

经典再现

——光影世界中的美国文化解读

主 编 田 耀 魏 巍



学英语·品文化

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内 容 简 介

本书从美国经典电影出发引出电影中所涉及的文化现象,包括美国政治、文化、宗教、价值观等,让人们轻松愉悦地通过电影的形式了解到美国的政治体制、价值形态、历史文化等。本书寓教于乐,采用精练的语言、详实的背景介绍、经典对白及问题讨论的形式让读者在电影中扩展视野,提高英语语言的修养,加深对美国文化的了解。

本书浅显易懂,适应面广,是广大英语专业学生不可多得的教材,更是英语爱好者、电影爱好者及准备赴美留学人员提升英语水平和普及美国文化的经典读物。

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目 录

Chapter 1 Historical Events and Sites

第 1 章 历史事件和历史遗迹	1
1. <i>National Treasure I</i> ——A Romantic Journey to the 18 th Century American History 《国家宝藏 I》与美国 18 世纪历史	1
2. <i>National Treasure II Book of Secrets</i> ——A Romantic Journey to the 19 th Century American History 《国家宝藏 II 夺宝秘笈》与美国 19 世纪历史	11
3. <i>Forrest Gump</i> —A Romantic Journey to the 20 th Century American History 《阿甘正传》与美国 20 世纪历史	19
4. <i>Gone with the Wind</i> and American Civil War 《乱世佳人/飘》与南北战争	28
5. <i>Driving Miss Daisy</i> and American Civil Rights Movement 《为戴茜小姐开车》与美国民权运动	37
6. <i>Dance with Wolves</i> and the Westward Expansion 《与狼共舞》与美国西进运动	47

Chapter 2 Politics, Religion and Education

第 2 章 政治、宗教和教育	57
1. <i>The Shawshank Redemption</i> and American Prison 《肖申克的救赎》与美国监狱	57
2. <i>Swing Vote</i> and American Presidential Election 《关键投票》与美国总统选举	65
3. <i>Twelve Angry Men</i> and American Jury System 《十二奴汉》与美国的陪审团制度	72
4. <i>Se7en</i> and Sins 《七宗罪》与宗教中的原罪	78
5. <i>Dead Poets Society</i> and American Primary and Secondary Educational System 《死亡诗社》与美国初级、中级教育体制	86
6. <i>Sydney White</i> and American Higher Education 《大学新生》与美国高等教育	94

Chapter 3 Life and Social Values

第 3 章 生活和社会价值	104
1. <i>Cheaper by the Dozen</i> and American Family 《儿女一箩筐》与美国家庭	104
2. <i>Kramer vs. Kramer</i> and American Marriage	

《克莱默夫妇》与美国婚姻	112
3. <i>RV and American People's Leisure Time</i>	
《休旅任务》与美国人的休闲	120
4. <i>The Pursuit of Happiness and American Dream</i>	
《当幸福来敲门》与美国梦	128
5. <i>Sleepless in Seattle and American People's View of Love</i>	
《西雅图夜未眠/缘分的天空》与美国人的爱情观	135
6. <i>Marley & Me and American People's Love of Pets</i>	
《马利与我》与美国人的宠物情节	143
Chapter 4 Customs and Holidays	
第4章 风俗和节日	151
1. <i>27 Dresses and American Wedding</i>	
《新娘靠边闪》和美国婚礼	151
2. <i>Elizabethtown and American Funeral</i>	
《伊丽莎白镇》和美国葬礼	157
3. <i>The Polar Express and American Christmas</i>	
《极地特快》和美国圣诞节	164
4. <i>E. T. and Halloween</i>	
《ET 外星人》和万圣节	173
5. <i>You've Got Mail and Thanksgiving Day</i>	
《电子情书》和感恩节	180
Chapter 5 Sports	
第5章 体育运动	190
1. <i>Coach Carter and American Basketball</i>	
《铁血教练》与美国篮球	190
2. <i>Invincible and American Football</i>	
《万夫莫敌》与美国橄榄球	198
3. <i>Goal and American Soccer</i>	
《一球成名》与美国的英式足球	205
4. <i>Miracle and Ice Hockey</i>	
《冰上奇迹》与冰球	213
5. <i>For Love of the Game and American Baseball</i>	
《棒球之爱》与美国棒球	220
参考文献	228

Chapter 1 Historical Events and Sites

第 1 章 历史事件和历史遗迹

1. *National Treasure I* —— A Romantic Journey to the 18th Century American History 《国家宝藏 I》与美国 18 世纪历史

The story centers on Benjamin Franklin Gates (Nicholas Cage), an **amateur cryptologist** with a **mechanical** engineering degree from MIT and an American history degree from Georgetown who comes from a long line of treasure hunters that believe in the legend of a fantastic treasure **trove** of artifacts and gold, hidden by the Founding Fathers of the United States, and forgotten to all but a few. The first clue was given to Ben's great-great-great-great grandfather Thomas Gates (Jason Earles) by Charles Carroll, the last living signer of the *Declaration of Independence*, saying simply, "The secret lies with Charlotte."

Using **sophisticated** computer **arctic** weather models, Ben, with his friend Riley Poole (Justin Bartha) and financier Ian Howe (Sean Bean), finds the **wreckage** of a Colonial ship, the Charlotte, containing a **meerschau**m pipe engraved with a riddle. After examining the riddle, Ben **deduces** that the next clue is on the back of the *Declaration of Independence*. While Ben sees gaining access to such a highly guarded artifact as an obstacle, Ian finds no problem in stealing it. In the standoff, Ian escapes and the Charlotte explodes with Ben and Riley inside, nearly killing them.

They attempt to warn the **Department of Homeland Security**, the **FBI**, and Dr. Abigail Chase (Diane Kruger) at the **National Archives**, but no one takes them seriously, believing it to be too heavily guarded to be under any threat. Ben thinks otherwise, however, and decides to steal it to keep it from Ian. Ben and Riley manage to steal the Declaration during a 70th anniversary-**gala**, just before Ian arrives. Dr. Chase, who is holding a **replica**, is kidnapped by Ian who thinks she has the real one, and Ben has to engage in a car chase to rescue her. As she will not leave without the Declaration, and Ben will not let her leave with it, she is forced to go along with them.

Ben and Riley agree that the only place to hide from the police would be Ben's father's (Jon Voight) house. Despite his father's disbelief in the treasure, Ben manages to reveal an **Ottendorf cipher** on the back of the Declaration, referring to characters in the **Silence Dogood** letters. The coded message in the letters leads them to Independence Hall in Philadelphia, where they find special **bifocals** invented by Benjamin Franklin inside of a brick from the building. Ben examines



the back of the Declaration with the glasses, to find another clue. After a short chase, Ian gets the Declaration from Riley and Abigail, and the FBI arrests Ben, who has the glasses.

When the FBI attempts to use Ben as bait to get the Declaration back, Ian arranges to have him escape by jumping from the deck of the **USS Intrepid**, into the Hudson River, a feat not too difficult for Ben as a graduate of the Navy Diving and Salvage Training Center. Using Ben's father, Riley, and Abigail as leverage, Ian forces Ben to interpret the clue on the back of the declaration, a reference to a secret chamber under **Trinity Church** in New York City. When they arrive at a seemingly dead end, Ben's father makes up another clue to keep Ian going, telling him a lantern is the clue to the **Old North Church** in Boston, referencing **Paul Revere's** ride. Ian goes to Boston with his men, leaving everyone else to die in the caverns.

After Ian leaves, Ben reveals there is another exit that must be through the treasure room. They find a secret passage into another chamber. To their disappointment, they find it empty, and assume that the treasure was already moved. However, they realize a secondary exit must have been created in case of cave-ins. Ben examines the walls of the room, to find a hole the shape of the pipe from the Charlotte. This lock opens a door into the true treasure room, containing artifacts from all periods of history.

When they leave through the second exit and the FBI arrives, Ben discovers that the chief investigator, Special agent Peter Sadusky (Harvey Keitel), is a **Freemason**. Ben proposes to give the treasure to various museums around the world, with credit being given to the entire Gates family and Riley, with Dr. Chase not being **penalized** for the theft of the Declaration. However, Sadusky says that someone has to go to prison for the theft of the Declaration, so they fly to Boston, where Ian and his men are breaking the lock to gain entry to the Old North Church. FBI agents emerge from hiding and arrest them under charges of "kidnapping, attempted murder, and **trespassing** on government property". The U. S. government offers Ben and his friends 10% of the treasure, but Ben only takes 1% and splits it with Riley. With his share, Ben and Abigail buy a mansion once owned by a man who knew **Charles Carroll**, and Riley buys a red Ferrari 360 Spider.

In the movie, Ben's main clue is the *Declaration of Independence*, on the back of which lies an **invisible** map. Then what is the *Declaration of Independence*? First, let's look at the American revolutionary War.

The American Revolutionary War (1775—1783), also known as the American War of Independence, began as a war between the Kingdom of Great Britain and thirteen united former British colonies on the North American continent and ended in a global war between several European great powers. The war was the culmination of the political American Revolution, whereby the colonists and their allies overthrew British rule. In 1775, Revolutionaries gained control of each of the thirteen colonial governments, set up the unifying Second Continental Congress, and formed a Continental Army. The following year, they formally declared their independence as a new nation, the United States of America. In 1777 the Continentals captured a British army, leading to France entering the war on the side of the Americans in early 1778, and evening the military strength with Britain. Spain and the Dutch Republic—French allies—also

went to war with Britain over the next two years.

Throughout the war, the British were able to use their naval superiority to capture and occupy coastal cities, but control of the countryside (where 90% of the population lived) largely **eluded** them due to their relatively small land army. French involvement proved decisive, with a French naval victory in the Chesapeake leading to the surrender of a second British army at Yorktown in 1781. In 1783, the *Treaty of Paris* ended the war and recognized the sovereignty of the United States over the territory bounded by what is now Canada to the north, Florida to the south, and the Mississippi River to the west.

The United States *Declaration of Independence* is a statement adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776, which announced that the thirteen American colonies then at war with Great Britain were now independent states, and thus no longer a part of the British Empire. Written primarily by **Thomas Jefferson**, the Declaration is a formal explanation of why Congress had voted on July 2 to declare independence from Great Britain, more than a year after the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War. The birthday of the United States of America—Independence Day—is celebrated on July 4, the day the wording of the Declaration was approved by Congress.

After finalizing the text on July 4, Congress issued the *Declaration of Independence* in several forms. It was initially published as a printed broadside that was widely distributed and read to the public. The most famous version of the Declaration, a signed copy that is usually regarded as the *Declaration of Independence*, is on display at the National Archives in Washington, D. C. Contrary to popular mythology, Congress did not sign this document on July 4, 1776; it was created after July 19 and was signed by most Congressional delegates on August 2.

Having served its original purpose in announcing the independence of the United States, the text of the Declaration initially attracted little attention after the American Revolution. Its stature grew over the years, particularly the second sentence, a sweeping statement of human rights:

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

These words—called by historian Joseph Ellis “the most potent and consequential words in American history”—came to represent an ideal for which the nation should strive, notably through the influence of **Abraham Lincoln**, who popularized the now-standard view that the Declaration’s **preamble** is a statement of principles through which the United States Constitution should be interpreted.

And the building where the *Declaration of Independence* was debated and adopted was called Independence Hall. It is a U. S. national landmark located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on Chestnut Street between 5th and 6th Streets. The building was completed in 1753 as the Pennsylvania State House for the Province of Pennsylvania. It became the principal meeting place of the Second Continental Congress from 1775 to 1783. The United States *Declaration of Independence* and United States Constitution were both signed at Independence Hall. The building is now part of the larger **Independence National Historical Park** and listed as a World **Heritage**



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Site.

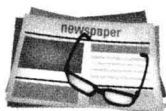
In the movie, the clues on the back of the *Declaration of Independence* lead Ben to another clue, that is the Liberty Bell. Then what is the Liberty Bell?

The Liberty Bell, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is a bell that has served as one of the most **prominent** symbols of the American Revolutionary War. It is a familiar symbol of independence within the United States and has been described as an icon of liberty and justice.

According to tradition, its most famous ringing occurred on July 8, 1776, to **summon** citizens of Philadelphia for the reading of the *Declaration of Independence*. Historians today consider this highly doubtful, as the **steeple** in which the bell was hung had **deteriorated** significantly by that time. The bell had also been rung to announce the opening of the First Continental Congress in 1774 and after the Battle of Lexington and Concord in 1775.

The Liberty Bell was known as the “Independence Bell” or the “Old Yankee’s Bell” until 1837, when it was adopted by the American Anti-Slavery Society as a symbol of the **abolitionist** movement.

The Liberty Bell Center is open daily with the exception of Christmas Day from 9:00 a. m. — 5:00 p. m. with extended hours of operation during the summer months. No tickets are required; however, visitors must submit to a security checkpoint before entering, similar to security at a U. S. airport. Over two million tourists visit the bell per year.



Classic Dialogue

Ben: Well, I'm gonna get straight to the point. Someone's gonna steal the *Declaration of Independence*.

那好,我们就开门见山吧,有人打算偷《独立宣言》。

Riley: It's true.

是真的。

Abigail: I think I'd better put you gentlemen in touch with the FBI.

我看还是帮你们联络联邦调查局吧。

Ben: We've been to the FBI.

我们去过联邦调查局了。

Abigail: And?

结果呢?

Riley: They assured us that the *Declaration* cannot possibly be stolen.

他们告诉我们《独立宣言》是不可能被偷走的。

Abigail: They're right.

他们说得没错。

Ben: My friend and I are less certain. However, if we were given the privilege of examining the document... we would be able to tell you for certain if it were actually in any danger.

我和我朋友可没这么有信心。然而,如果能给我们检查一下这份文件的特权……
我们就可以肯定地告诉你,是不是存在着任何危险。

Abigail: What do you think you're gonna find?

你们想要去发现什么?

Ben: We believe that there's an... encryption on the back.

我们相信它的背面有……一组编码。

Abigail: An encryption, like a code?

一组编码? 你是说密码?

Ben: Yes, ma'am.

是的,女士。

Abigail: Of what?

什么样的密码?

Ben: Uh... a cartograph.

呃……一幅图。

Abigail: A map.

一张地图。

Ben: Yes, ma'am.

是的,女士。

Abigail: A map of what?

一张什么地图?

Ben: The location of... of... hidden items of historic and intrinsic value.

埋藏了一些……具有历史价值的……东西的……位置。

Abigail: A treasure map?

一张藏宝图?

Riley: That's where we lost the FBI.

这也就是联邦调查局不信我们的地方。

Abigail: You're treasure-hunters, aren't you?

你们是寻宝人,对吧?

Ben: We're more like treasure-protectors.

更确切地说,我们是宝藏的守卫者。

Abigail: Mr. Brown, I have personally seen the back of the *Declaration of Independence*, and

I promise you, the only thing there is a notation that reads, "*Original Declaration of Independence*, dated..."

布朗先生,我亲自看过《独立宣言》的背面,我向你保证,那上面只有一行标注
写道,《独立宣言》原件,签署于是……

Ben: "Four of July, 1776." Yes, ma'am.

"1776年7月4日。" 是的,女士。

Abigail: But no map.

但是没有地图。



Ben: It's invisible.

地图是肉眼看不见的。

Abigail: Oh! Right.

噢! 是的。

Riley: And that's where we lost the Department of Homeland Security.

国土安全部也因此不相信我们。

Abigail: What led you to assume there's this invisible map?

你们为什么会相信上面有隐形的地图?

Ben: We found an engraving on the stem of a 200-year-old pipe.

我们在一个两百年前的烟斗的把上发现一些铭文。

Riley: Owned by Freemasons.

烟斗曾为共济会所有。

Abigail: May I see the pipe?

我可以看看那个烟斗吗?

Riley: Uh, we don't have it.

呃, 现在不在我们手上。

Abigail: Did Big Foot take it?

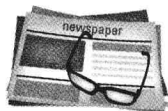
大脚怪把它拿走了吗?

Ben: It was nice meeting you.

很高兴认识你。

Abigail: Nice to meet you, too.

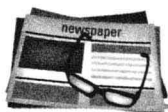
我也很高兴认识你。



Words and Expressions

amateur	<i>n.</i> 业余爱好者, 业余艺术家
cryptologist	<i>n.</i> 密码学家
mechanical	<i>adj.</i> 机械的, 机械制的; 机械似的, 呆板的
trove	<i>n.</i> 被发现的东西, 收藏的东西, 珍藏物
sophisticated	<i>adj.</i> 非常复杂精密或尖端的
arctic	<i>adj.</i> 北极的, 北极区的
wreckage	<i>n.</i> 残骸
meerschaum	<i>n.</i> [矿] 海泡石, 海泡石的烟斗
deduce	<i>vt.</i> 推论, 演绎出
gala	<i>n.</i> 节日庆祝活动
replica	<i>n.</i> 复制品
Ottendorf cipher	<i>n.</i> 奥腾多夫编码
bifocals	<i>n.</i> 双光眼镜
penalize	<i>v.</i> 处罚

trespass	<i>v.</i> 侵入
elude	<i>v.</i> 躲避
invisible	<i>adj.</i> 看不见的, 无形的
preamble	<i>n.</i> 导言
heritage	<i>n.</i> 遗产, 继承权, 传统
prominent	<i>adj.</i> 卓越的, 显著的, 突出的
summon	<i>v.</i> 召集, 召唤, 号召, 鼓起, 振作
steeple	<i>n.</i> 尖塔
deteriorate	<i>v.</i> (使) 恶化
abolitionist	<i>n.</i> 废除主义者, 废奴主义者

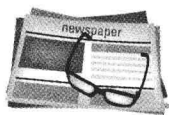


Introduction to the Movie

本·富兰克林·盖茨(尼古拉斯·凯奇饰)是一个喜爱考古的冒险家。从小,本的祖父约翰·亚当斯·盖茨(克里斯托弗·普鲁默饰)就告诉了他一个惊天的秘密。当年美国为了争取独立建国,跟英国展开一场独立战争,战争胜利后美国才得以成功建国。当时美国本来有一批作为战备储蓄金的宝藏,由美国的开国元勋乔治·华盛顿、托马斯·杰斐逊和本杰明·富兰克林三人埋藏在了某地。至今为止,没有人知道这笔遗失了的国家宝藏在哪里,而埋藏宝藏地点的秘密就隐藏在美元的符号和开创了现代人类社会民主制度的《独立宣言》中。其实,本的父亲也知道宝藏的说法,他认为盖茨家族被这个秘密牵累太深,作为家族的第七代传人,他毅然决定中止了寻找宝藏的疯狂想法。但从小就梦想要找到宝藏的本却不这么想,二十年来这个秘密一直萦绕在他的心头,现在他决定完成这一梦想。本开始为目标积极准备,为了能更好地寻找宝藏,他找到了志同道合的好友、电脑专家雷利(贾斯汀·巴沙饰),两人共同寻找这一沉睡了 200 多年的国家宝藏。

然而,知道这一宝藏秘密的并非只有本,一位英国富豪冒险家伊恩(肖恩·宾饰)也盯上了这笔巨额财富,他也正在积极地寻找这批宝物埋藏的地点,并且对竞争对手本屡屡痛下黑手,阻挠本的行动。为了能率先找到宝藏的埋藏地点,本决定亲自拜访一直致力于保护和研究《独立宣言》艾比嘉尔博士(黛安·克鲁格饰),希望艾比嘉尔能帮他解开埋藏宝藏地点的谜团。

可是艾比嘉尔对于本并没有什么好感,她对本充满了戒心和敌意,并不打算帮助本。但伊恩和手下潜入国家档案馆的举动很快让艾比嘉尔的态度发生了改变,她决定投向本的一边。于是两人很快达成默契,决定共同来对付奸诈的伊恩。然而,卷入这场事件的还有另一股力量,由塞德斯基(哈维·凯特饰)率领 FBI 特工早就盯上了本,本已经被列入了 FBI 的追捕名单,他一方面要躲避 FBI 探员的追捕,另一方面还要对付冷酷的对手伊恩,并在伊恩之前破译出尚未解开的秘密。于是,一场由三股势力围绕着国家宝藏而进行的夺宝大行动就此拉开了序幕。



Notes to the Text

1. MIT 麻省理工学院 (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, MIT) 它是美国一所综合性私立大学,有“世界理工大学之最”的美名。位于马萨诸塞州的剑桥市,查尔斯河(Charles River)将其与波士顿的后湾区(Back Bay)隔开。今天 MIT 无论是在美国还是全世界都有非常重要的影响力,培养了众多对世界产生重大影响的人士,是全球高科技和高等研究的先驱领导大学,也是世界理工科精英的所在地。麻省理工是当今世界上最负盛名的理工科大学,《纽约时报》笔下“全美最有声望的学校”。

2. Department of Homeland Security 美国国土安全部 2002 年 11 月 25 日,美国总统乔治·沃克·布什在白宫签署《2002 年国土安全法》,宣布成立国土安全部。美国国土安全部为美国政府的一个部门,负责国内安全及防止恐怖活动,是 911 事件之后新成立的美国联邦部门。

3. FBI 美国联邦调查局 全称为 Federal Bureau of Investigation。美国联邦调查局是美国司法部的主要调查机构,它的职责是调查具体的犯罪。美国联邦调查局也被授权提供其他执法机构的合作服务,如指纹识别、实验室检查和警察培训。FBI 现有的调查司法权已经超过 200 种联邦罪行。

4. National Archives 美国国家档案馆 美国保管联邦政府档案文件的机构。1934 年建立,直属联邦政府,馆长由总统任命。馆址在华盛顿。1949 年改属美国国家档案与文件局。馆藏档案截至 1984 年达 140 万立方英尺,计有约 30 亿页原件、14 万卷影片、500 万张照片、200 万幅地图和图表、20 万件建筑和工程设计图、11 万件录音档案、800 万张宇航照片。1968 年在费城、芝加哥、堪萨斯、西雅图等 11 个城市建立分馆,保存联邦政府在地区性活动中产生的档案文件和国家档案馆馆藏中对地方研究有价值的档案缩微副本。国家档案馆及其分馆均向社会开放,已出版 6 部档案馆指南。

5. Silence Dogood 寂寞的行善者 富兰克林在 16 岁时通过模仿英国文学期刊《旁观者》上的短文,形成了自己的散文风格,并用一个颇具讽刺意味的笔名“寂寞的行善者”发表了 14 篇文章。读者们一直以为作者是位具有道德感的寡妇,55 年后富兰克林在自传中首次披露了这段写作经历。

6. USS Intrepid 无畏号航空母舰 为艾赛克斯级(Essex)航空母舰,代号 CV11,由纽波纽斯船厂建造。该舰参加过五次大海战,损伤严重。1974 年 3 月 15 日退役。1982 年改造成海空博物馆(Intrepid Sea, Air & Space Museum)对外开放,坐落在 46 街最西端,停靠在曼哈顿 86 号码头,成为纽约码头著名景点之一,正对面就是中华人民共和国驻纽约总领事馆。2006 年 12 月开始进行大修,被拖往新泽西的船厂进行为期 18 个月的修缮工程。2008 年 10 月 2 日,无畏号航空母舰沿美国纽约哈得孙河被拖往其位于曼哈顿西岸的故地。当日,无畏号在完成近两年的大修后回到故地,并于 11 月重新对游人开放。

7. Trinity Church 三一教堂 位于现在的华尔街西口,是历史上的第三座了。最早的三一教堂建于 1698,在 1776 年被华尔街的大火焚毁,1790 年初第二座三一教堂竣工。然而,短短的 45 年之后,教堂又毁于纽约大火。1864 年,第三座三一教堂落成,高达 84 米的教堂尖顶直冲云霄,一度是纽约最高的建筑物。教堂的对面就是汉密尔顿曾经的办公地,

而教堂的北侧是墓地,汉密尔顿就长眠在那里。游客们为了登上塔楼一睹纽约的风采,纷至沓来。当然,登顶不是白登,游客要交纳一笔相当高的费用才能享受一览众楼小的待遇,这也给教堂带来了一笔颇为可观的收入。

8. Old North Church 旧北教堂 旧北教堂是波士顿最古老的教堂,建于1723年。教堂顶部是一个175英尺的三层尖塔。外壁为砖砌,内部为纯白色,教堂内装饰美丽明快,到处都充满了殖民地的烙印,反映着殖民地的历史。1775年4月18日夜晩,英军计划袭击位于波士顿郊外康可特的弹药库,爱国英雄鲍尔·利维拉为通知保卫武器库的同志,而在教堂尖塔上悬挂出两盏石油灯示警,并连夜骑马前往报讯,使得民兵们从容应战,这一仗揭开了美国独立战争的序幕。教堂前的骑马铜像即为纪念鲍尔·利维拉。

9. Paul Revere 鲍尔·利维拉 波士顿人,曾参与波士顿倾茶事件。1775年4月18日,英国人在波士顿进行大屠杀,向示威群众开枪,原是打银匠及牙医的他,在晚上十时冲出大街,徒步而跑,一路通风报信,向居民大叫道:“The red coats is coming.”(红衣英军来了)。当他到达 Lexington(莱辛顿)时已是半夜,他借来一匹马,以更快的速度前往 Lestron 及 Concord(康科特)一带传达讯息,许多居民因而逃过厄运。为此,他被称为午夜骑士(The Midnight Rider),这夜,成了美国脍炙人口的历史故事。Paul Revere 后来更应召入伍,驻守波士顿海港的威廉城堡(William Castle),保卫家园及人民,他成了美国人心目中的民族英雄。19世纪诗人 Henry Wadsworth Longfellow 曾写了不少诗歌歌颂他,现代的学生在学校中都会读这些诗歌。

10. Freemason 共济会 世界上最大的神秘组织。共济会,字面之意为“自由石工”(Free-Mason),全称为 Free and Accepted Masons,其起源目前并没有确定的说法。共济会并非宗教,在成立的初期属于一种秘密结社,允许持有各种宗教信仰的没有残疾的成年男子加入,但志愿者必须是有神论者(可以是犹太教徒、基督教徒、印度教徒等)。初期共济会名义上对志愿者不作限制,人人平等,但是当时只有白人贵族和上层资产阶级可以入会,为了争取更大的影响力,共济会不断地招收贵族入会并且希望有朝一日能够得到王室的垂青。乔治四世、乔治六世、爱德华七世、爱德华八世都是共济会会员。英国共济会于1753年分裂为古典派和近代派,双方长期对立,直到1813年才告和解,在19世纪中叶之后英国的共济会迅速丧失其社会改革的锐意和先驱性。共济会给英国带来的另一大负面影响是丧失了肥沃的北美殖民地,北美独立运动的先驱者几乎全部都是共济会会员,签署《独立宣言》的56人中有53名共济会会员。今天的共济会大约有600万会员,其中英国约100万、美国约400万、法国约7万。

11. Charles Carroll 查尔斯·卡罗尔 美国政治家,《独立宣言》签署人之一,曾任美国参议员(1789年—1792年)。卡罗尔是《独立宣言》签署人中唯一的天主教徒,也是寿命最长的一位(95岁)。

12. Treaty of Paris (1783)《美英巴黎条约》 1783年9月3日,美国与英国在巴黎签署的和平条约,独立战争爆发后,北美殖民地在坚持武装斗争的同时,巧妙地利用了欧洲一些强国与英国的矛盾,同法国、西班牙和荷兰等国先后结成联盟,争取俄国等国实行武装中立,增强了自己的力量。英国在军事和外交上的失败使国内反对派加强了对政府的攻击。在约克镇惨败以后,英国不得不与美国谈判。英国托利党内阁倒台,辉格党执政,促成了巴黎和谈。自1782年9月始,英国代表奥尔瓦德同美国代表 J. 杰伊、B. 富兰克林、J. 亚当斯等人正式谈判。此外,还有法国、西班牙的代表参加谈判。会谈中美国代表察觉西班牙、法

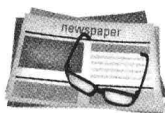


国居心叵测,漠视美国利益,遂撇开法国与西班牙直接与英国密谈。英国则想离间美、法,然后全力对付欧洲宿敌。美、英拟定了草约,并于1782年11月30日签字。1783年9月3日正式签署和约。根据和约,英国承认美国独立,但只承认美国占领密西西比河以东的土地;划定了美国与英、西在北美属地的边界;美国保有原来享有的在北美领海内捕鱼的权利;双方公民对债权人所负债务有效;联邦国会保证劝告各州议会,完全恢复效忠派的权利并发还其财产;停止敌对行动,英国撤出全部海、陆军。这是美国以平等原则与英国缔结的和约,为争取国际上的承认创造了条件。

13. Thomas Jefferson 托马斯·杰弗逊 美利坚合众国第三任总统(1801—1809),同时也是美国《独立宣言》(1776年)主要起草人及美国开国元勋中最具影响力者之一。其任期中的重大事件包括《路易斯安那购地案》(*Louisiana Purchase*, 1803年)、1807年《禁运法案》(*Embargo Act of 1807*)以及《路易斯与克拉克探勘》(*Lewis and Clark Expedition*, 1804年—1806年)。身为政治学家,杰弗逊秉持古典自由主义(classical liberalism)与共和主义(republicanism),制定了《维吉尼亚宗教自由法》(*Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom*, 1779, 1786),该法日后成为美国宪法第一修正案创设条文的基础,杰弗逊式民主(Jeffersonian democracy)因他而得名。他创立并领导民主共和党(Democratic-Republican Party)成为今日民主党之前身,统治美国政治达25年。杰弗逊曾任第二任维吉尼亚州州长(1779—1781)、第一任国务卿(1789—1793)与第二任美国副总统(1797—1801)。

14. Abraham Lincoln 亚伯拉罕·林肯 美国第16任总统,是世界历史上最伟大的人物之一。林肯领导美国人民维护了国家统一,废除了奴隶制,为资本主义的发展扫除了障碍,促进了美国历史的发展,一百多年来,受到美国人民的尊敬。由于林肯在美国历史上所起的进步作用,人们称赞他为“新时代国家统治者的楷模”。人们怀念他正直、仁慈和坚强的个性,他一直是美国历史上最受人景仰的总统之一。尽管他在边疆只受过一点儿初级教育,担任公职的经验也很少,然而,他那敏锐的洞察力和深厚的人道主义意识使他成为美国历史上最伟大的总统。1865年4月15日晚,林肯在华盛顿的福特剧院遇刺身亡。5月4日,葬于橡树岭公墓。

15. Independence National Historical Park 国家独立历史公园 位于美国东部的费城,在美国历史上占有首屈一指的重要地位。美国政府的基础——《独立宣言》和《美国宪法》,就是在这里起草制定的。从美国建国到1800年,费城一度作为首都,它被美国人自豪地誉为“万古不朽的美国诞生地”。1948年,国会通过法案,将旧费城中心独立厅周围所有的历史性建筑加以保护并成立国家独立历史公园。国家独立历史公园是费城最有名气和最吸引人的地方,曾是美国进行独立革命的活动中心,是美国独立初期的政治中心。它坐落在费城的市中心,占南北由斯波露西街至阿尔沙街、东西由二号街至九号街之间的市区。公园内保存有当年进行独立革命活动的场所、建筑物、文物,独立后第一任总统和美国联邦议会厅,最早的哲学馆、图书馆、教堂等有名的建筑物和场所。



Questions

1. What do you think are the influences of the American Revolutionary War?
2. Besides Thomas Jefferson, who else was appointed to draft the *Declaration of*

Independence?

3. What do you think are the influences of the *Declaration of Independence*?
4. In the year 1963, Martin Luther King, Jr made a famous speech *I Have A Dream*, in which he quoted a famous line from the *Declaration of Independence*. Do you know what that is?
5. In the movie, Ben and his friend managed to steal the *Declaration of Independence* out of the National Archives. Do you think their stealing plan is viable? Why?

2. *National Treasure II Book of Secrets*——A Romantic Journey to the 19th Century American History

《国家宝藏 II 夺宝秘笈》与美国 19 世纪历史

Five days after the end of the Civil War, **John Wilkes Booth** and Michael O'Laughlen, both members of the Knights of the Golden Circle (KGC), enter a **tavern** and approach Thomas Gates (Ben Gates' great-great-grandfather), a well-known puzzle solver, to decode a message written in Booth's diary. Thomas recognizes the message as using the Playfair cipher and begins to translate it. While he does so, Booth leaves for Ford's Theatre to **assassinate** President Abraham Lincoln. Thomas solves the puzzle, a clue to a treasure map, and realizes the men are still loyal to the Confederate cause and have a **sinister** motive for finding the treasure. A fight breaks out, and Thomas rips several pages from the diary and throws them in the fireplace. Thomas is shot, and the gunman attempts to retrieve the pages, but only obtains a page fragment. As Thomas dies, Thomas tells his **distraught** son, Charles Gates, "The debt that all men pay..."

Over 140 years later, Ben Gates (Nicolas Cage) is telling his great-great-grandfather's story at a Civilian Heroes conference. Black market dealer Mitch Wilkinson (Ed Harris) shows one of the 18 missing pages of **John Wilkes Booth's** diary, with Thomas Gates' name on it, convincing everyone that Thomas was not only a **conspirator**, but the grand architect of the Lincoln assassination, which **tarnishes** the Gates family's reputation and Ben is disgraced. Ben sets out to prove the innocence of his great-great-grandfather. Using spectral imaging, Ben discovers a cipher pointing to Édouard Laboulaye hidden on the back of the diary page. He travels to Paris, where he finds a clue engraved on the torch of the scale model of the **Statue of Liberty** on the Île des Cygnes, referring to the two **Resolute desks**. Ben then heads to London to look at the desk at **Buckingham Palace** with the help of his friend Riley Poole (Justin Bartha) and **estranged** girlfriend, Abigail Chase (Diane Kruger). From the Queen's desk, he obtains an ancient wooden plank.

Meanwhile, Wilkinson breaks into Patrick Gates' (Jon Voight) house and clones Patrick's cell phone in order to track Ben's **whereabouts**. Wilkinson eventually obtains the wooden plank, but not before Ben manages to photograph the symbols carved into the plank. At Ben's insistence, Patrick reluctantly asks his ex-wife and Ben's mother, Dr. Emily Appleton (Helen Mirren), a professor at the University of Maryland, College Park, for help in translating the symbols. She does so, but points out that some of the **glyphs** are partial, leading Ben to conclude another plank

must be hidden in the other Resolute desk located in the **Oval Office**. Ben and Abigail coax Abigail's new love interest, Connor (Ty Burrell), a curator for the **White House**, into letting them into the office to see the desk. Ben discovers that the second plank is missing, but he does find a stamp bearing the seal of the *Book of Secrets*. Riley tells Ben that the *Book of Secrets* contains documents collected by Presidents for Presidents' eyes only, covering such controversial subjects as the **JFK** assassination, Watergate, and **Area 51**.

Ben crashes the President's birthday party at **Mount Vernon**, where he meets the President. Ben convinces the President (Bruce Greenwood) to follow him into a secret tunnel under the House where he confronts him about the book; the President sympathetically warns Ben that his actions will be interpreted as an attempt to kidnap the President, confirming a conclusion Ben and his companions have already reached; Ben is now wanted for committing a federal offense. Ben convinces the President to reveal the location of the book, which is at the **Library of Congress**. The President also tells Ben to read page 47 along with the information he needs.

In the book, Ben finds a picture of the missing plank from the desk and an entry by **President Coolidge**, who found the plank in 1924, had it destroyed, and **commissioned** Gutzon Borglum to carve **Mount Rushmore** to erase the map's landmarks in order to protect the treasure. Ben, Riley, Abigail, and Patrick head to Mount Rushmore where they meet Mitch, who has kidnapped Ben's mother. Mitch helps them find the entrance of a cave containing the legendary native American city of gold, Cibola. Once inside, they encounter several traps, and everyone gets separated. Eventually, they find the city of solid gold behind Mount Rushmore. However, in order to leave the city of gold, one person has to stay behind to hold open the escape path. Mitch demands to go first, by threatening Abigail, so Ben agrees to stay behind. However the pounding of waves causes Mitch to be the one to stay behind. Mitch sacrifices himself, asking Ben to give him the credit for finding the treasure.

Ben clears his family's name with the discovery and is cleared of all charges when the President tells everyone that Ben saved his life. Everyone including Mitch is given credit for the discovery. The President then asks Ben about what he read on page 47 of the *Book of Secrets*, to which Ben replies, "It's life altering, sir."

The American Civil War (1861—1865), which was the background for the clues of the movie, was a civil war in the United States of America. For more information about Civil War, please read the fourth part of this chapter—*Gone with the Wind* and American Civil War.

Also, at the beginning of the movie, it mentioned the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln. Now, let's have a look at that incident. Originally, John Wilkes Booth, a well-known actor and a Confederate spy from Maryland, had **formulated** a plan to kidnap Lincoln in exchange for the release of Confederate prisoners. After attending an April 11 speech in which Lincoln promoted voting rights for blacks, an incensed Booth changed his plans and determined to assassinate the president.

Learning that the President and First Lady would be attending Ford's Theatre, he laid his plans, assigning his co-conspirators to assassinate Vice President Andrew Johnson and Secretary of State William H. Seward. Without his main bodyguard Ward Hill Lamon, to whom he related