

第二十二集：《遇見華盛頓》

小博士金頭腦

前言

請小朋友看看封面和標題，猜猜這回安妮和傑克將到哪裡去冒險，又會遇到哪些人及冒險的事呢？

些人及冒險的事呢？

《小提醒》第一次閱讀神奇樹屋 21 冊～36 冊的老師與小朋友，建議可先看迪士尼卡通電影「石中劍」，以更了解「亞瑟王」傳說。

另有書籍《圓桌武士》(企鵝出版，ISBN：978-986-7481-24-5)可參考。

有上述背景知識，將更能帶領孩子進入故事情節。

一、星期三

1. 這次安妮和傑克要去的地方是哪裡呢？
2. 這次安妮和傑克會遇到的戰爭是哪一個戰爭？

請翻閱 101 頁後方的神奇地圖，請找一找「德拉瓦河」在哪裡？

二、天亮還是天黑？

1. 美國的愛國者為什麼要發動「獨立戰爭」？
2. 在獨立戰爭時期，英國士兵為什麼被稱為「紅衣軍」？

三、時候到了

1. 傑克與安妮遇到的軍人，是愛國者還是紅衣軍？
2. 當時的天氣如何？你想，會是在什麼季節？

四、總司令

1. 原來，安妮和傑克來到的時間點是幾年幾月幾日？
2. 愛國者準備的秘密任務是什麼？
3. 這位總司令是誰？
4. 『輕易得到的東西，我們往往看輕；一切事物的價值唯在於得之不易。』你覺得有沒有道理呢？
5. 總司令所念的信是誰所寫的？

補充資料：在戰爭第 2 階段，美軍以攻擊孤立的敵軍支隊的戰術來擺脫所處的被動境地。1776 年 12 月 25 日夜晚，華盛頓率領美軍橫渡德拉瓦河，突襲特倫頓的黑森僱傭軍的兵營，並在 1777 年 1 月 3 日擊潰在普林斯頓的英軍 3 個團。

《小提示》有關「獨立戰爭」還有更詳盡的資料，請見 106、107 頁。

五、一封信

1. 是哪一位將軍領導軍隊六年，直到美國成為一個獨立自由的國家，並成為美國第一位總統？

《小提醒》：關於華盛頓將軍的詳細資料，請見【補充資料一】

六、橫渡德拉瓦河

1. 這次橫渡德拉瓦河的任務，目標是打擊誰？
2. 此次的任務成功了嗎？

七、有奸細

1. 華盛頓將軍為什麼在攻擊前猶豫了？

八、這樣的時刻

華盛頓將軍演講稿 The Crisis By Thomas Paine

《危機》 撰文者：湯瑪斯·潘恩

《小提醒》：The Crisis 請詳見【補充資料二】

九、閃電

1. 在暴風雪中，傑克與安妮如何找到樹屋？

十、這個平靜的地方

1. 上尉的信裡，寫著什麼文字，小朋友還記得嗎？
2. 「戰鬥愈艱難、勝利愈光榮」

《小演講》你有沒有過光榮的勝利經驗呢？請與大家分享。

例——小明：每一次我數學都卡住，經過多次的練習終於考過了！

小美：這次我們班的合唱比賽得到第一名！

《補充資料 1》喬治·華盛頓——維基百科

出處：<http://zh.wikipedia.org/zh-tw/%E4%B9%94%E6%B2%BB%C2%B7%E5%8D%8E%E7%9B%9B%E9%A1%BF>

喬治·華盛頓
George Washington



簽名



喬治華盛頓

(George Washington, 1732年2月22日－1799年12月14日)，1775年至1783年美國獨立戰爭時大陸軍 (Continental Army) 的總司令，1789年成為美國第一任總統 (其同時也成為全世界第一位以「總統」為稱號的國家元首。)，在接連兩次選舉中都獲得了全體選舉團無異議支持，一直擔任總統直到1797年。

華盛頓早年在法國印第安人戰爭 (French and Indian War) 中曾擔任支持大英帝國一方的殖民軍軍官。之後在美國獨立戰爭中率領大陸軍團贏得美國獨立，他拒絕了一些同僚慫恿他領導軍事政權的提議，而回到了他在維農山 (Mount Vernon) 的莊園回復平民生活。

在1787年他主持了制憲會議，制定了現在的美國憲法，並在1789年，他經過全體選舉團無異議的支持而成為美國第一任總統。他在兩屆的任期中設立了許多持續到今天的政策和傳統。在兩屆任期結束後，他也自願的放棄權力不再續任，因此建立了美國歷史上總統不超過兩任的傳統，維護了共和國的發展。之後他便再次回復平民生活，隱退在弗農山莊園。

由於他扮演了美國獨立戰爭和建國中最重要的角色，華盛頓通常被稱為美國國父^[1]。學者們則將他和亞伯拉罕·林肯並列為美國歷史上最偉大的總統。

早年生涯

依據儒略曆，華盛頓生於1731年2月11日。而依據從華盛頓那個時代開始使用直到今天的西曆，華盛頓則出生於1732

美國第 1 任總統

任期

1789年4月30日－1797年3月4日

副總統


[約翰·亞當斯](#)

繼任


[約翰·亞當斯](#)

1732年2月22日

出生

 [英國維吉尼亞州威斯特摩蘭縣](#)

逝世

1799年12月14日 (67歲)
 [美國維吉尼亞州弗農山](#)

政黨

無

配偶

[瑪莎·丹德瑞其·克絲提斯](#)

信仰

[美國聖公會](#)

年 2 月 22 日。在他出生時，英格蘭的新年開始於 3 月 25 日（天主報喜節），也因此會有不同的生日出現。他的出生地點是威斯特摩蘭縣的一個大農場。華盛頓的家族名稱出自距離英格蘭東北不遠的泰恩-威爾郡的華盛頓村（Washington）。在 1500 年，華盛頓家族遷移到北安普敦郡。華盛頓的祖先有些名望，曾有個祖先被稱為「紳士」。後來亨利八世賜給這個家族以土地，其成員擔任過各種不同的官職。但是隨著英格蘭清教徒革命，家庭財產敗落，奧古斯丁的祖父約翰·華盛頓於 1657 年移民至維吉尼亞。在今北安普敦郡蘇爾格雷夫的祖屋作為華盛頓紀念館保留至今。

華盛頓是他父親第二次婚姻裡最年長的孩子，他有兩個較年長的同父異母的哥哥：勞倫斯和奧古斯汀，和其他四名較年幼的兄弟姐妹：貝蒂、薩母耳、約翰·奧古斯汀和查理斯。華盛頓的父母是奧古斯汀·華盛頓（Augustine Washington, 1693 年—1743 年 4 月 12 日）和瑪麗·鮑爾·華盛頓（Mary Ball Washington, 1708 年—1789 年 4 月 25 日），都是英國後裔。華盛頓的父親在維吉尼亞州是個蓄奴的大農場主，他也曾試著發展開採鐵礦的事業。以紳士階級來說，比較起週遭的農場主，他們還不算真正富有的。他的幼年大部分時間是在弗雷德里克斯堡對面的拉帕諾克河畔的費里農莊度過的。華盛頓父親的資產之一便是後來被改名為弗農山的一座大莊園。

華盛頓從 7 歲到 15 歲不規則地上過學，最初在本地教堂司事那裡上學，後來在名叫威廉斯的老師那裡上學，他的一些作業本至今仍保留著，他在實用數學，包括計量、幾種測量的方法和對測量有用的三角方面十分精通。他學習幾何，還學習一點拉丁文。同時在那個時期，華盛頓還閱讀一些英國名著。

華盛頓的哥哥奧古斯汀曾擔任由英國上將所指揮的步兵團的軍官，參加了詹金斯的耳朵戰爭（War of Jenkins' Ear）。之後華盛頓父親的去世讓家族陷入了經濟困難，因此華盛頓無法像兩名年長的哥哥一樣前往英格蘭受教育，他也只得放棄了原本由勞倫斯所安排，成為英國皇家海軍見習軍官的機會。於是華盛頓一生都沒有前往歐洲。

華盛頓接著在成為了亞歷山德里亞的消防隊員。在 1774 年，由於他和一家消防器具公司的友好關係，他自費購買了一具當時非常先進的消防器材，捐贈給市鎮使用，這具器材今天仍可以在亞歷山大市的博物館看見。^[2]

法國印第安人戰爭：1754—1763

在華盛頓 22 歲的時候，華盛頓無意間成為了法國印地安人戰爭（French and Indian War）的導火線之一。這場殖民地所參加的第一場戰爭起源於 1753 年，法國人開始在當時屬於維吉尼亞州領土的俄亥俄谷地（Ohio Country）建立許多堡壘，這是法國人的戰略之一。法國人得到當地原住民的支持，試圖阻止英國人繼續向西擴張他們在美州的殖民地，並阻擋殖民地內的英國軍隊。維吉尼亞州的總督是羅伯特·丁威迪（Robert Dinwiddie），當時擔任少校的華盛頓替他向法國指揮官遞交了最後通牒書，要求法國人離開。華盛頓將過程透露給當地的報紙，而他也因此成為傳奇人物。但法國人拒絕撤離，因此在 1754 年，丁威迪派遣了剛升遷中校的華盛頓率領維吉尼亞第一軍團，前往俄亥俄谷地攻擊法國人。華盛頓率領軍隊伏擊了一隊由法裔加拿大人組成的偵查隊，在短暫的戰鬥後，華盛頓的印地安人盟友 Tanacharison 族人殺害了法國指揮官 Ensign Jumonville，接著華盛頓在那裡建立了

一座名為 Fort Necessity 的堡壘，但在數量更多的法軍和其他印地安人部隊進攻下，這座堡壘很快便被攻陷，他也被迫投降。投降時華盛頓簽下一份承認他"刺殺"了法軍指揮官 Jum onville 的文書（因為這份文書用法文寫成，華盛頓根本看不懂），而這份文書導致了國際間的事變，成為法國印地安人戰爭的起因之一。這場戰爭也是[七年戰爭](#)的一部分。

華盛頓稍後被法國人假釋，在同意一年之內不返回俄亥俄谷地後被釋放。

華盛頓一直渴望加入英國軍隊，當時殖民地的居民都對此不感興趣。他在 1755 年終於等到機會，當時英軍發動遠征，試著重新奪回俄亥俄谷地。遠征行動在[莫農加希拉河戰役](#)（Battle of the Monongahela）中遭受災難性結果。相當不可思議的，華盛頓的外衣被四發子彈擊穿，但他仍毫髮無傷，同時他冷靜的在炮火中組織軍隊撤退。在維吉尼亞州，華盛頓成了英雄人物，雖然戰爭的重心已經轉移到別處，他繼續領導了維吉尼亞第一軍團好幾年。在 1758 年，他隨著 John Forbes 將軍展開另一次遠征，成功的將法軍驅離了 Duquesne 堡壘。

華盛頓最初軍事生涯的目標是希望成為正規的英軍軍官—而不僅是殖民地民兵的軍官。但他一直未獲升遷，因此他在 1759 年辭去了軍職，並與[瑪莎·丹德瑞其·克茲提斯](#)結婚，她是一名已經育有兩個小孩的富有寡婦。華盛頓和她一起扶養這兩個小孩：約翰·派克·克茲提斯和瑪莎·派克·克茲提斯，稍後他還扶養了她的兩名孫子女，但華盛頓從沒有自己血親的小孩。新婚後他們搬到弗農山居住，過著紳士階級農夫和蓄奴主的生活，他並當選了維吉尼亞當地的下議院議員。

美國革命：1774—1783

在 1774 年華盛頓被選為維吉尼亞州的代表前往參加[第一屆大陸會議](#)。由於[波士頓傾茶事件](#)，英國政府關閉了波士頓港，而且廢除了[麻薩諸塞州](#)的立法和司法權利。殖民地在 1775 年 4 月於列剌星頓和康科特與英軍開戰後，華盛頓穿著軍服出席[第二屆大陸會議](#)—他是唯一一個這麼做的代表，表示了他希望帶領維吉尼亞民兵參戰的意願。麻薩諸塞州的代表[約翰·亞當斯](#)推薦他擔任所有殖民地的總指揮官，並稱他擁有「擔任軍官的才能……極大的天份和普遍的特質」。因為亞當斯了解到，確保南方的殖民地能與北部殖民地合作順利組成大陸軍團的最好方法，便是推薦一個南方殖民地人士擔任總指揮官。華盛頓在 [1775 年 6 月 15 日](#)經由大會選舉無異議支持成為了總指揮官，雖然很捨不得離開心愛的維吉尼亞家園，華盛頓接受了指揮官職位，並宣稱"我不認為我能勝任這個指揮官的光榮職位，但我會以最大的誠意接受職位"。華盛頓並宣稱除了必要的開支外，不須付給他任何額外報酬。就這樣，華盛頓於 [7 月 3 日](#)在麻薩諸塞州的[劍橋](#)擔任了全殖民地軍隊的總指揮官。

華盛頓在 [1776 年](#)進攻[波士頓](#)，利用稍早在提康德羅加堡壘所奪取的火炮陣地，得以俯瞰整個波士頓港，最後將英軍逐出了波士頓。英軍指揮官[威廉·何奧](#)（William Howe）下令英軍撤回加拿大的[哈利法克斯](#)。華盛頓接著率領軍隊前往[紐約市](#)，預期英軍將發動攻勢。擁有壓倒性軍力的英軍於 8 月展開了攻勢，而華盛頓所率領的撤退行動卻相當笨拙，幾乎全軍覆沒。他也在 [8 月 22 日](#)輸掉了[長島戰役](#)（Battle of Long Island），不過得以撤退大多數的軍隊回到大陸。在接下來又輸掉了幾次戰役，使得軍隊倉卒混亂的撤離了[新澤西州](#)，此時美國革命的未來岌岌可危。

在 1776 年 12 月 25 日的晚上，華盛頓傑出的指揮重整旗鼓。在這場特倫頓戰役（Battle of Trenton）中，他領導美軍跨越德拉瓦河，突襲黑森傭軍（Hessian）的兵營。並接著在 1777 年 1 月 2 日的晚上向查理斯康沃利斯（Charles Cornwallis）率領的英軍發動突襲，這次奇襲振奮了支持獨立的殖民地陣營的士氣。

在 1777 年夏天，英軍發動了三路並進的攻勢，一路由約翰伯戈因（John Burgoyne）率領從加拿大向南進攻，一路由威廉何奧率領攻擊當時殖民地的首都費城。而華盛頓撤往南方，卻在 9 月 11 日的布蘭迪萬河戰役（Battle of Brandywine）中遭受慘敗。爲了擊退英軍而發動的日耳曼敦戰役（Battle of Germantown）則因爲濃霧和軍隊的混亂而告失敗。華盛頓和他的軍隊只得撤回環境惡劣的佛吉谷（Valley Forge）艱難的渡過冬天。

在 1777 年至 1778 年的冬天，是大陸軍（和政治上的革命運動也是）戰況及士氣最惡劣的時刻，大陸軍遭受了極大的戰損和惡劣的生活環境。但華盛頓依然堅定著指揮軍隊，並持續向後方的殖民地大會要求更多補給，使大陸軍能克服寒冷的冬天，逐漸回復士氣。2 月時一名曾服役於普魯士軍參謀部的軍官弗里德里希馮施托伊本（Friedrich von Steuben）前來佛吉谷，自願幫忙訓練華盛頓軍隊，以使他們能在戰場上能和英軍相較量。施托伊本在佛吉谷的訓練改進了戰術和作戰紀律，大幅增進了殖民地軍的戰力，成爲了殖民地軍得以擺脫烏合之眾狀態的分水嶺。在佛吉谷的訓練告一段落時，華盛頓的軍隊已經煥然一新了。



喬治華盛頓，由約翰莊柏（John Trumbull）所繪，1780 年

華盛頓接著率領軍隊於 1778 年 6 月 28 日的蒙茅斯戰役（Battle of Monmouth）中攻擊從費城前往紐約的英軍，與英軍打成平手，但英軍分裂殖民地政府的企圖於是失敗了。由於這場戰役的勝利，加上一年前於薩拉托加戰役（Battle of Saratoga）中擊敗了伯戈因率領的入侵英軍，情勢逐漸好轉，英軍顯然無法攻克整個新國家，因此法國決定正式與美國結盟。

在 1778 年後英軍最後一次的試著分離殖民地，這次英軍集中於南方地區。華盛頓的軍隊並沒有直接攻擊他們，而是前往駐紮位於紐約的西點（West Point）軍事基地。在 1779 年華盛頓命令 5 分之 1 的大陸軍展開沙利文遠征（Sullivan Expedition），對那些與英軍結了盟且常攻擊美軍前線堡壘的易洛魁聯盟的 6 個部落的其中 4 個發動攻勢。並沒有戰鬥發生，不過至少摧毀了 40 個易洛魁村莊，使這些印地安人被迫永遠離開美國，遷徙至加拿大。在 1781 年美軍以及法國陸軍和海軍一同包圍

了康沃利斯在約克鎮的軍隊，華盛頓迅速前往南方，於 10 月 17 日接掌指揮美軍和法軍，繼續圍城戰鬥直到 10 月 17 日康沃利斯投降，10 月 19 日，他接過了康沃利斯的投降寶劍。儘管英軍仍在紐約市和其他地點活動直到 1783 年，這場戰役成了獨立戰爭最後一場主要的戰鬥。

接著在 1783 年，隨著巴黎條約的簽署，英國承認了美國的獨立。華盛頓解散了他的軍隊，並在新澤西州的洛基山 (Rocky Hill) 向追隨了他多年的士兵們發表了精彩的告別演說^[3]。幾天後，英國人從紐約市撤退，華盛頓和殖民地政府重回城市，他於 12 月 4 日在紐約市發表了正式的告別演說。

應該指出的是，華盛頓的戰術毫無特殊之處，既無開創性、也對軍事歷史毫無影響，而且他常在許多戰役中都犯下大錯。但他仍被捧為戰爭英雄，因為支持他的人們認為，由於他所主張的革命概念，美軍也在戰爭中存活並持續戰鬥，使得美國得以維持獨立持續至今。華盛頓一直躲開與英軍直接的衝突，避免了美軍決定性的戰敗或投降。他相當了解美軍的弱點並且也限制了他們進行過於冒險的行動，並利用他勇敢的人格激勵軍隊，使他們能撐過漫長而艱難的戰爭。

華盛頓在戰爭中選擇了正確的策略，如同古羅馬將軍費邊在第二次布匿戰爭的策略，持續地拖延敵人將能使英國人如同當年的漢尼拔一樣，「攻到了門外」但卻「不得其門而入」。很快英國人將會了解到繼續作戰只是浪費資源，他們只能追擊美軍進行混戰，卻無法徹底捕捉到美軍的主力。華盛頓了解到這場戰爭將會經由外交途徑取得勝利，而不是靠著士兵們。

在維吉尼亞家園：1783—1787

1783 年 12 月 23 日，華盛頓向邦聯議會 (Congress of the Confederation) 辭去了他在軍隊裡總司令的職務，邦聯議會稍後並在馬里蘭州安那波利斯的議院召開了會議。這對於新生國家而言是相當重要的過程，建立了由平民選出的官員—而不是由軍人來組織政府的先例，避免了軍國主義政權的出現。華盛頓堅信唯有人民擁有對國家的主權，沒有人可以在美國籍著軍事力量、或只因他出生貴族而奪取政權。

華盛頓接著返回弗農山的莊園，就在 1783 年聖誕節前夕那天的傍晚抵達家門。自從 1775 年因戰爭離開心愛的家園後，他都沒有機會返家過。在門口歡迎他的是他之前曾向其許諾過會在 8 年內返家的妻子，以及 4 個已經能夠走路的孫子女，全都在他離家的這段時間出生。戰爭也帶走了他所扶養的繼子約翰的性命，於 1781 年在約克鎮的一次行軍裡發燒過世。

當華盛頓離開軍隊時，他在大陸軍團裡的最終頭銜是「將軍和總司令」。

在 1787 年華盛頓主持了在費城舉行的制憲會議。他並沒有參與討論，但他的威望維持了會議的領導能力，並讓代表團能專注於討論上。在會議後他的威望使得包括維吉尼亞州議會在內的許多人相信這個會議的成果，而支持了美國憲法。

華盛頓的莊園廣達 8000 英畝 (32 平方公里)，如同當時其他許多農場主一樣，儘管擁有大量土地，華盛頓手上的現金都不多，常常四處借貸。在後來他成為總統時，他甚至得借款 \$600 元以搬家到紐約以接掌政務。

總統任期：1789—1797

開端

華盛頓在 [1789年](#) 經過選舉團投票無異議的（獲得了全部的選舉人票）當選總統，他是歷史上唯一一個無異議投票當選的總統（並在 1792 年再次達成）。第二名獲得了 34 票的 [約翰·亞當斯](#) 則當選副總統。第一屆美國代表會議（First United States Congress）投票將付給華盛頓 \$25,000 的年薪——這在 1789 年是個很大的數目。華盛頓在當時大概是全美國最富有的人了，他在西部的土地有非常大的潛在價值——不過在那時都是空地一片。他婉拒了他的總統薪水，這也是他被視為古羅馬公民英雄 [辛辛納圖斯](#)（Cincinnatus）的形象的一部分——將承擔政務看作公民義務的市民。在總統就任的儀式中，華盛頓非常謹慎地確保儀式場面的規模和裝飾儉樸得符合共和國的標準，而不會超過當時歐洲各國的王室。

華盛頓的妻子瑪莎對他當選了總統相當失望，她只希望和華盛頓在弗農山維持平靜的生活。不過她還是承擔起了 [第一夫人](#) 的職責，開放客廳並負責安排每週和達官顯貴的晚宴，使晚宴能搭配得上總統的身分。

政策

在華盛頓擔任總統的初期，他只個別地與他的顧問會面，而到了 1791 年，則開始定期地和全體內閣與會。每當 [亞歷山大·漢密爾頓](#) 主張應該建立全國性的信用機構並構成金融力量強大的國家時，[湯瑪斯·傑佛遜](#) 和 [詹姆斯·麥迪遜](#) 總是反對他，而華盛頓必須時常調解兩方的意見。最後往往是漢密爾頓在爭論中獲勝，而且華盛頓指責當時由傑佛遜和麥迪遜所支持的名為 [民主—共和主義社會](#)（Democratic-Republican societies）的團體的危險性時，漢密爾頓則被擁立為 [聯邦黨](#)（Federalist Party）的領導人。

1791 年，當國會通過增加蒸餾酒的貨物稅率時，引發了許多抗議行動。到了 1794 年，在華盛頓指示抗議者應該前往地方法院後，抗議活動卻激化為大規模的暴動。於是在 [8月7日](#) 華盛頓向 [賓夕法尼亞州](#)、[維吉尼亞州](#) 和其他州請求頒布 [民兵法](#) 以徵召 [民兵](#)。在徵召民兵後，他便直接帶頭前往暴動地區，使得他成為唯一一個親自率領軍隊的美國總統。平亂中並沒有戰鬥發生，但華盛頓堅強的表現直接展現了新政府的力量。這也是聯邦憲法頒布以來，聯邦政府首次動用軍隊以維持地方的秩序。

在美國自從革命戰爭以來通常稱為 [西北地界](#)（Northwest Territory）的地區，原本住在那裡的 [印地安人](#) 仍常與白人爆發衝突，在 [西北印地安人戰爭](#)（Northwest Indian War）中，印地安人戰勝了白人，直到 1794 年的 [鹿寨戰役](#)（Battle of Fallen Timbers）中被白人擊敗為止。

1793 年，[革命後](#)的法國新政府派遣外交官[埃德蒙·吉尼特](#)（Edmond Genêt）至美國，吉尼特試著唆使美國輿論同情法國，以合力對抗[大英帝國](#)，法國政府更授權他向美國船隻頒布[捕押特許證](#)（letters of marque and reprisal），允許船隻捕押與法國為敵的他國船隻。吉尼特的作為迫使華盛頓要求法國政府把他撤回。

[1794 年 12 月 9 日](#)，在美國派出首席法官[約翰·傑伊](#)前往倫敦談判後，美英兩國簽定了以他為名的[傑伊條約](#)，條約裡試圖劃清自從革命戰爭到美國獨立以來兩國間一直拖延的問題，好增進兩國間的關係。主張親法國派的傑佛遜等人極力批評條約，但華盛頓和漢密爾頓則表示支持，之後國會也通過了條約的簽定。條約規定英國必須撤離他們在[五大湖](#)的堡壘，這也對後來的[1812 年戰爭](#)產生了影響。

[亞歷山大·漢密爾頓](#)利用他在聯邦政府內的任命權，任命許多他的好友擔任政府職位，因此由他領導的聯邦黨羽翼漸豐，稍後在 1796 年由聯邦黨推舉的[約翰·亞當斯](#)也當選了總統。華盛頓自身相當反對這種黨派政治，因此從不表態支持任何政黨。儘管華盛頓較偏向支持漢密爾頓而不是傑佛遜派的政策，但他從沒有這樣公開表態過。因此可以說華盛頓在當時是沒有黨派立場的。



華盛頓表態拒絕第三屆任期時的情景，由[吉伯特·斯圖爾特](#)（Gilbert Stuart）所繪

儘管華盛頓相當不情願，他還是被推選為第二任總統。不過華盛頓堅持拒絕了擔任第三任總統，因此寫下美國總統決不超過兩屆任期的不成文慣例。這個慣例一直到 1940 年才被[羅斯福](#)所打破，但在羅斯福死後這個慣例正式的被寫進[憲法](#)第 22 號修正案裡面。

華盛頓在他的離職演說成爲美國歷史上最富影響力的政治演說之一。在演說中他闡述了過份的黨派偏見可能對國家造成的不良影響，他呼籲人們拋棄黨派之爭，團結起來爲增進公眾利益而努力。他並主張美國應該避免受到他國的干涉，因爲美國應該只專注於美國人的利益。他建議與世界上其他

國家保持友誼和貿易關係，並應該避免牽扯進歐洲的戰爭。他認為應該避免與某國家保持長期的同盟關係，並指出應該注意當時美法間的結盟。華盛頓的離職演說成為美國人對政治的準則，尤其對於之後的世代而言，每當發生關於美國的外交政策應該維持中立與否的爭論時，華盛頓的演說便成為主張維持中立者最有力的引言，一直到 1949 年美國開始與其他國家結盟為止。

在約翰 亞當斯的就職典禮上，據說華盛頓還和亞當斯耳語道：「現在我離職了，換你做總統了。讓我們等著瞧誰比較喜歡這工作吧！」。華盛頓並拒絕離開總統辦公室，直到副總統—湯瑪斯 傑佛遜也到達，樹立了只有正副總統都到齊時才能讓出總統職位的慣例。接著，華盛頓步出辦公室，回復平民的身分了。

宗教政策方面，美國是建立在宗教自由的基礎上的。華盛頓曾宣稱：「美國決不是建立在基督教的教條之上。」^[4]

任內重要法案

- 簽署 1789 年司法條例 (Judiciary Act of 1789)，確立了聯邦法院和最高法院制度的法律
- 簽署 美國印地安交流法 (Indian Intercourse Acts)，規定內布拉斯加州的大平原區 (Great Plains) 為印地安人的土地，1790 年生效
- 簽署 暫時住所法 (Residence Act of 1790)，將賓夕法尼亞州的費城作為聯邦政府暫時的首都，
- 簽署 銀行法 (Bank Act of 1791)，頒發許可證給 北美銀行，成為了第一家近代的私營商業銀行
- 簽署 1792 年鑄幣法 (Coinage Act of 1792)，規定了美國的硬幣鑄幣標準
- 簽署 逃亡奴隸法 (Fugitive Slave Act of 1793)，調解賓夕法尼亞和維吉尼亞兩州間為了一件綁架案而導致的法律糾紛
- 簽署 海軍法 (Naval Act of 1794)，創立了 美國海軍
-

退休和去世



華盛頓的維農山莊

自從 1797 年 3 月退休後，華盛頓帶著輕鬆的心情回到弗農山。他在那裡建立了蒸餾室，並成爲了或許是當時最大的威士忌蒸餾酒製造業者，到了 1798 年便生產了 11,000 加侖的威士忌，獲得 \$7,500 元的利潤。

在那一年裡，由於戰爭逼近，爲了警告法國，華盛頓被新總統約翰·亞當斯任命爲美國陸軍的中將（在當時這是軍中最高的階級了）。這只是象徵性的任命，華盛頓並沒有真的服役。

接下來一年裡，華盛頓染上了感冒，引起嚴重的發燒和喉嚨痛，並惡化爲喉頭炎和肺炎，並在 1799 年 12 月 14 日去世。遺體葬在弗農山當地。

去世後

華盛頓死後，他昔日的革命戰爭夥伴，國會議員哈瑞李（Harry Lee）對他的稱讚相當著名：

“ 他是一個公民，他是戰爭中的第一人，也是和平時代的第一人，也是他的同胞們心目中的第一人。 ”



華盛頓之墓

華盛頓爲未來的美國樹立了許多的先例，他選擇和平地讓出總統職位給約翰·亞當斯，這個總統不超過 2 任的先例被看作是華盛頓對美國最重要的影響。

他也被許多人稱為美國的國父，並被視為美國的創立者中最重要的一位，他也在全世界成爲一個典型的仁慈建國者的形象。美國人談到他時總是稱他爲美國的國父。他也在麥克H哈特（Michael H. Hart）所著的影響世界歷史 100 位名人中排名 26 名，並被多數學者們視爲美國歷史上最重要的一位總統。

儘管華盛頓去世時獲得了當時最高的軍銜—三星的陸軍中將（Lieutenant General），隨著時光流逝，越來越多將軍（從格蘭特開始）獲得了和他一樣以及更高（四星以及五星）的軍銜，這看起來就像華盛頓功績不如他們一般。直到 1976 年國會通過法案，追封華盛頓爲六星上將（General of the Armies of the United States，相當於蘇聯等國的大元帥軍銜），並正式宣布此爲是美國最高軍銜，超過以往和未來的所有元帥（五星上將）和將軍。



紀念物



華盛頓紀念碑

- 在今天，華盛頓的臉龐和肖像通常被作爲美國的國際象徵標誌之一，並也成爲了旗幟和國璽的圖像。或許最普遍的就是 1 美元的鈔票和 25 美分硬幣上他的肖像了，在 1 美元鈔票上所用的華盛頓肖像是由吉伯特斯圖爾特（Gilbert Stuart）所畫的，這幅肖像同時也是早期美國藝術的重要作品。
- 華盛頓和西奧多羅斯福、湯瑪斯傑佛遜、亞伯拉罕林肯等四位總統一起被卡爾文柯立芝所選上，他們的臉龐被刻在拉什莫爾山的巨大石壁上，成爲美國最知名的雕像群之一。
- 美國的首都華盛頓哥倫比亞特區則以華盛頓爲名。華盛頓對於聯邦政府哥倫比亞特區的建立有極大關聯，也是他挑選了白宮的位置。因此後來建立了華盛頓紀念碑以紀念他，紀念碑也成了華盛頓特區最著名而顯目的地標之一。華盛頓也在遺囑中捐贈了一部分資金，以在當地建立一所大學，而這所大學後來便命名爲喬治華盛頓大學也紀念他。
- 緊鄰太平洋的華盛頓州也成爲美國唯一一個以總統爲名的州。
- 美國海軍歷年來的軍艦也有三艘陸續以華盛頓爲名。目前仍在服役的是一艘尼米茲級航空母艦—華盛頓號航空母艦。
- 連接新澤西州和紐約市的橋樑也被命名爲喬治華盛頓橋。
- 一種棕櫚科屬的樹木學名也被取名爲華盛頓葵。

《補充資料 2》The Crisis

By Thomas Paine / December 23, 1776

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THESE are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands by it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly: it is dearness only that gives every thing its value. Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods; and it would be strange indeed if so celestial an article as FREEDOM should not be highly rated. Britain, with an army to enforce her tyranny, has declared that she has a right (not only to TAX) but "to BIND us in ALL CASES WHATSOEVER" and if being bound in that manner, is not slavery, then is there not such a thing as slavery upon earth. Even the expression is impious; for so unlimited a power can belong only to God.

Whether the independence of the continent was declared too soon, or delayed too long, I will not now enter into as an argument; my own simple opinion is, that had it been eight months earlier, it would have been much better. We did not make a proper use of last winter, neither could we, while we were in a dependent state. However, the fault, if it were one, was all our own; we have none to blame but ourselves. But no great deal is lost yet. All that Howe has been doing for this month past, is rather a ravage than a conquest, which the spirit of the Jerseys, a year ago, would have quickly repulsed, and which time and a little resolution will soon recover.

I have as little superstition in me as any man living, but my secret opinion has ever been, and still is, that God Almighty will not give up a people to military destruction, or leave them unsupportedly to perish, who have so earnestly and so repeatedly sought to avoid the calamities of war, by every decent method which wisdom could invent. Neither have I so much of the infidel in me, as to suppose that He has relinquished the government of the world, and given us up to the care of devils; and as I do not, I cannot see on what grounds the king of Britain can look up to heaven for help against us: a common murderer, a highwayman, or a house-breaker, has as good a pretence as he.

'Tis surprising to see how rapidly a panic will sometimes run through a country. All nations and ages have been subject to them. Britain has trembled like an ague at the report of a French fleet of flat-bottomed boats; and in the fourteenth [fifteenth] century the whole English army, after ravaging the kingdom of France, was driven back like men petrified with fear; and this brave exploit was performed by a few broken forces collected and headed by a woman, Joan of Arc. Would that heaven might inspire some Jersey maid to spirit up her countrymen, and save her fair fellow sufferers from ravage and ravishment! Yet panics, in some cases, have their uses; they produce as much good as hurt. Their duration is always short; the mind soon grows through them, and acquires a firmer habit than before. But their peculiar advantage is, that they are the touchstones of sincerity and hypocrisy, and bring things and men to light, which might otherwise have lain forever undiscovered. In fact, they have the same effect on secret traitors, which an imaginary apparition would have upon a private murderer. They sift out the hidden thoughts of man, and hold them up in public to

the world. Many a disguised Tory has lately shown his head, that shall penitentially solemnize with curses the day on which Howe arrived upon the Delaware.

As I was with the troops at Fort Lee, and marched with them to the edge of Pennsylvania, I am well acquainted with many circumstances, which those who live at a distance know but little or nothing of. Our situation there was exceedingly cramped, the place being a narrow neck of land between the North River and the Hackensack. Our force was inconsiderable, being not one-fourth so great as Howe could bring against us. We had no army at hand to have relieved the garrison, had we shut ourselves up and stood on our defence. Our ammunition, light artillery, and the best part of our stores, had been removed, on the apprehension that Howe would endeavor to penetrate the Jerseys, in which case Fort Lee could be of no use to us; for it must occur to every thinking man, whether in the army or not, that these kind of field forts are only for temporary purposes, and last in use no longer than the enemy directs his force against the particular object which such forts are raised to defend. Such was our situation and condition at Fort Lee on the morning of the 20th of November, when an officer arrived with information that the enemy with 200 boats had landed about seven miles above; Major General [Nathaniel] Green, who commanded the garrison, immediately ordered them under arms, and sent express to General Washington at the town of Hackensack, distant by the way of the ferry = six miles. Our first object was to secure the bridge over the Hackensack, which laid up the river between the enemy and us, about six miles from us, and three from them. General Washington arrived in about three-quarters of an hour, and marched at the head of the troops towards the bridge, which place I expected we should have a brush for; however, they did not choose to dispute it with us, and the greatest part of our troops went over the bridge, the rest over the ferry, except some which passed at a mill on a small creek, between the bridge and the ferry, and made their way through some marshy grounds up to the town of Hackensack, and there passed the river. We brought off as much baggage as the wagons could contain, the rest was lost. The simple object was to bring off the garrison, and march them on till they could be strengthened by the Jersey or Pennsylvania militia, so as to be enabled to make a stand. We staid four days at Newark, collected our out-posts with some of the Jersey militia, and marched out twice to meet the enemy, on being informed that they were advancing, though our numbers were greatly inferior to theirs. Howe, in my little opinion, committed a great error in generalship in not throwing a body of forces off from Staten Island through Amboy, by which means he might have seized all our stores at Brunswick, and intercepted our march into Pennsylvania; but if we believe the power of hell to be limited, we must likewise believe that their agents are under some providential control.

I shall not now attempt to give all the particulars of our retreat to the Delaware; suffice it for the present to say, that both officers and men, though greatly harassed and fatigued, frequently without rest, covering, or provision, the inevitable consequences of a long retreat, bore it with a manly and martial spirit. All their wishes centred in one, which was, that the country would turn out and help them to drive the enemy back. Voltaire has remarked that King William never appeared to full advantage but in difficulties and in action; the same remark may be made on General Washington, for the character fits him. There is a natural firmness in some minds which cannot be unlocked by trifles, but which, when unlocked, discovers a cabinet of fortitude; and I reckon it among those kind of public blessings, which we do not immediately see, that God hath blessed him with uninterrupted health, and given him a mind that can even flourish upon care.

I shall conclude this paper with some miscellaneous remarks on the state of our affairs; and shall begin with asking the following question, Why is it that the enemy have left the New England provinces, and made these middle ones the seat of war? The answer is easy: New England is not infested with Tories, and we are. I have been tender in raising the cry against these men, and used numberless arguments to show them their danger, but it will not do to sacrifice a world either to their folly or their baseness. The period is now arrived, in which either they or we must change our sentiments, or one or both must fall. And what is a Tory? Good God! What is he? I should not be afraid to go with a hundred Whigs against a thousand Tories, were they to attempt to get into arms. Every Tory is a coward; for servile, slavish, self-interested fear is the foundation of Toryism; and a man under such influence, though he may be cruel, never can be brave.

But, before the line of irrecoverable separation be drawn between us, let us reason the matter together: Your conduct is an invitation to the enemy, yet not one in a thousand of you has heart enough to join him. Howe is as much deceived by you as the American cause is injured by you. He expects you will all take up arms, and flock to his standard, with muskets on your shoulders. Your opinions are of no use to him, unless you support him personally, for 'tis soldiers, and not Tories, that he wants.

I once felt all that kind of anger, which a man ought to feel, against the mean principles that are held by the Tories: a noted one, who kept a tavern at Amboy, was standing at his door, with as pretty a child in his hand, about eight or nine years old, as I ever saw, and after speaking his mind as freely as he thought was prudent, finished with this unfatherly expression, "Well! give me peace in my day." Not a man lives on the continent but fully believes that a separation must some time or other finally take place, and a generous parent should have said, "If there must be trouble, let it be in my day, that my child may have peace;" and this single reflection, well applied, is sufficient to awaken every man to duty. Not a place upon earth might be so happy as America. Her situation is remote from all the wrangling world, and she has nothing to do but to trade with them. A man can distinguish himself between temper and principle, and I am as confident, as I am that God governs the world, that America will never be happy till she gets clear of foreign dominion. Wars, without ceasing, will break out till that period arrives, and the continent must in the end be conqueror; for though the flame of liberty may sometimes cease to shine, the coal can never expire.

America did not, nor does not want force; but she wanted a proper application of that force. Wisdom is not the purchase of a day, and it is no wonder that we should err at the first setting off. From an excess of tenderness, we were unwilling to raise an army, and trusted our cause to the temporary defence of a well-meaning militia. A summer's experience has now taught us better; yet with those troops, while they were collected, we were able to set bounds to the progress of the enemy, and, thank God! they are again assembling. I always considered militia as the best troops in the world for a sudden exertion, but they will not do for a long campaign. Howe, it is probable, will make an attempt on this city [Philadelphia]; should he fail on this side the Delaware, he is ruined. If he succeeds, our cause is not ruined. He stakes all on his side against a part on ours; admitting he succeeds, the consequence will be, that armies from both ends of the continent will march to assist their suffering friends in the middle states; for he cannot go everywhere, it is impossible. I consider Howe as the greatest enemy the Tories have; he is bringing a war into their country, which, had it not been for him and partly for themselves, they had been clear of. Should he now be expelled, I wish with all the devotion of a Christian, that the names of Whig and Tory may never more be mentioned; but should the Tories give him encouragement to come, or assistance if he come, I as sincerely wish that our next year's arms may expel them from

the continent, and the Congress appropriate their possessions to the relief of those who have suffered in well-doing. A single successful battle next year will settle the whole. America could carry on a two years' war by the confiscation of the property of disaffected persons, and be made happy by their expulsion. Say not that this is revenge, call it rather the soft resentment of a suffering people, who, having no object in view but the good of all, have staked their own all upon a seemingly doubtful event. Yet it is folly to argue against determined hardness; eloquence may strike the ear, and the language of sorrow draw forth the tear of compassion, but nothing can reach the heart that is steeled with prejudice.

Quitting this class of men, I turn with the warm ardor of a friend to those who have nobly stood, and are yet determined to stand the matter out: I call not upon a few, but upon all: not on this state or that state, but on every state: up and help us; lay your shoulders to the wheel; better have too much force than too little, when so great an object is at stake. Let it be told to the future world, that in the depth of winter, when nothing but hope and virtue could survive, that the city and the country, alarmed at one common danger, came forth to meet and to repulse it. Say not that thousands are gone, turn out your tens of thousands; throw not the burden of the day upon Providence, but "show your faith by your works," that God may bless you. It matters not where you live, or what rank of life you hold, the evil or the blessing will reach you all. The far and the near, the home counties and the back, the rich and the poor, will suffer or rejoice alike. The heart that feels not now is dead; the blood of his children will curse his cowardice, who shrinks back at a time when a little might have saved the whole, and made them happy. I love the man that can smile in trouble, that can gather strength from distress, and grow brave by reflection. 'Tis the business of little minds to shrink; but he whose heart is firm, and whose conscience approves his conduct, will pursue his principles unto death. My own line of reasoning is to myself as straight and clear as a ray of light. Not all the treasures of the world, so far as I believe, could have induced me to support an offensive war, for I think it murder; but if a thief breaks into my house, burns and destroys my property, and kills or threatens to kill me, or those that are in it, and to "bind me in all cases whatsoever" to his absolute will, am I to suffer it? What signifies it to me, whether he who does it is a king or a common man; my countryman or not my countryman; whether it be done by an individual villain, or an army of them? If we reason to the root of things we shall find no difference; neither can any just cause be assigned why we should punish in the one case and pardon in the other. Let them call me rebel and welcome, I feel no concern from it; but I should suffer the misery of devils, were I to make a whore of my soul by swearing allegiance to one whose character is that of a sottish, stupid, stubborn, worthless, brutish man. I conceive likewise a horrid idea in receiving mercy from a being, who at the last day shall be shrieking to the rocks and mountains to cover him, and fleeing with terror from the orphan, the widow, and the slain of America.

There are cases which cannot be overdone by language, and this is one. There are persons, too, who see not the full extent of the evil which threatens them; they solace themselves with hopes that the enemy, if he succeed, will be merciful. It is the madness of folly, to expect mercy from those who have refused to do justice; and even mercy, where conquest is the object, is only a trick of war; the cunning of the fox is as murderous as the violence of the wolf, and we ought to guard equally against both. Howe's first object is, partly by threats and partly by promises, to terrify or seduce the people to deliver up their arms and receive mercy. The ministry recommended the same plan to Gage, and this is what the Tories call making their peace, "a peace which passeth all understanding" indeed! A peace which would be the immediate forerunner of a worse ruin than any we have yet thought of. Ye men of Pennsylvania, do reason upon these things! Were the back counties to give up their arms, they would fall an easy prey to the Indians, who are all armed: this perhaps is what some Tories would not be sorry for. Were the home counties to deliver up their arms, they would be

exposed to the resentment of the back counties who would then have it in their power to chastise their defection at pleasure. And were any one state to give up its arms, that state must be garrisoned by all Howe's army of Britons and Hessians to preserve it from the anger of the rest. Mutual fear is the principal link in the chain of mutual love, and woe be to that state that breaks the compact. Howe is mercifully inviting you to barbarous destruction, and men must be either rogues or fools that will not see it. I dwell not upon the vapors of imagination; I bring reason to your ears, and, in language as plain as A, B, C, hold up truth to your eyes.

I thank God, that I fear not. I see no real cause for fear. I know our situation well, and can see the way out of it. While our army was collected, Howe dared not risk a battle; and it is no credit to him that he decamped from the White Plains, and waited a mean opportunity to ravage the defenceless Jerseys; but it is great credit to us, that, with a handful of men, we sustained an orderly retreat for near an hundred miles, brought off our ammunition, all our field pieces, the greatest part of our stores, and had four rivers to pass. None can say that our retreat was precipitate, for we were near three weeks in performing it, that the country might have time to come in. Twice we marched back to meet the enemy, and remained out till dark. The sign of fear was not seen in our camp, and had not some of the cowardly and disaffected inhabitants spread false alarms through the country, the Jerseys had never been ravaged. Once more we are again collected and collecting; our new army at both ends of the continent is recruiting fast, and we shall be able to open the next campaign with sixty thousand men, well armed and clothed. This is our situation, and who will may know it. By perseverance and fortitude we have the prospect of a glorious issue; by cowardice and submission, the sad choice of a variety of evils — a ravaged country — a depopulated city — habitations without safety, and slavery without hope — our homes turned into barracks and bawdy-houses for Hessians, and a future race to provide for, whose fathers we shall doubt of. Look on this picture and weep over it! and if there yet remains one thoughtless wretch who believes it not, let him suffer it unlamented.

猜猜看，傑克和安妮下一站，會去哪裡冒險呢？