



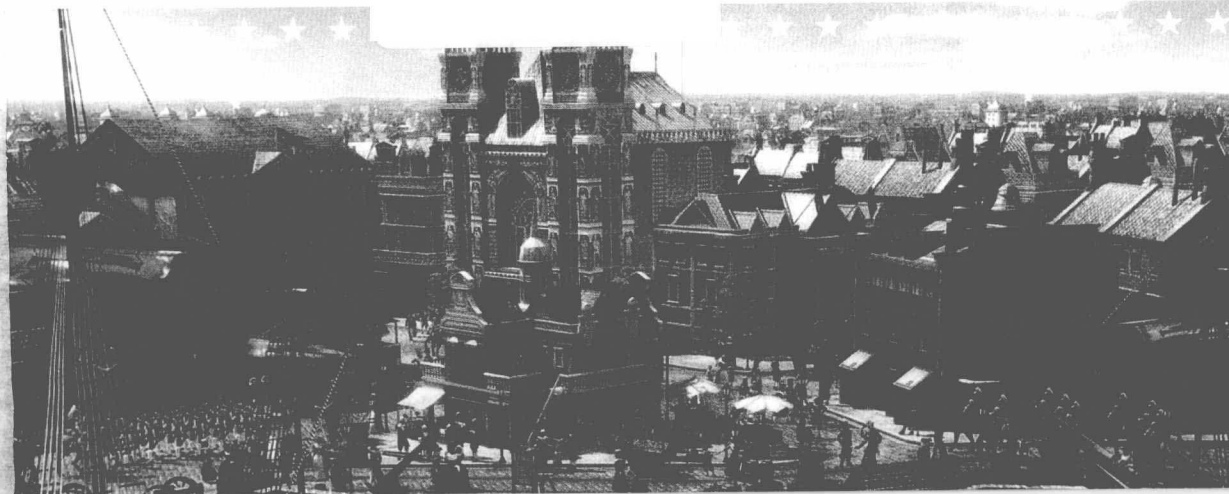
(1492 – 1865)

Precious Memories: American Vast History

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前 言

这套《认识美国:双语故事阅读系列》共有四册,第一册是《回首往事:美国历史故事(1492—1865)(含 MP3 光盘)》;第二册是《回首往事:美国历史故事(1866—present)(含 MP3 光盘)》;第三册是《风情大地:美国各地故事(含 MP3 光盘)》;第四册是《潇洒人生:美国人物故事(含 MP3 光盘)》。它们向读者介绍了美国历史、社会、文化、工业、农业、少数民族、历史人物等的情况。这些故事时间跨度大、描述范围广、内容丰富、语言简练、生动易懂,是我们学习当代美国英语并通过学习和阅读这些故事进一步认识美国、了解美国的有益读物。

书中对英文原文中部分生词短语及人物事件加了中文注释,并配有中文译文,以帮助读者更好地理解原文。中文译文尽量做到流畅、通顺,忠实于原文。

本书讲述的是从最初的北美殖民地开始一直到美国南北战争(1492—1865)期间发生的故事。这些故事会告诉我们:发生在 17 世纪末骇人听闻的“塞勒姆审巫案”是怎么回事?谁发现并命名了哈德逊河?哪个城市是美国最古老的城市?美国最初的陆军工兵部队发挥了何种作用?谁规划和设计了首都华盛顿?是谁把书卖给了刚刚成立的国会图书馆?美国最早的侦探都做了些什么?马里兰州在内战期间有何种战略地位?谁发明了蒸汽船?人们为什么把南部联盟军队英勇顽强的将领杰克逊叫做“石壁”?谁发明了缝纫机?还有很多其他鲜为人知的趣闻,读者读完本书就会知道了。

本套丛书每册都配有 MP3,由专业美语播音人士录音,音质纯正。读者可以跟随录音阅读,也可以作为听力和复述材料,一边听录音,一边复述。相信读者和广大英语学习者读完和学完本套丛书之后,不但可以学会用英语讲述美国的故事,同时英语综合能力也会有大幅度提高。

本套丛书的许多故事中都提到了美国总统以及美国各州。考虑到多数读者和英语学习者对于一些美国总统名字及大部分州名和城市名称不是很熟悉,因此在每册书的后面附有两个英汉对照表:一个是历届美国总统的姓名以及每位总统的出生日期和任职年限;另一个是美国各州及重要城市的名称。读者可以随时查阅。

囿于作者水平,本套丛书在编选过程中难免出现各种谬误,欢迎读者批评指正,谢谢!

编 者

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A River from Canada to Asia?

一条从加拿大通向亚洲的河流？

When French navigator Jacques Cartier left France by boat in April 1534, the king ordered him to find gold, **spices**¹ (which were valuable at that time), and a water passage from France to Asia.

Two months later, on June 9, Cartier sailed into the waters of the St. Lawrence River in eastern Canada. Although he couldn't travel up the river all the way to Asia, Cartier had in fact discovered an important waterway into the vast areas of Canada.

Sailing with sixty-one men aboard his ship, Cartier ventured north up the St. Lawrence River to **Prince Edward Island**², where he made **his first contact with**³ members of the native **Iroquois Nation**⁴. The first interactions were friendly. The tribe's chief, Donnacona, let two of his sons, Taïnoagny and Domagaya, return to France with Cartier **on the condition that**⁵ they would return home.

Two years later, Cartier returned from France, bringing Taïnoagny and Domagaya with him. North of Montreal, his ship arrived at **the Lachine Rapids**⁶, which were so big that he and his crew could not pass through. Cartier realized he could sail no further.

Cartier's voyages to eastern Canada helped other explorers who would establish French-speaking Canada. Have you ever been to Montreal or Quebec? Did you know that the main language spoken there is still French?



Notes ▶

1. spice *n.* 香料
2. Prince Edward Island 爱德华王子岛，位于加拿大东部圣劳伦斯湾，是加拿大航运中心之一。
3. his first contact with 他与……的第一次接触
4. Iroquois /'ɪrəkwɔɪz/ Nation (北美印第安人)易洛魁部落
5. on the condition that 条件是……
6. the Lachine Rapids 加拿大圣劳伦斯河上的急流



参考译文

法国航海家雅克·卡蒂埃在 1534 年 4 月乘船离开法国时，国王命令他要找到黄金、香料（在当时是很贵重的物品）以及法国到亚洲的航道。

两个月后，在 6 月 9 日，卡蒂埃航行到了加拿大东部的圣劳伦斯河流域。虽然他没有沿着这条河一路向前航行到亚洲，卡蒂埃却发现了一条进入加拿大广袤原野的重要水路。

卡蒂埃的船上有 61 名船员。他和船员们冒险沿着圣劳伦斯河向北航行到了爱德华王子岛。在那里，他第一次接触到了土著易洛魁部落的成员。这第一次的相互交往很友好，部落酋长多纳柯纳让他的两个儿子泰格诺阿格尼和多马卡雅跟随卡蒂埃去法国，条件是他们在日后可以回家。

两年后，卡蒂埃带着泰格诺阿格尼和多马卡雅从法国回来了。在蒙特利尔的北部，卡蒂埃的船只遇到拉辛急流。水流湍急，卡蒂埃的船只无法通过，他明白他无法再往北走了。

卡蒂埃在加拿大东部的航行经历，帮助了许多其他的探险者在加拿大建立起了法语地区。你去过蒙特利尔或魁北克吗？你知道吗，在那里，人们的主要语言仍是法语。

2



A Settlement with Unsettling Challenges

充满令人不安的挑战的定居点

The Virginia Company of England¹ of the 17th century made a daring **proposition**²: sail to the new, mysterious land, which they called Virginia in honor of **Elizabeth I**³, the Virgin Queen, and began a settlement there. One hundred twenty people made the voyage across the Atlantic. They established Jamestown, Virginia, on May 14, 1607, the first permanent British settlement in North America. Though determined, these settlers didn't know what severe challenges they would face.

Half of the Jamestown settlers were artisans, craftsmen, soldiers, and laborers, including a tailor, a barber, and two surgeons among them. The other half were "gentlemen", men of wealth who did not have a profession, and who may have underestimated the rough work necessary to survive in the New World. After eight months, only 38 of the 120 pioneers were still alive. Among the survivors was **Captain John Smith**⁴, adventurer and explorer. Despite the hardships, he kept the colony going with his solid leadership in those first two years, as Jamestown grew to 500 with new arrivals from England. After he left in 1609, however, more trouble came.

Weather conditions were rough and supplies were low. Only 60 of the 500 colonists survived the harsh winter that followed Smith's departure. Jamestown, though it possessed a good harbor, was **swampy**⁵, **infested**⁶ with mosquitoes, and lacked freshwater sources. The people fought against disease, famine, and **the Algonquian Indians**⁷, whose land the British settlers now claimed. The Algonquian chief, Powhatan, at first allowed the visitors to settle, build, and farm in his territory, but as more and more came, he grew tired of the colonists' expansion on his land. Some of the tribes attacked settlers working in the fields.

But there were some years of peace and prosperity. Peace came when Pocahontas, daughter of chief Powhatan, married John Rolfe, a tobacco farmer in Jamestown. Also, new supplies and leadership eventually arrived from England.

An event of **momentous**⁸ consequence took place in 1619, when a Dutch slave trader exchanged a cargo of captive Africans for food. The Africans became **indentured servants**⁹, trading labor for shelter and eventual freedom. They were among the first African Americans in the colonies. Racial slavery would not become a

common occurrence until 1680. For all, the struggle for land and survival continued, but Jamestown was just the beginning. What else do you know about early settlers in North America?



Notes ▶

1. the Virginia Company of England 弗吉尼亚公司, 又名伦敦公司, 是 1606 年英王詹姆士一世 (James I, 1566—1625) 特许成立的股份制公司, 是当时英国到美洲进行殖民地开发经营的主要机构。
2. proposition /ˌprɒpəˈzɪʃən/ *n.* 提议, 计划
3. Elizabeth I 伊丽莎白一世 (1533—1603), 英国历史上最伟大的君主之一, 在位 45 年 (1558—1603)。
4. Captain John Smith 约翰·史密斯船长 (1580—1631), 北美早期殖民地詹姆斯敦的头领。
5. swampy /ˈswɑːmpi/ *adj.* 沼地的, 多沼泽的, 潮湿的
6. infest /ɪnˈfest/ *v.* 大批滋生
7. the Algonquian /ælɡɑːŋkwɪən/ Indians 阿耳冈昆印第安人
8. momentous /məʊˈmentəs/ *adj.* 重大的, 重要的
9. indentured servants 契约奴, 此术语指北美殖民地初期那些移民北美而又无力支付路费的英国穷苦白人, 这些人卖身为奴, 根据契约, 他们必须为那些给他们提供路费的有钱人无偿劳动 5 至 7 年, 在这期间他们没有自由。文中指黑人奴隶。



参考译文 ▶

17 世纪时的英格兰弗吉尼亚公司提出了一个大胆的建议: 航行前往那片新的、神秘土地。为纪念童贞女王伊丽莎白一世, 他们把这片土地叫做弗吉尼亚, 并在那里开始建立定居点。120 人乘船渡过了大西洋。这些人在 1607 年的 5 月 14 日建立了弗吉尼亚詹姆斯敦定居点。这是英国人在北美洲建立的第一个永久性的定居点。虽然这些人坚定了信心, 但他们并不清楚他们将会面对什么样的严峻挑战。

詹姆斯敦定居点的拓荒者们有一半是手艺人、技艺精湛的工匠、水手和劳工, 其中有一名裁缝, 一名理发师, 还有两名外科医生。另一半是所谓的“绅士”, 这些人有钱, 却没有职业。他们或许还低估了在新世界生存所必须做的粗活。8 个月后, 120 名拓荒者中只有 38 人活了下来, 其中有冒险家和探险家约翰·史密斯船长。尽管生存充满艰辛, 但史密斯船长依靠他强有力的领导使这块殖民地在头两年里继续发展, 而且随着从英国新来的拓荒者的不断涌入, 詹姆斯敦的人口达到了 500 名。然而在 1609 年史密斯离开以后, 更多的麻烦就来了。

气候恶劣, 供应短缺。500 名殖民者当中, 只有 60 人活过了史密斯离开后的那个严酷的冬季。尽管詹姆斯敦拥有一个良港, 但这里是一片沼泽地, 蚊虫成灾, 缺乏淡水

资源。殖民者们与疾病和饥荒斗争，还要与阿耳冈昆族印第安人斗争，因为英国殖民者们侵占了他们的土地。阿耳冈昆族酋长波瓦坦刚开始时允许这些来客在他的领地里定居下来，建造房屋，耕种土地。可是，随着越来越多的拓荒者的到来，波瓦坦开始对殖民者们在他的土地上的扩张行为感到厌烦。有些部落对在地里劳作的拓荒者们发动了攻击。

可是，这其后却有好几年的和平与繁荣。在酋长波瓦坦的女儿波卡洪塔斯和詹姆斯敦种植烟草的农民约翰·罗尔夫结婚后，和平就开始了。此外，英国又运来了供应品，并且最终派来了新的领导人。

1619年发生了一件后果严重的事。一个荷兰奴隶贩子用一船被俘获的非洲人来交换食品。这些非洲人成了契约奴，用劳动来换得住处并最终获得自由。他们是来到殖民地的第一代非裔美洲人中的一部分。到了1680年，种族奴隶制度成为一种普遍现象。对于全部殖民者来说，争取土地和生存的斗争继续进行，詹姆斯敦只不过是一个开始。你还了解哪些关于北美洲早期的定居者的故事？

3



Bubble Bubble, Toil and Trouble¹, Salem Witch Trials²

泡泡, 泡泡, 辛苦与烦恼: 塞勒姆审巫案

In Salem, Massachusetts, in 1692, many people believed in and feared witchcraft. Consequently, when two young girls fell into **trances**³ and had **seizures**⁴ that doctors could not explain, many people in the town said witchcraft was to blame. On March 1, 1692, authorities charged three women, Sarah Goode, Sarah Osborne, and a slave woman named Tituba, with practicing witchcraft.

Soon prisons were filled with more than 150 men and women from Salem and surrounding towns. Their names had been “cried out” by **tormented**⁵ young girls as the cause of their pain. Nineteen people were hanged, one man was crushed to death, and seventeen others died in prison before the witch-hunt⁶ was finally stopped. This kind of group panic is sometimes called “**mass hysteria**⁷”. The people of Salem **were ripe for**⁸ it. In those days many people believed in witches, and they were quick to believe the girls’ **accusations**⁹. When one girl cried “Witch!” others did the same.



Notes ▶

1. Bubble Bubble, Toil and Trouble 这是莎士比亚悲剧《麦克白》第四幕第一场中众女巫在熬制毒汤时说的一句话,大意是:“不怕辛苦不怕累,锅中滚汤早已沸”。
2. Salem Witch Trials 塞勒姆审巫案,1692年北美殖民地波士顿附近的小镇塞勒姆,发生了由于封建迷信而导致多人被诬为“女巫”的案件,导致多人被迫害致死。
3. trance /træns/ *n.* 昏睡状态
4. seizure /'si:ʒə(r)/ *n.* (疾病的)突然发作
5. torment /tɔ:'mənt/ *v.* 使痛苦,折磨
6. witch-hunt /'wɪtʃhʌnt/ *n.* 捉鬼
7. mass hysteria /hɪs'tɪəə/ *n.* 群众性的歇斯底里症
8. be ripe for ... 准备就绪,即可……,适于……
9. accusation /'ækju:'zeɪʃən/ *n.* 控告,指控



参考译文

1692年，在马萨诸塞的塞勒姆，许多人相信巫术并且对它感到恐惧。因此，当两位年轻姑娘突然发病昏迷不醒，而医生却无法解释此种现象时，镇里的许多人都说巫术应对此负责。1692年3月1日，当局指控两名妇女莎拉·古德和莎拉·奥斯邦尼以及名叫蒂图芭的女奴在操练巫术。

很快，监狱里关了从塞勒姆和周围其他镇抓来的150多名男子和妇女。那些遭受病痛折磨的年轻姑娘们，由于痛苦而曾经大声呼喊过他们的名字。这场“捉鬼”闹剧停止时，19个人已受了绞刑，一个人被挤压致死，另外17个人死在了监狱里。这种群体性恐慌有时叫做“群众性的歇斯底里症。”塞勒姆城的人们很容易相信这种事情。那时许多人都相信巫术。于是，他们很容易就相信了那些姑娘们的控诉。只要一个姑娘喊“巫术！”，其他人就跟着一起喊。

4



Freedom in Rhode Island and Roger Williams¹

罗得岛的宗教自由与罗杰·威廉斯

What is your religion or **spiritual**² belief? In the U.S., we can **take it for granted**³ that people are free to follow any belief they wish. Elsewhere, **this often isn't the case**⁴.

During the 17th century, people left England to escape **religious persecution**⁵. Many colonists came to America to be able to freely practice their religions. Roger Williams was a defender of **religious liberty**⁶ who arrived in Boston on February 5, 1631.

Ordained⁷ to the ministry in the Church of England, Williams discovered Puritanism, a reform movement that developed within the Church of England, during his first **parish duty**⁸. He **converted**⁹. Soon after, he was asked to be minister in the **Massachusetts Bay Colony**¹⁰. Leaving behind the religious intolerance under England's King Charles I, he and his wife journeyed across the ocean to join the "**American Experiment**¹¹" in Boston in 1631. At first, Williams just wanted to reform the Church of England; soon, he sought separation completely.

Many of Williams's parishioners did not agree with his idea to separate from the Church of England. He then became minister in Salem. There, his ideas also proved too radical. He went to Plymouth but again fell into **disfavor**¹². Williams insisted that land must be purchased from the Indians, rather than taken from them forcefully, in order to claim title to it. He again went to Salem and was eventually put on trial in 1635 for his views. His sentence was **banishment**¹³. Williams then purchased land from the **Narragansett Indians**¹⁴ and established the settlement of Providence, Rhode Island.

Williams founded the colony of Rhode Island based upon principles of complete religious toleration, separation of church and state, and political democracy (values that the U.S. would later be founded upon). It became a refuge for people persecuted for their religious beliefs. Anabaptists, Quakers, and Jews settled in Rhode Island. After forming the first Baptist church in America, Williams left it to seek **spirituality**¹⁵ in different ways. He stopped preaching to his friends, the Indians, when he realized that their form of worship also fell under his principle of religious freedom. He declared, "forced worship **stinks in God's nostrils**¹⁶." Williams's ideas were radical at