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A STUDENT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

天津社会科学院出版社



美国学生历史[®]

(英汉双语版)

A STUDENT'S HISTORY OF
THE UNITED STATES

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第九篇
PART IX

WAR AND PEACE, 1812~1829
战争与和平 (1812~1829 年)

Books for Study and Reading

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References.—Higginson's *Larger History*, 365-442; Scribner's *Popular History*, IV; Lossing's *Field-Book of the War of 1812*; Coffin's *Building the Nation*, 149-231.

Home Readings.—Barnes's *Yankee Ships*; Roosevelt's *Naval War of 1812*; Seawell's *Midshipman Paulding*; Holmes's *Old Ironsides*; Goodwin's *Dolly Madison*.

CHAPTER 25

THE SECOND WAR OF INDEPENDENCE, 1812~1815

第二次独立战争（1812~1815年）

260. Plan of Campaign, 1812.—The American plan of campaign was that General Hull should invade Canada from Detroit. He could then march eastward, north of Lake Erie, and meet another army which was to cross the Niagara River. These two armies were to take up the eastward march and join a third army from New York. The three armies then would capture Montreal and Quebec and generally all Canada. It was a splendid plan. But there were three things in the way of carrying it out: (i) there was no trained American army; (2) there were no supplies for an army when gathered and trained; and (3) there was a small, well-trained and well-supplied army in Canada.

American plan
of campaign,
1812.

Objections to it

261. Hull's Surrender of Detroit, 1812.—In those days Detroit was separated from the settled parts of Ohio by two hundred miles of wilderness. To get his men and supplies to Detroit, Hull had first of all to cut a road through the forest. The British learned of the actual declaration of war before Hull knew of it. They dashed down on his scattered detachments and seized his provisions. Hull sent out expedition after expedition to gather supplies and bring in

Hull's march to
Detroit.



His misfortunes

DETROIT, ABOUT 1815.

the scattered settlers. Tecumthe and the other Indian allies of the British captured one expedition after another. The British advanced on Detroit, and Hull surrendered. By this disaster the British got control of the upper lakes. They even invaded Ohio.

He surrenders
Detroit, 1812.

Battle of Lake
Erie 1813.
McMaster, 234-
235.

262. Perry's Victory on Lake Erie, 1813.—But the British triumph did not last long. In the winter of 1812-13 Captain Oliver Hazard Perry built a fleet of warships on Lake Erie. They were built of green timber cut for the purpose. They were poor vessels, but were as good as the British vessels. In September, 1813, Perry sailed in search of the British ships. Coming up with them, he hoisted at his masthead a large blue flag with Lawrence's immortal words, "Don't give up the ship",



PERRY'S BATTLE FLAG.

worked upon it. The battle was fiercely fought. Soon Perry's flagship, the *Lawrence*, was disabled and only nine of her crew were uninjured. Rowing to another ship, Perry continued the fight. In fifteen minutes more all the British ships surrendered. The control of Lake Erie was now in American hands. The British retreated from the southern side of the lake. General Harrison occupied Detroit. He then crossed into Canada and defeated a British army on the banks of the river Thames (October, 1813).

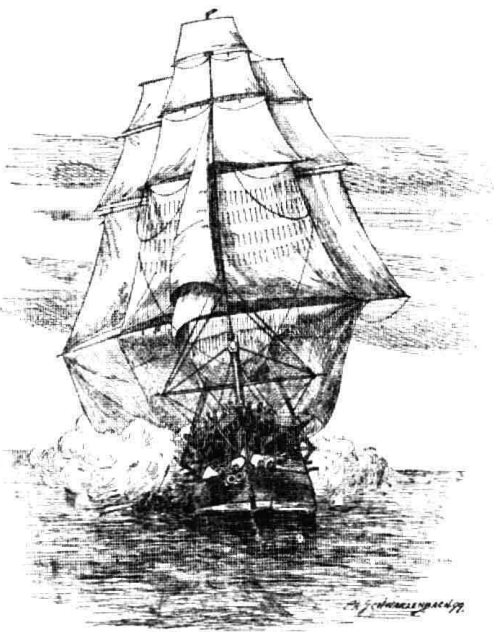
Battle of the
Thames, 1813.

263. The Frigate *Constitution*.—One of the first vessels to get to sea was the *Constitution*, commanded by Isaac Hull. She sailed from Chesapeake Bay for New York, where she was to serve as a guard-ship. On the way she fell in with a British squadron. The *Constitution* sailed on with the whole British fleet in pursuit. Soon the wind began to die away. The *Constitution's* sails were soaked with water to make them hold the

The
Constitution.

Chased by a
British fleet,
1812.

wind better. Then the wind gave out altogether, Captain Hull lowered his boats and the men began to tow the ship. But the British lowered their boats also. They set a great many boats to towing their fastest ship, and she began to gain on the *Constitution*. Then Captain Hull found that he was sailing over shoal water, although out of sight of land, so he sent a small anchor ahead in a boat. The anchor was dropped and men on the ship pulled in the



THE "CONSTITUTION."

From an early painting of the escape of the *Constitution* from the British fleet. The men in the boat are preparing to carry out a small anchor.

anchor line. This was done again and again. The *Constitution* now began to gain on the British fleet. Then a sudden squall burst on the ships. Captain Hull saw it coming and made every preparation to take advantage of it. When the rain cleared away, the *Constitution* was beyond fear of pursuit. But she could not go to New York, so Captain Hull took her to Boston. The government at once ordered him to stay where he was; but, before the orders reached Boston, the *Constitution* was far away.

She escapes.

264. *Constitution* and *Guerrière*, 1812.—For some time Hull cruised about in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. One day he sighted a British frigate—the *Guerrière*—one of the ships that had chased the *Constitution*. But now that Hull found her alone, he steered straight for her. In thirty minutes from the firing of the first gun the *Guerrière* was a ruinous wreck. All of her masts and spars were shot away and most of her crew were killed or wounded. The *Constitution* was only slightly injured, and was soon ready to fight

Constitution
and *Guerrière*,
1812.

another British frigate, had there been one to fight. Indeed, the surgeons of the *Constitution* went on board of the *Guerrière* to help dress the wounds of the British seamen. The *Guerrière* was a little smaller than the *Constitution* and had smaller guns. But the real reason for this great victory was that the American ship and the American guns were very much better handled than were the British ship and the British guns.

265. The *Wasp* and the *Frolic*, 1812.—

At almost the same time the American ship *Wasp* captured the British brig *Frolic*. The *Wasp* had three masts, and the *Frolic* had only two masts. But the two vessels were really of about the same size, as the American ship was only five feet longer than her enemy, and had the lighter guns. In a few minutes after the beginning of the fight the *Frolic* was a shattered hulk, with only one sound man on her deck. Soon after the conflict a British battleship came up and captured both the *Wasp* and her prize. The effect of these victories of the *Constitution* and the *Wasp* was tremendous. Before the war British naval officers had called the *Constitution* "a bundle of sticks." Now it was thought to be no longer safe for British frigates to sail the seas alone. They must go in pairs to protect each other from "Old Ironsides." Before long the *Constitution*, now commanded by Captain Bainbridge, had captured the British frigate *Java*, and the frigate *United States*, Captain Decatur, had taken the British ship *Macedonian*. On the other hand, the *Chesapeake* was captured by the *Shannon*. This victory gave great satisfaction to the British. But Captain Lawrence's last words, "Don't give up the ship," have always

Naval Dinner.
THE gentlemen, guests and subscribers to the DINNER, given in honor of the gallant conduct of Commodore BAINBRIDGE, the Officers and crew of the U. S. frigate CONSTITUTION, in the engagement with his B. M. frigate JAVA, are requested to assemble at Faneuil Hall, to-morrow at 3 o'clock, P. M. from whence the company will be escorted by the Boston Light Infantry and the Winslow Blues, to the Exchange Coffee-House. Punctuality is desired, as the Procession, under the direction of Major H. P. Tilden, Chief Marshal, will move precisely at 1 past 3 o'clock.
Should the weather be stormy, the guests and subscribers will assemble in the lower dining hall of the Exchange Coffee-House.
Per order of the Committee of Arrangements,
FRANCIS J. OLIVER, Secy.
N. B. The Tickets will be collected in the Hall. March 1.

NOTICE.
THE Gentlemen Subscribers to the DINNER, given in honor of the brilliant victory achieved by Commodore BAINBRIDGE, the Officers and crew of the U. S. frigate Constitution, are respectfully notified, that the Tickets will be delivered this day, at the store of Mr. G. C. Greenleaf, Court-street.
The number of subscribers is necessarily limited by the accommodations of the hall, and the subscribers are requested to take their Tickets without delay. March 1.

Attention!
THE WINSLOW BLUES are hereby ordered to muster at their Armory, to-morrow, 11 o'clock, in complete uniform.
Mar 1 BENJ. BAILEY, O. S.

Reasons for the victory.

Wasp and the *Frolic*.

Effect of these victories.

been a glorious inspiration to American sailors.

266. Brown's Invasion of Canada, 1814.—In the first two years of the war the American armies in New York had done nothing. But abler men were now in command. Of these, General Jacob Brown, General Macomb, Colonel Winfield Scott, and Colonel Ripley deserve to be remembered. The American plan of campaign was that Brown, with Scott and Ripley, should cross the Niagara River and invade Canada. General Macomb, with a naval force under McDonough, was to hold the line of Lake Champlain. The British plan was to invade New York by way of Lake Champlain. Brown crossed the Niagara River and fought two brilliant battles at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. The latter battle was especially glorious because the Americans captured British guns and held them against repeated attacks by British veterans. In the end, however, Brown was obliged to retire.

Plan of
campaign, 1814.

Battle of
Lundy's Lane,
1814.

267. McDonough's Victory at Plattsburg, 1814.—General Prevost, with a fine army of veterans, marched southward from Canada, while a fleet sailed up Lake Champlain. At Plattsburg, on the western side of the lake, was General Macomb with a force of American soldiers. Anchored before the town was McDonough's fleet. Prevost attacked Macomb's army and was driven back. The British fleet attacked McDonough's vessels and was destroyed. That put an end to Prevost's invasion. He retreated back to Canada as fast as he could go.

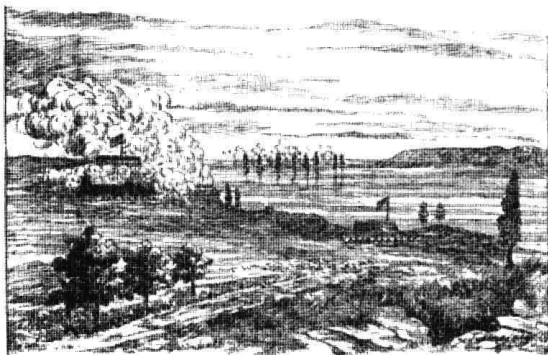
Invasion of
New York.

Battle of
Plattsburg,
1814.

268. The British in the Chesapeake, 1814.—Besides their operations on the Canadian frontier, the British tried to capture New Orleans and the cities on Chesapeake Bay. The British landed below Washington. They marched to the capital. They entered Washington. They burned the Capitol, the White House, and several other public buildings. They then hurried away, leaving their wounded behind them. Later on the British attacked Baltimore and were

Burning of
Washington,
1814.

beaten off with great loss. It was at this time that Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner." He was detained on board one of the British warships during the fight. Eagerly he watched through the smoke for a



FORT McHENRY

"The Star-Spangled Banner."

glimpse of the flag over Fort McHenry at the harbor's mouth. In the morning the flag was still there. This defeat closed the British operations on the Chesapeake.

Jackson's Creek campaign, 1814.

269. The Creek War.—The Creek Indians lived in Alabama. They saw with dismay the spreading settlements of the whites. The Americans were now at war. It would be a good chance to destroy them. So the Creeks fell upon the whites and murdered about four hundred. General Andrew Jackson of Tennessee commanded the American army in the Southwest. As soon as he knew that the Creeks were attacking the settlers, he gathered soldiers and followed the Indians to their stronghold. He stormed their fort and killed most of the garrison.



FLAG OF FT. McHENRY.

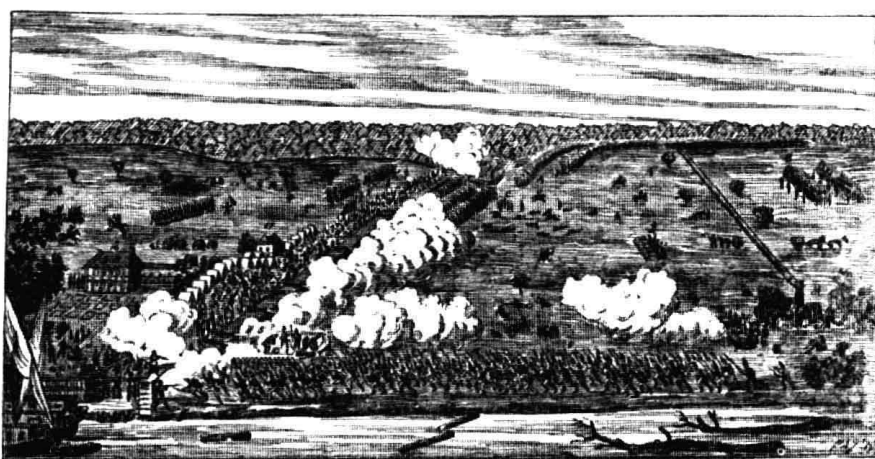
Fifteen stars and fifteen stripes, one of each for each state.

270. Jackson's Defense of New Orleans, 1814-15.—Jackson had scarcely finished this work when he learned of the coming of a great British expedition to the mouth of the Mississippi River. He at once hastened to

Battle of New Orleans, 1815.

the defense of New Orleans. Below the city the country greatly favored the defender. For there was very little solid ground except along the river's bank. Picking out an especially narrow place, Jackson built a breastwork of cotton bales and rubbish. In front of the breastwork he dug a deep ditch. The British rushed to the attack. Most of their generals were killed or wounded, and the slaughter was terrible. Later, they made another attack and were again beaten off.

Hero Tales,
139-147.



BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

From a sketch by one of Jackson's staff.

271. The War on the Sea, 1814.—It was only in the first year or so of the war that there was much fighting between American and British warships. After that the American ships could not get to sea, for the British stationed whole fleets off the entrances to the principal harbors. But a few American vessels ran the blockade and did good service. For instance, Captain Charles Stewart in the *Constitution* captured two British ships at one time. But most of the warships that got to sea were captured sooner or later.

Naval combat:
1814.

272. The Privateers.—No British fleets could keep the privateers from leaving port. They swarmed upon the ocean and captured hundreds of British merchantmen, some of them within sight of the shores of Great Britain. In

The privateers
Hero Tales,
129-136.

all, they captured more than twenty-five hundred British ships. They even fought the smaller warships of the enemy.

Treaty of peace,
1814.

273. Treaty of Ghent, 1814.—The war had hardly begun before commissioners to treat for peace were appointed by both the United States and Great Britain. But they did nothing until the failure of the 1814 campaign showed the British government that there was no hope of conquering any portion of the United States. Then the British were ready enough to make peace, and a treaty was signed at Ghent in December, 1814. This was two weeks before the British disaster at New Orleans occurred, and months before the news of it reached Europe. None of the things about which the war was fought were even mentioned in the treaty. But this did not really make much difference. For the British had repealed their orders as to American ships before the news of the declaration of war reached London. As for impressment, the guns of the Constitution had put an end to that.



THE OLD STATE HOUSE.

Where the Hartford Convention met.

274. The Hartford Convention, 1814.—While the New commissioners were talking over the treaty of peace, other debaters were discussing the war, at Hartford, Connecticut. These were leading New England Federalists. They thought that the government at Washington had done many things that the Constitution of the United States did not permit it to do. They drew up a set of resolutions. Some of these read like those other resolutions drawn up by Jefferson and Madison in 1798. The Hartford debaters also thought that the national government had not done enough to protect the coasts of New England from British attacks. They proposed, therefore, that the taxes collected by the national government in New England should be handed over to the New England states to use for their defense. Commissioners were actually at Washington to propose this division of the national revenue when news came of Jackson's victory at New Orleans and of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent. The commissioners hastened home and the Republican party regained its popularity with the voters.



A REPUBLICAN SQUIB
ON THE HARTFORD
CONVENTION.

New England
Federalists.

Hartford
Convention,
1814.

275. Gains of the War.—The United States gained no territory after all this fighting on sea and land. It did not even gain the abolition of impressment in so many words. But what was of far greater importance, the American people began to think of itself as a nation. Americans no longer looked to France or to England as models to be followed. They became Americans. The getting of this feeling of independence and of nationality was a very great step forward. It is right, therefore, to speak of this war as the Second War of Independence.

Gains of the
war.

The American
nation.

【中文阅读】

260. 战役计划（1812年）——美国作战计划是说哈尔将军应该从底特律入侵加拿大，然后，率队西进，在伊利湖西岸与另一支穿过尼亚加拉河赶来的部队汇合，这两支部队然后向东开进并加入来自纽约的第三支部队，这三支部队将夺取蒙特利尔和魁北克以及几乎整个加拿大。这是一个辉煌的计划，但是，存在三个问题影响着这个计划的执行：（1）没有受过训练的部队；（2）当部队集结和训练时没有给养；（3）加拿大有一支规模不大但受过良好训练且给养充足的军队。

261. 哈尔将军在底特律投降（1812年）——这一时期底特律和俄亥俄的聚居地之间有 200 英里的荒野，为了让军队和给养赶到底特律，哈尔将军首先在森林中砍伐出一条路。在哈尔将军知道美国对英国宣战之前英国人已经知道了这个消息。英国军队向哈尔将军的各个小分队发起冲击并夺取了他们的给养。为了搜集给养并带回到各个分散的据点，哈尔将军一次次出征，但塔克特和英国的其他印第安人联盟一次次地将他们打败，英国人提前占据底特律，哈尔将军投降。这次惨败使得英国人控制了北部地区五大湖，他们甚至侵犯俄亥俄州。

262. 佩里在伊利湖取得胜利（1813年）——但是，英国人的胜利没有延续多久，1812-1813 年冬季奥利弗·海泽德·佩里在伊利湖组建一支舰队，这些舰船由一些专门砍伐下来的新木材制成，虽然看起来并不如英国军舰那么豪华，但是它们与英国的军舰一样棒。1813 年 9 月，佩里的舰队开始寻找英国的船只，在赶上英国军舰之后，他在桅杆上升起一面蓝色的旗帜，上面写着劳伦斯不朽的名言“永不弃舰”，他们践行了这句名言。战斗非常激烈，很快，佩里的旗舰“劳伦斯号”失去航行能力，只有九名没有受伤的船员。佩里继续作战，又过了 15 分钟，所有的英国船只都向他投降。现在伊利湖在美国人控制之下，英国人从伊利湖的南部撤退，哈里森将军占领底特律，随后他越过底特律到达加拿大并打败一支驻扎在泰晤士河畔的英国军队（1813 年 10 月）。

哈佛大学著名历史学教授爱德华·钱宁专为美国学生撰写的权威历史课本
涵盖45章，归纳了485个知识点，英汉双语阅读，帮助学生提升SAT考试成绩



这套《美国学生历史》是哈佛大学著名历史学教授爱德华·钱宁专为美国学生撰写的一本关于美国历史的权威教材，它对此后的美国历史教科书产生了不朽的影响。全书从欧洲人发现美洲开始，重点讲述了1600~1900年期间300年的美国历史。

作者试图通过此书“唤起学生对历史的热爱，而不是死记大量轶事”，因为有些轶事没有多大重要性，有的又基于不可靠的资料。全书共分15篇，45章，归纳了485个知识要点，对学生把握全书的脉络与历史线索起到了很好的作用。

本书于国内首版，采用双语形式，每篇后面配有相应的练习题和教学建议。对国内学生来讲，这套书也是一本很好的英语读本。配合英文朗读，对提升英语水平一定大有帮助。

The aim of this book is to tell in a simple and concise form the story of the founding and development of the United States. The study of the history of one's own country is a serious matter, and should be entered upon by the text-book writer, by the teacher, and by the pupil in a serious spirit, even to a greater extent than the study of language or of arithmetic. No effort has been made, therefore, to make out of this text-book a story book. This book is pure and simple, and should be used as a text-book, to be studied diligently by the pupil and expounded carefully by the teacher.

Edward Channing



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