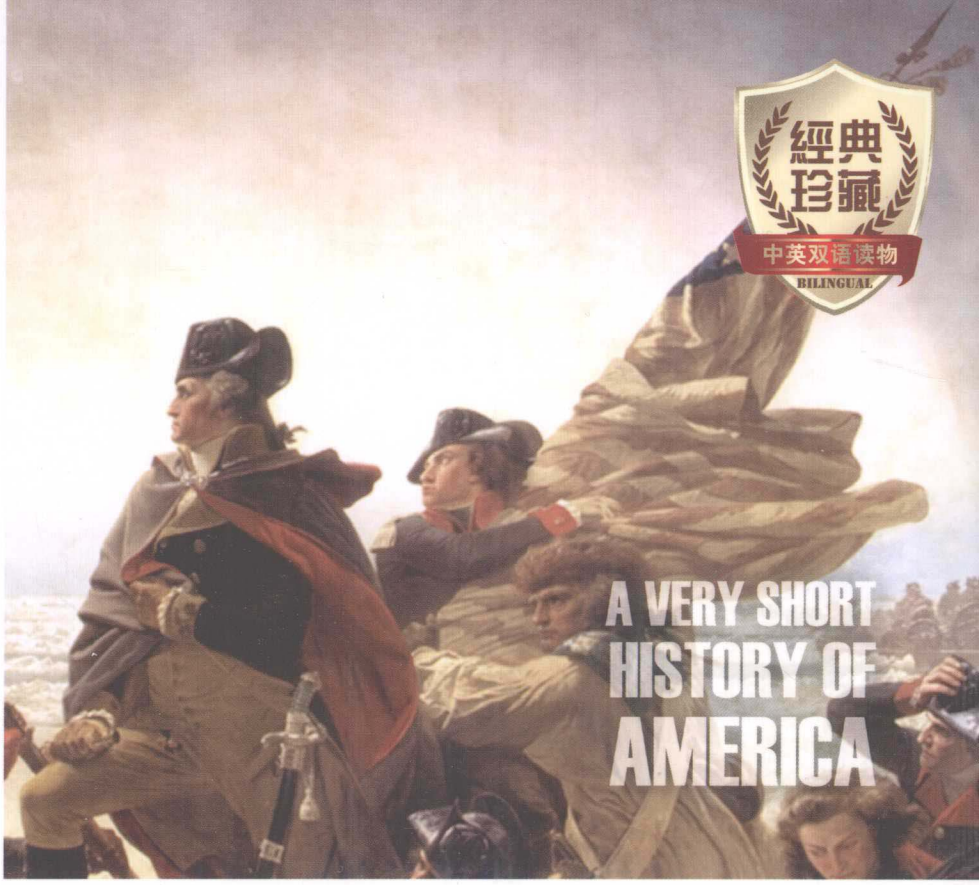

一口气读懂美国史

HUMANITIES IN ENGLISH

HISTORY America

张东芹◎编译

品历史知识，赏西方文化，
行艺术之旅，增人文涵养。

一堂丰富的人文英语课——现代人应该了解的西方历史、文化、艺术、风俗……

陕西师范大学出版总社有限公司
SHAANXI NORMAL UNIVERSITY GENERAL PUBLISHING HOUSE CO., LTD.

人文英语
HUMANITIES IN ENGLISH

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一口气读懂美国史

A VERY SHORT HISTORY OF AMERICA

张东芹◎编译

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前言 Humanities in English

Foreword

培养人文素质 成就国际通才

若想精通一门语言，没有对其文化背景的深入了解恐怕永远难登大雅之堂。在全球化日益成为国际主流的今天，英语作为西方文化头牌语言的重要性已日益凸显——今日世界，恐怕在地球上的任何角落人们都可以用英语问路、用英语聊天、用英语购物、用英语交友、用英语在跨文化间作深度交流——奔驰等国际性大公司的工作语言是英语，并购了IBM的联想公司也决定用英语作为工作语言。

正如许多西方人热切地想了解中国文化一样，中国的英语学习及爱好者对西方文化及人文的了解也处于热切的需求当中。是的，如果对西方的历史、文学、艺术、宗教、哲学没有一个最基本的了解，就连看好莱坞大片都会成为一个问题；而西方文化贡献给社会的普世价值恰恰是它深厚的人文传统及“民主、自由、博爱”等现代理念，不了解这些，则与任何稍有层次和品位的西方人的交流都将难以顺畅。

此外，国内的英语学习者如再停留在日常生活的English In General的层次上，必将难以适应深度沟通和交流的需要，因此，对专业英语及文化背景的深入了解和

学习将是提升英语能力的必由之路。有鉴于此，本套丛书为读者奉上原汁原味的人文阅读精华，其或选自原典正文、或选自专业教材、或选自网络热贴，由精研此业者掇菁撷华，辑录成册，希望能帮助读者在学习英语的同时又能品位西方文化的独特魅力。在辑录过程中，我们力求摒弃学校教育的僵硬和枯燥，代之以更加生动、更加全面的通识阅读范本。我们写历史，致力于拨开其厚重压抑而倾向于读者感兴趣的文化、建筑、艺术、风俗等人文知识；我们写文学，力求抛开一般文学史纲目划分的束缚而代之以切合各国风情又适合读者阅读的脉络。

读万卷书行万里路，在我们无法踏上万里之路以愉耳目的时候，我们可以用阅读来滋养心灵，拓展人生版图。于某一日午后，抛开世俗的纷扰，挑一静谧之处，一杯香茗，几卷书册，品文化，长知识，学英语，在书页和文字之间触摸大千世界的真谛，在阅读中将知识内化成自己的修养，人生至乐。

文化共语言同飞，思想与阅读共舞。让我们的目光穿越时光、穿越语言，在原汁原味的英语阅读中品位人类文明共有的人文素质、人文素养、人文情怀、人文理念……并在此过程中成就自己的文化修养及完美人生。

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目录 Humanities in English

Contents

Chapter I Establishment of the North American Colonies

第一章 北美殖民地的建立

1. A Great Error in Navigation —the New World (1492)
   航海史上的伟大错误——发现新大陆/1
2. Pilgrims in the Mayflower 五月花号船上的朝圣者/20
3. The First Thanksgiving Day 第一个感恩节/25
4. The Spiritual Heritage of the Early Settlers
   早期移民者的精神遗产/29

Chapter II The American War of Independence

第二章 美国独立战争

1. Liberty, No Stamp Duty 要自由，不要印花税/35
2. The Boston Tea Party 波士顿倾茶事件/43
3. Gunfire in Lexington 莱克星顿的枪声/50
4. The "Father of Our Country" — George Washington
   美国国父——乔治·华盛顿/54
5. The "Modern Prometheus" — Benjamin Franklin
   美国的"普罗米修斯"——富兰克林/58
6. Pioneer of American Democracy — Thomas Jefferson
   美国民主的先行者——托马斯·杰斐逊/66
7. *The Declaration of Independence*《独立宣言》/75

Chapter III Territorial Expansion and the Westward Movement
第三章 领土扩张与西进运动

1. Westward Movement Overview 西进运动概述/85
2. The Louisiana Purchase 购买路易斯安那/89
3. Mexican-American War 美墨战争/94
4. The Gold Rush 加利福尼亚淘金热/99
5. The Story of Cowboy 牛仔的故事/104
6. Westward Movement and Pioneer Spirit 西进运动与拓荒精神/107

Chapter IV The Civil War
第四章 南北战争

1. Civil War Overview 南北战争概述/111
2. The Miserable Life of the Black Slavery 黑奴的悲惨生活/116
3. The Great man of the Century — Abraham Lincoln
世纪伟人——亚伯拉罕·林肯/122
4. The Blues 布鲁斯音乐/126

Chapter V The Gilded Age(1865-1901)
第五章 镀金时代

1. America's Woman Suffrage Movement (1848-1920)
美国妇女选举权运动/129
2. The First Transcontinental Railroad 第一条横贯大陆铁路/132
3. Oil overlord John D. Rockefeller 石油霸主约翰·D·洛克菲勒/137
4. The Steel King Andrew Carnegie 钢铁大王安德鲁·卡内基/139
5. America's national pastime — Baseball 全美休闲运动——棒球/143

Chapter VI U.S. Expansion during the Age of Imperialism
第六章 美国的海外扩张

1. U.S. Foreign Policy Before World War I 一战前美国的外交政策/147

2. Grab the Panama Canal (1903) 攫取巴拿马运河/162
3. The United States in the WWI 一战中的美国/166

Chapter VII The Great Depression (1929) and the WWII
第七章 经济大萧条与二战
1. "Black Thursday" (October 24, 1929) "黑色星期四" /169
2. Franklin D. Roosevelt 富兰克林·德拉诺·罗斯福/177
3. *War Comes to Europe* (September 1, 1939) — Herbert Hoover's Famous Speech《战争降临欧洲》——赫伯特·胡弗著名演说/182
4. Pearl Harbor Air Raid 珍珠港事件/184
5. Mushroom Clouds Over Hiroshima and Nagasaki 广岛与长崎上空的蘑菇云/189

Chapter VIII From Hot War to Cold War
第八章 从热战到冷战
1. Truman Doctrine 杜鲁门主义/193
2. Marshall Plan 马歇尔计划/202
3. Apollo 11 Moon Landing Program (1969) 阿波罗11号登月计划/209
4. The Painful Vietnam War (1961~1975) 不堪回首的越南战争/211
5. Cuban Missile Crisis (1962) 古巴导弹危机/218

Chapter IX Modern United States
第九章 现代美国
1. Disneyland — Fairy Kingdom 迪斯尼乐园——童话王国/223
2. Hollywood — Film Capital in the world 电影之都——好莱坞/229
3. The King of Rock and Roll — Elvis Aaron Presley 摇滚乐之王——埃尔维斯·普雷斯利/234
4. Terrorist Attacks (2001) 噩梦 "九·一一" /238

第一章
北美殖民地的建立

哥伦布——来到美洲大陆的欧洲第一人，于1492年远航到达北美，此次航行开创了欧洲殖民美洲和美洲原住民种族灭绝的历史。五月花之旅和普利茅斯殖民地的建立便是著名殖民活动之一。

1. A Great Error in Navigation—the New World 航海史上的伟大错误——发现新大陆

The Great Explorer—Columbus 伟大的探索者——哥伦布

Christopher Columbus (1451 – 1506) was born in Genoa, Italy. He was the oldest of five children in his family. His father was a wool **weaver**[1]. He helped his father

1 weaver n. 织工；织布者；纺织者

with the weaving, but he always wanted to sail the seas. He didn't get to go to school very much, but he learned to read and write Spanish during his travels. He also taught himself Latin because all the **geography**[2] books were written in Latin.

Some people thought he was trying to prove the world was round, but this is not true. Most people already knew the earth was round. He wanted to find a short way to get to the Indies by ship. He was a Christian and wanted to tell the story of Christ to the people he would find in the far-away lands. He also wanted wealth for himself and for Spain, and he wanted to be famous. He tried for eight years to get King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella to supply him with ships and money. Finally they agreed, but he made more demands. He wanted to be made a knight, **admiral**[3] of the Ocean Sea. He wanted to be the viceroy and governor general of all lands he would discover. Also he wanted one-tenth of everything he found of value in the new lands. He even boldly told them he wanted all of this in writing. This was rather brave of him because they could have had him killed because of his demands. They finally agreed and he got three ships ready to sail; the Santa Maria and two smaller ships, the Pinta and the Nina. He took enough food for a year. In four months he was ready to sail.

They left Spain on August 3, 1492. Captain Christopher Columbus' ensign (banner) pictured a cross and the crown-topped initials F (for King Ferdinand of Spain) and Y (for Queen Isabella of Spain). His objective was to sail west until he reached Asia (the Indies) where the riches of gold, pearls and spice awaited. His first stop was the Canary Islands where the lack of wind left his expedition becalmed until September 6.

2 geography n. 地理；地形；地理学

3 admiral n. 舰队司令；海军上将；旗舰；上将；一种价格昂贵但是看上去并不特别时髦的车

Once underway, Columbus benefited from calm seas and steady winds that pushed him steadily westward. However, the trip was long, longer than anticipated by either Columbus or his crew. In order to mollify his crew's apprehensions, Columbus kept two sets of logs: one showing the true distance traveled each day and one showing a lesser distance. The first log was kept secret. The latter log quieted the crew's anxiety by under-reporting the true distance they had traveled from their homeland. This deception had only a temporary effect; by October 10 the crew's apprehension had increased to the point of near mutiny. The sailors were ready to turn around and start back home. "Just three more days," he said. "Then if we don't see land, we'll turn around and go back home." Two days later they saw land. Having landed, they saw trees very green, and much water, and fruits of diverse kinds; the island Columbus named San Salvador. Shortly after landing, many of the island's inhabitants assembled on the beach and Columbus gave them gifts of red hats and beads. The natives **reciprocated**[4] with gifts of parrots, cotton and other goods. In describing the natives, Columbus wrote:

4 reciprocate vt. 互换；报答；互给 vi. 互换；酬答；互给；往复（运动），互换

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"They go as naked as when their mothers bore them, and so do the women, although I did not see more than one girl. They are very well made, with very handsome bodies, and very good countenances." He thought he had found the Indies and called the people he saw there "Indians". Actually, many of the local men were **captured**[5] by Columbus' men and later sold into slavery.

While exploring the islands in the area and looking for gold to **loot**[6], Columbus' men traveled to the islands of Hispaniola (now divided into Haiti and the Dominican Republic), Cuba, and many other smaller islands. When they got to Cuba, he thought he was in China. The world was a lot larger than he thought. On Christmas Eve, the Santa Maria was wrecked near Haiti. Columbus built a **fort**[7] and left 40 men to hunt for gold. Then he returned to Spain on the Nina. The Pinta also returned. The people of Spain welcomed him as a hero. He made three more voyages across the ocean. His 13-year-old son, Ferdinand went with him on the fourth voyage. Columbus did not become rich as he had hoped. At the end of his life he only had a pension the King and Queen had given him because he was the first to reach the New World. He spent the last few months of his life in bed because of the pain of **arthritis**[8].

As an explorer and navigator, Christopher Columbus voyage to far-reaching impact much higher than any previous expedition. Discovered the New World is the most egregious in human history, the geographical discoveries of human challenge themselves, to conquer the world a great victory. Columbus not only discovered a New World, but he led the way for other explorers.

5 capture vt. 俘获；夺得 n. 战利品，俘虏；捕获；影音采集卡

6 loot n. 掠夺品；战利品；抢劫 vt. 抢劫，洗劫；强夺；抢夺

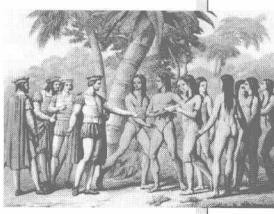
7 fort n. 堡垒；要塞；（美）边界贸易站 vt. 设要塞保卫；要塞

8 arthritis n. 关节炎；劳损、退化与膝盖关节炎

哥伦布占领新大陆

克里斯托弗·哥伦布（1451—1506）出生于意大利热那亚，是家里5个孩子中最大的，父亲是羊毛织工，哥伦布从小就帮助父亲织布，但他一直渴望在海上航行。他没怎么上过学，但他在旅行中学会了阅读和西班牙语写作。他还自学了拉丁文，因为所有的地理书籍都是用拉丁语写的。

有些人以为他要证明地球是圆的，但事实并非如此。那时，大多数人已经知道地球是圆的了。他想找到一个乘船到印度最短的路程。哥伦布是一个基督徒，想把基督故事讲给他将发现的遥远国度的人。他想为自己和西班牙谋得财富，也想出名。哥伦布用了8年的努力去说服国王费迪南德和王后伊莎贝拉为他提供船舶和资金上的赞助。他们最终同意了，但他却提出了更高的要求。他想成为骑士和印度洋海海军上将，想成为他将发现的所有土地上的总督，还想把新发现的土地上所有财富的十分之一据为己有。他甚至还大胆地告诉他们，他希望将这一切载入史册。他相当勇敢，因为这可能引来杀身之祸。国王和王后最终同意并给了他3艘船准备开航：圣玛丽亚和两艘较小的船——平塔和尼娜。他准备了足够食用一年的粮食。4个月后，准备启航。



哥伦布和印第安人

他们于1492年8月3日离开西班牙。船长克里斯托弗·哥伦布的旗以十字架和字母F、Y（西班牙国王费迪南德和女王伊莎贝拉名字的首字母）组成。他的目标是要向西航行到达富有黄金、珍珠和香料的亚洲（印度）。他的第一站是加那利群岛，由于缺乏合适的风向，他的探险队直到9月6日才再次启程。

一开始航行，哥伦布得益于平静的海洋和稳定的海

洋风，使他稳步向西进发。不过，此行是漫长的，比哥伦布或他的船员所预想的更漫长。为了安抚船员的顾虑，哥伦布坚持写两本日志：他在一本日志中记载每天真实的航程，另一本则将里程数写得很小。第一本日志是保密的。第二本瞒报里程数的日志则用来向船员汇报他们与祖国的距离，以此来缓解船员的焦虑。这种欺骗只具有暂时的效果，10月10日船员的担心已临近兵变点。船员纷纷准备掉头返航。“再航行3天，”哥伦布说，“如果我们还看不到陆地就调头回家。”两天之后，他们看见了陆地。登陆之后，他们发现树木青翠，水源充足，水果多样；哥伦布将此岛命名为圣萨尔瓦多岛。登陆后不久，许多岛上的居民聚集在海滩上，哥伦布送给他们红色帽子和珠子作为礼物。当地人则回赠给他们鹦鹉、棉花及其他物品。哥伦布在描述当地人时说：“他们赤身裸体就像被母亲刚生下来的样子，女人也是如此，尽管我只见到一个女孩。他们体态健美，面孔俊朗。” 他认为他已经找到了印度，并将他所看到的人称为“印第安人”。 事实上，许多当地人被哥伦布一行人抓获，后来卖作奴隶。在该岛寻找和掠夺黄金的同时，哥伦布一行到达伊斯帕尼奥拉岛（现在分成海地和多米尼加共和国）、古巴和其他许多较小的岛屿。到达古巴时，他误以为那是中国，然而世界比他想象的要大得多。圣诞节前夕，圣玛丽亚在海地附近失事。哥伦布建成一个堡垒，留下40名男子继续寻找黄金。然后，他乘尼娜号回到西班牙。平塔号也返回了。西班牙人民把他当成英雄来欢迎。此后他又穿越大洋航行了三次。在第四次航行中，他13岁的儿子费迪南德与他同去。但是哥伦布并没有如他希望的那样富有。在他生命的最后，他只得到国王和王后给他的抚恤金，因为他是第一个到达新大陆的人。因为关节疼痛，哥伦布在床上度过了生命的最后几个月。

作为一名探险家和航海家，哥伦布远航的深远影响大大超过以往任何一次探险活动。新大陆是人类有史以来最惊人的地理大发现，是人类挑战自我、征服世界的一次伟大胜利。哥伦布不仅发现了一个新世界，而且为其他探险者开辟了道路。

The City of Columbus 哥伦布市

Columbus is the capital and the largest city in the U.S. state of Ohio,

拱门

and the state's third largest **metropolitan**[9] area, behind Cincinnati and Cleveland. Named in honor of Christopher Columbus, the capital city was founded on February 14, 1812 at the confluence of the Scioto and Olentangy rivers, and assumed the functions of state capital in 1816. The population was 711,470 at the 2000 **census**[10]. In 2008, Columbus was the 16th largest city in the United States, with 754,885 residents, and was also the 32nd largest metropolitan area, the fourth largest city in the Midwest, and the third most populous state capital in the U.S.

The city has a diverse economy based on education, insurance, banking, fashion, defense, aviation, food, logistics, steel, energy, medical research, health care, hospitality, retail, and technology.

In 1850 the Columbus and Xenia Railroad became the first railroad to enter the city, followed by the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad in 1851. During the Civil War, Columbus was a major base for the volunteer Union Army that housed 26,000 troops and held up to 9,000 Confederate prisoners of war at Camp Chase located at what is now the Hilltop neighborhood of west Columbus. Over 2,000 Confederate soldiers remain buried at the site, making it one of the largest Confederate cemeteries in the North. North of Columbus, along the Delaware Road, the

9 metropolitan n. 大都市的居民；首都的居民 a. 大都市的；首都的；宗主

10 census vt. 实施统计调查 n. 人口普查，人口调查

Regular Army established Camp Thomas, where the 18th U.S. Infantry was organized and trained.

Columbus earned one of its nicknames, "The Arch City," because of the dozens of wooden arches that spanned High Street at the turn of the twentieth century. The arches illuminated the **thoroughfare**[11] and eventually became the means by which electric power was provided to the new streetcars. The arches were torn down and replaced with cluster lights in 1914, but were reconstructed from metal in the Short North district in 2002 for their unique historical interest.

哥伦布市是美国俄亥俄州的首府和该州的最大城市，成为美国继辛辛那提和克利夫兰之后的第三大都市区。该市以克里斯托弗·哥伦布的名字命名，成立于1812年2月14日，位于塞尔托和奥伦坦吉河汇合处，在1816成为该州首府。按照2000年人口普查数据人口是711，470。2008年，哥伦布市成为美国第16大城市，有居民754，885人，也是第32大都会区，中西部地区第4大城市，美国第3大人口最多的州的首府。

这个城市的经济多样化，立足于教育、保险、银行、时尚、国防、航空、食品、物流、钢铁、能源、医学研究、医疗保健、餐饮、零售和技术等领域。

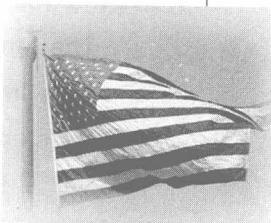
1850年，哥伦布和捷尼亚铁路成为第一条进入城市的铁路，随后克利夫兰、哥伦布和辛辛那提铁路于1851年建成。在内战期间，哥伦布市是志愿者联盟军的主要基地，曾驻扎26000支部队，而且在位于如今西部哥伦布紧邻的山顶地区的大通营关押着多达9000名的联邦战俘。也有2000多名联邦士兵埋葬在那里，使其成为在北方最大的联邦军墓地。在哥伦布市北部，正规军沿特拉华路建立了托马斯营，那里是美国陆军第18步兵旅进行组织和培训的地方。

在20世纪之交数十个横跨高街的木制拱门使得哥伦布市获得了“拱门城”的绰号。拱门照亮了通道，并最终用这种供电方式为新有轨电车供电。1914年，拱门被推倒，并被集束灯取代，但因其独特的历史价值而于

11 thoroughfare n. 大道，通路；大街

2002年在南北地区重建了金属拱门。

Columbus Commemoration 哥伦布纪念日



Columbus Day

哥伦布纪念日

The anniversary of Columbus' 1492 landing in the Americas is usually observed as Columbus Day on 12 October in Spain and throughout the Americas, except Canada. In the United States it is observed annually on the second Monday of October. Because Columbus was Italian, this federal holiday is especially important to Italian-Americans but may not be celebrated in all states. (For example, the state of Hawaii does not officially celebrate Columbus Day. Instead, they honor its **Polynesian**[12] settlers with "Discoverer's Day.")

It is a day on which they celebrated Christopher Columbus' trip from Spain to Hispaniola, North America in 1492.

During the latter half of the 19th century, the day began to be celebrated in cities with large numbers of Italian Americans, and in 1937 it became a national holiday by presidential **proclamation**[13]. The day came to be marked by **parades**[14], often including floats depicting the ships of Columbus, and by public ceremonies and festivities. By the quincentennial in 1992, the holiday was an occasion for discussing the European conquest of American

12 Polynesian adj. 波利尼西亚的；波利尼西亚人的 n. 波利尼西亚人，玻利尼西亚语

13 proclamation n. 公布；宣布；宣告；宣言

14 parade n. 游行；阅兵；行进；炫耀；阅兵场 vt. 炫耀；游行；列队行进

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