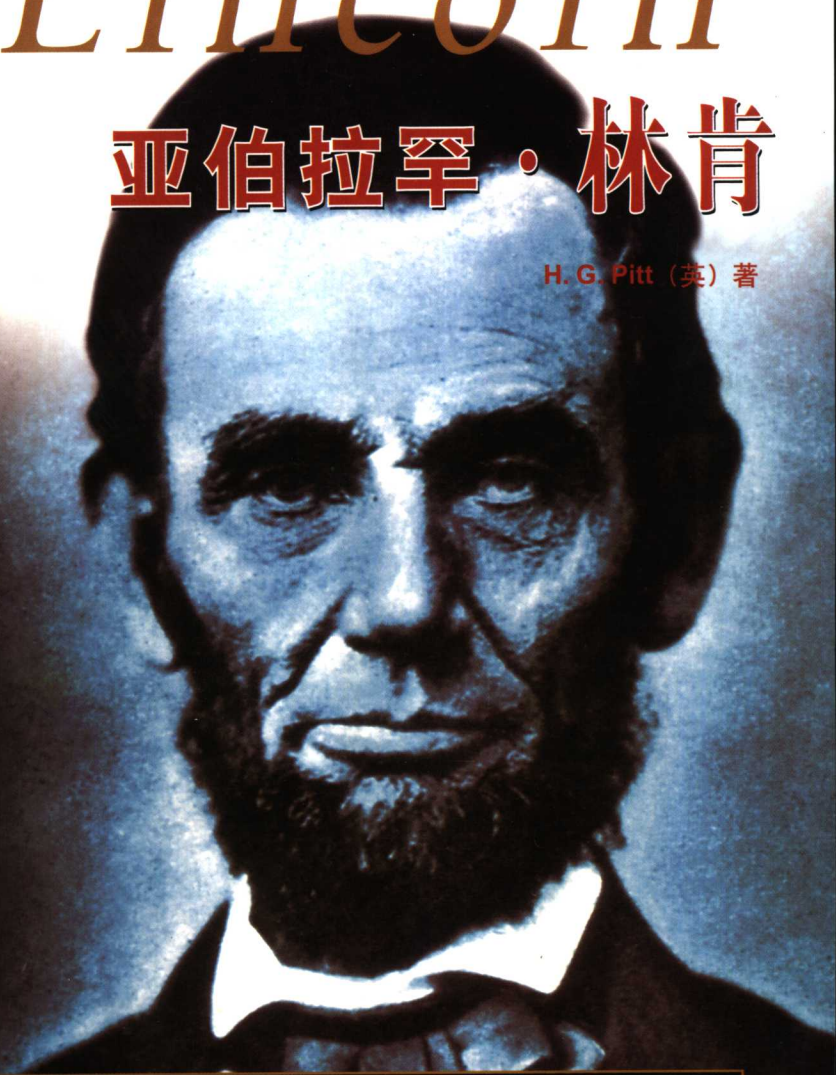


Abraham Lincoln

亚伯拉罕·林肯

H. G. Pitt (英) 著



外研社·英汉对照人物传记丛书

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何文艺 译

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致读者

《外研社·英汉对照人物传记丛书》(Pocket Biographies) 由英国 Sutton 出版公司授权外语教学与研究出版社翻译并出版发行。这些人物传记生动客观地向读者介绍了历史上杰出人物的生平事迹及对历史和社会发展的影响。这些人物中包括音乐家、政治家、王室贵族、科学家、民主政治领袖、哲学思想家、电影明星和剧作家等。他们以其独特的人生经历、性格魅力和历史功绩，其名字为世人所传诵。本套丛书英汉对照，英文部分完全保留了作品的原汁原味，中文部分则以英文为基础，可帮助读者更好地理解原著。

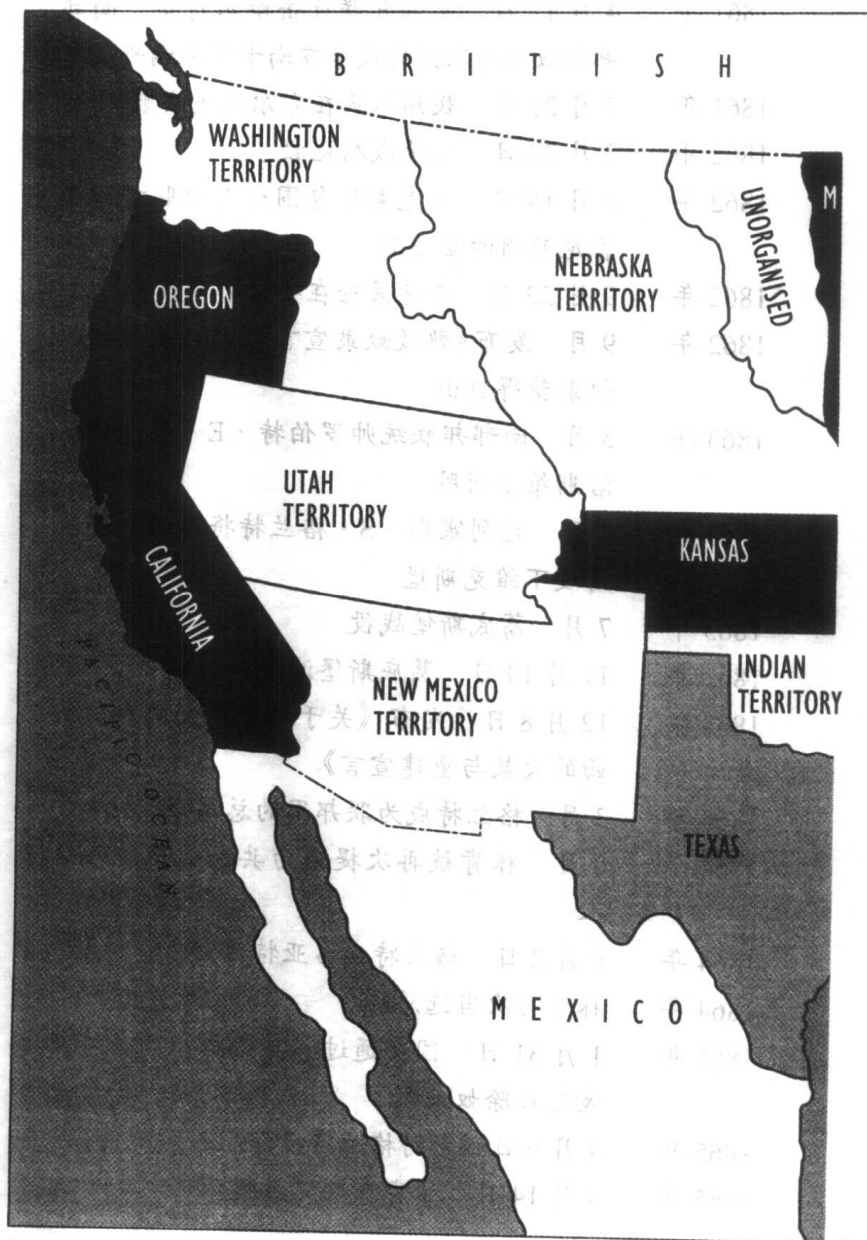
本套丛书适合所有英语学习者和爱好者，读者既可以从语言文字的角度咀嚼英文原著的精华，又可以从认识世界的角度更好地重温历史人物及历史事件。

生平记事

- 1809 年 2 月 9 日 出生于肯塔基州哈尔町县
- 1830 年 离家去新塞勒姆的一家商店工作
- 1832 年 9 月 在第一次竞选活动中失败
- 1834 年 被选入州议会
- 1836 年 获得律师证
- 1837 年 移居到伊利诺伊州的斯普林菲尔德
- 1841 年 从州议会退出
- 1842 年 与玛丽·托德结婚
- 1843 年 儿子罗伯特出生
- 1844 年 开办自己的律师业务
- 1847 年 进入国会
- 1849 年 从国会回到伊利诺伊州,专心从事律师业务
- 1850 年 儿子威利出生
- 1853 年 儿子托玛斯(塔德)出生
- 1854 年 《堪萨斯—内布拉斯加法案》允许奴隶被带进
新准州堪萨斯,重新激起林肯对政治的兴趣
- 1856 年 加入新共和党
- 1858 年 8 月—10 月 为竞选伊利诺伊州在参议院的
席位,林肯与斯蒂芬·A·道格拉斯进行
一系列公开辩论
- 1860 年 被选为共和党总统候选人
- 1860 年 12 月 20 日 南卡罗来纳州从联邦分离(11
个分裂出去的州的第一个州)

- 1861 **4 March.** Inauguration as President
- 1861 **12 April.** Confederate attack on Fort Sumter.
War starts between Confederate government and
the Union in South Carolina
- 1861 **21 July.** Federal troops defeated at Bull Run
- 1862 **20 February.** Death of son Willie
- 1862 **18 April.** McClennan besieges the Confederate
capital of Richmond, Virginia
- 1862 **22 September.** Victory for McClennan at
Antietam
- 1862 **September.** Publication of the Emancipation
Proclamation making slaves in rebellious states free
- 1863 **May.** Defeat at the hands of Confederate
commander Robert E. Lee at Chancellorsville
- 1863 **July.** General Ulysses S. Grant takes Vicksburg
for the Federal government
- 1863 **July.** Battle of Gettysburg
- 1863 **19 November** Gettysburg address
- 1863 **8 December.** Proclamation of Amnesty and
Reconstruction for Louisiana and Tennessee
- 1864 **March.** Grant becomes General in Chief of the
Union armies
- 1864 **June.** Lincoln renominated as Republican
Presidential candidate
- 1864 **2 September.** Grant takes Atlanta
- 1864 Lincoln re-elected as President
- 1865 **31 January.** XIII Amendment passed by
Congress abolishing slavery
- 1865 **9 April.** Lee surrenders to Grant
- 1865 **14 April.** Lincoln assassinated at the theatre

- 1861 年 3 月 4 日 宣誓就任总统一职
- 1861 年 4 月 12 日 南部邦联攻击萨姆特堡。南部邦联政府与联邦的战争在南卡罗来纳州爆发
- 1861 年 7 月 21 日 联邦军队在布尔伦被击败
- 1862 年 2 月 20 日 儿子威利死亡
- 1862 年 4 月 18 日 麦克莱伦包围南部邦联首都弗吉尼亚州的里士满
- 1862 年 9 月 22 日 麦克莱伦在安提塔姆获胜
- 1862 年 9 月 发布《解放奴隶宣言》，使叛乱各州的奴隶获得自由
- 1863 年 5 月 南部邦联统帅罗伯特·E·李在钱瑟洛斯维尔获胜
- 1863 年 7 月 尤利塞斯·S·格兰特将军为联邦政府攻下维克斯堡
- 1863 年 7 月 葛底斯堡战役
- 1863 年 11 月 19 日 葛底斯堡演讲
- 1863 年 12 月 8 日 发布《关于路易斯安那和田纳西的大赦与重建宣言》
- 1864 年 3 月 格兰特成为联邦军的总司令
- 1864 年 6 月 林肯被再次提名为共和党总统候选人
- 1864 年 9 月 2 日 格兰特攻占亚特兰大
- 1864 年 林肯再次当选总统
- 1865 年 1 月 31 日 国会通过《宪法第十三条修正案》，废除奴隶制
- 1865 年 4 月 9 日 李对格兰特投降
- 1865 年 4 月 14 日 林肯在剧院遇刺



The United States, 1860/1

T E R R I T O R I E S



GULF OF MEXICO



Free states
 Slave states
 Slave states loyal to the Union
 Territories

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外研社·英汉对照人物传记丛书

In the winter of 1860/1 the United States, less than a century old, fell apart, divided by differing attitudes to slavery. When Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated as President in April, although seven states had already seceded unresisted, he was insistent that the Union could not be dissolved. But the Southerners believed their prosperity depended on the 'peculiar institution' and felt their whole way of life threatened by the new Republican party. Four years later, and at a cost of 600,000 lives, the bloodiest war in its history had secured the Union and slavery had been abolished. Throughout Lincoln was the lynchpin of this pivotal change in the nation. This short biography tells the story of how this man, born in a log cabin and almost entirely self-educated, rose, in the nation's gravest hour, to determine its fate, only to die at the hands of an assassin in the moment of victory.

H. G. PITT is an Emeritus Fellow of Worcester College, University of Oxford, where he was a Fellow and Tutor in Modern History for more than forty years.

O N E

THE EXPANSION OF SLAVERY

On 4 March 1861 Abraham Lincoln took the oath as sixteenth President of the United States. Seven Southern states had seceded from the Union following his election in November; more were preparing to follow. The new President appealed to them:

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. . . . You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to 'preserve, protect and defend' it. . . . We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching [sic] from every battlefield, and patriot grave, to every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the

第一章

奴隶制的扩张

1861年3月4日，亚伯拉罕·林肯宣誓就任美国第16任总统。自从他前一年11月当选以来，南方已有七个州从联邦分离，而更多的州正在准备分离。新总统向他们发出呼吁：

我的未能如愿的同胞们，内战这一重大问题系于你们手中，而不系于我手中……上帝没有赋予你们摧毁政府的权力，但我在上帝面前却立有“保存、保护和保卫”它的誓言……我们不是敌人，而是朋友。我们也不应当成为敌人。人有时会感情冲动，但决不能冲破爱的维系。我们都善念犹存。只要我们看看，我们也应该看看，在我们这片广阔的土地上的每一个战场，每一个爱国

Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.¹

Six weeks later the war began. Only after 600,000 American lives had been lost would the broad land be reunited. Four days after the guns fell silent, one last bullet, fired by an assassin, ended the life of the most peaceful of men who had fulfilled his oath to 'preserve and protect' his country.

In the half century since Abraham Lincoln had been born in the western slave state of Kentucky in 1809 the United States had doubled in size. The thirteen original states had grown to thirty-three and the self-dependent local world had given way to a huge market with railroads, canals, river-boats and the telegraph supporting a continuously expanding population and tying all the strands together. As the frontier moved westward so the interests of the various sectors of the country developed in different ways and brought conflict which required political solutions. Power was shared between the Federal government and the governments of the individual states – their relations were defined by the Constitution of 1787. Ambiguities of interpretation arose increasingly, ultimately to a

者的坟墓和每一个家庭，到处都充满了神秘的回忆，我们就应该维护联邦。

六个星期后，战争爆发了。60多万人的牺牲换来美国的重新统一。战场上的枪声沉寂下去。四天之后，一位刺杀者射出的最后一颗子弹，结束了这位最热爱和平的人的生命，他已经履行了“保存和保护”国家的誓言。

林肯 1809 年出生于西部实行奴隶制的肯塔基州。自他出生后的半个世纪，美国的领土扩大了一倍。原来的十三个州增加至三十三个州。自给自足的各个地区被一个巨大的市场所融汇。铁路、运河、船舶和电报支撑着不断增长的人口，会聚着各种各样的人。随着边界不断向西移动，各个地区的利益以不同方式发展着，各种冲突接踵而来，需要政治解决。国家政权由联邦政府和各个州政府掌握，1787 年的宪法已经对他们的

point where conflicting views could be resolved only by bloodshed.

In the North, hundreds of thousands of settlers had established small farms. By the middle of the century their surpluses of corn and hogs, which used to go down the Mississippi to New Orleans for shipment, were flowing back eastward on the railroads to feed the growing cities of the Atlantic seaboard. A natural east-west link was established in which hard work, self-help and individual enterprise were the key strengths. By contrast, the Southern states, bounded by the left banks of the two great rivers, Ohio and Mississippi, had grown into a patriarchal society dominated by large plantation owners who raised the valuable staple crops for markets abroad as well as at home: tobacco, rice, sugar and, above all, cotton which fed the insatiable hunger of the Lancashire mills.

The two sections – the North and the West, and the South – both complemented and conflicted with each other. The South earned foreign currencies with which America could buy its manufactured goods from Europe; the West still provided much of the South's agricultural needs. The North provided the capital needs of the planters, almost always