Chapter 8

The Continental Congress 大陸議會

As the player generates Liberty Bells, Founding Fathers are elected to the Continental Congress. The Founding Fathers are historical figures who played a more or less important part in the conquest of the New World. Each Founding Father grants the player a new bonus or ability, or causes a certain event to occur, much like the “Wonders of the World” in the Civilization series. At the beginning of the game, you will need only a few Liberty Bells to elect a Founding Father to the Continental Congress, but as the game progresses this number may increase to many hundred Bells.

當玩家生產自由鐘時，就能選開國元老進入大陸會議。每位開國元老都是歷史人物，在征服新世界中都或多或少佔了重要的一部分。每個開國元老都能給予玩家新的加成或能力，或者導致特定事件的發生，這更像是Civilization系列中的「世界奇觀」。在遊戲一開始，你只需要幾個自由鐘就能選開國元老進入大陸議會，但隨著遊戲進行，需要的數量可能會增加到好幾百個鐘。

Adam Smith (1723–1790), better known as the Father of Modern Economics, penned several texts pertaining to Economic theory, including, “The Wealth of Nations” his most famous text. As soon as Adam Smith joins the Continental Congress, the player is allowed to build factories, which produce 1.5 units of manufactured goods for each unit of raw material consumed.

亞當．斯密（1723-1790），更廣為人知的名號是現代經濟學之父。他寫下了數種關於經濟理論的論文，包括他最有名的《國富論》。一旦亞當．斯密加入大陸議會，玩家就能蓋各種工廠，每單位消耗掉的原料能生產1.5單位的加工品。

Jacob Fugger II (1459–1525) was an extremely wealthy German merchant and banker who amassed a fortune with family partnerships and stock holdings in the mining industries. As soon as Jacob Fugger joins the Continental Congress, all Boycotts currently in effect are dropped.

賈科伯．法格二世（1459-1525），一個非常富有的德國商人和銀行家，他靠著家族企業和對礦業的投資累積了一筆財富。一旦賈科伯．法格二世加入大陸議會，目前所有運作中的抵制都會取消。

Peter Minuit (1580–1638) bought what later became known as Manhattan Island from Native Americans for about 60 Dutch guilders. He later colonized the Delware Bay area as well. As soon as Peter Minuit is elected to the Continental Congress, the Indians no longer demand payment for their land.

彼得．米紐伊（1580-1638）用60基爾德（譯註：荷蘭貨幣單位）從原住民手上買下了後來成為曼哈頓島的地方，他之後還在德拉威灣地區殖民。一旦彼得．米紐伊加入大陸議會，印地安人就不會再要你付錢買他們的土地了。

Peter Stuyvesant (1592–1672) was appointed Governor General of the New Netherlands, which, after a British invasion he could not stop, became New York. With the election of Peter Stuyvesant, the construction of custom houses becomes possible.

彼得. 史蒂文森(1592-1672)被任命為新尼德蘭的總督，後來在第二次英荷戰爭中他無力阻止英國的入侵，而這地方之後變成了紐約。選了彼得. 史蒂文森之後就能夠蓋海關。

Jan de Witt (1625–1672) was a great Dutch statesmen. He represented the merchants and an encouraged industry and commerce. He also negotiated several important treaties for the Dutch to end wars with England. As soon as Jan de Witt is a member of the Continental Congress, trade with foreign colonies becomes possible. According to our default rules (but not the classic rules), de Witt also enables custom houses to export boycotted good, provided that you are at peace with at least one other European nation.

簡. 德. 威特(1625-1672)是一個偉大的荷蘭政治家。他是商人的代表並鼓勵工商業發展。他還代表荷蘭和英國談判，簽了好幾個重要的條約以停止戰爭。一旦簡. 德. 威特加入大陸議會，你就能和外國殖民地貿易。根據預設規則(並非經典模式)，簡. 德. 威特也能讓海關出口被抵制的貨品，前提是你要先和至少一個其他歐洲國家維持和平。

Ferdinand Magellan (1480–1521) was one of the greatest explorers to navigate the globe. Magellan was first to circumnavigate the globe and cross the Pacific Ocean. Magellan's election to the Continental Congress increases the movement of all naval vessels by one, and the time to sail between Europe and the New World is reduced.

斐迪南. 麥哲倫(1480-1521)是航行全球的探險家中最偉大的人之一。麥哲倫是第一個環繞地球並橫跨太平洋的人。選擇麥哲倫加入大陸議會能讓所有船艦的行動就會增加1，並能減少在歐洲和新世界之間航行的時間。

Francisco Vázquez de Coronado (1510–1554) was the first European explorer to see the Grand Canyon. Though he never found the golden cities he searched for, his mapping of the area now called the Southwestern US was important to further exploration. As soon as Francisco de Coronado joins the Continental Congress, all existing colonies become visible on the map.

弗朗西斯科. 巴斯克斯. 德. 科羅納多(1510-1554)是第一個看到大峽谷的歐洲探險家。雖然他從沒找到他在找的黃金城，但他對於現在稱為美國西南方的地區的地圖繪製對於之後的探險很重要。一旦弗朗西斯科. 巴斯克斯. 德. 科羅納多加入大陸議會，所有存在的殖民地都能在地圖上看到。

Hernando de Soto (1496–1542) was the first European to explore Florida and the southeastern US. He also held a prominent role in conquests of Central America. If Hernando de Soto is a member of the Continental Congress, the exploration of Lost City Rumours always yields a positive result, and all land units have an extended sight radius.

埃爾南多. 德. 索托(1496-1542)是第一個探索佛羅里達和美洲東南方的歐洲人，他也在佔領中美

洲的行動中扮演了重要的角色。如果埃爾南多．德．索托是大陸議會的一員，在探索失落城市的傳聞時都會產生正面結果，所有地面單位都會增大視野。

Henry Hudson (1565–1611) was an English navigator who explored and mapped a large area of the northeastern North American continent. Many waterways in that region are named in his honour. His original goal was to find the famed Northwest Passage. The election of Henry Hudson to the Continental Congress doubles the output of all Fur Trappers.

亨利．哈德遜（1565-1611）是一個英國航海家，他探險並繪製了北美大陸東北方廣大地區的地圖。這地方的許多水路名稱都是為了紀念他。他原本的目標是要找到有名的西北水道。選擇亨利．哈德遜加入大陸議會能讓所有毛皮獵人的產量變成兩倍。

Robert La Salle (1643–1687) was the first European to travel the length of the Mississippi river, while on a mission to set up numerous trading posts along its banks. He later claimed the whole basin as Louisiana in honor of the French King. Later, he explored several of the Great Lakes. If Robert La Salle is a member of the Continental Congress, all colonies gain a stockade as soon as their population reaches three colonists.

羅伯特．拉薩爾（1643-1687）是第一個走完整條密西西比河的歐洲人，他還沿著河岸設置了許多貿易點。他之後把整個流域命名為路易斯安那以紀念法國國王，他還探險了五大湖地區。如果羅伯特．拉薩爾是大陸議會的一員，所有殖民地在人口達到3以後就會自動獲得柵欄。

Hernán Cortés (1485–1547) was a famed Spanish conquistador who overthrew the Aztec Empire and claimed Mexico for Spain. As soon as Hernán Cortés joins the Continental Congress, conquered native settlements always yield treasure (and in greater abundance) and the King's galleons transport it free of charge.

荷南．科爾蒂斯（1485-1547）是一個著名的西班牙征服者，他摧毀了阿茲特克帝國並稱其為西班牙的墨西哥。一旦荷南．科爾蒂斯加入大陸議會，都能在佔據了的原住民居住地找到寶藏（而且量還不少），而且國王派大帆船來運寶藏時免運費。

George Washington (1732–1799) was the general who lead the colonial army to victory over the British to gain independence for the colonies. This victory and his leadership led to his being named the new nation's first President. If George Washington is a member of the Continental Congress, any soldier or dragoon who wins a combat is automatically upgraded to the next possible level.

喬治．華盛頓（1732-1799）是領導殖民地軍隊的將軍，他對英國取得了勝利並替殖民地爭取到了獨立。這個勝利及他的領導能歷史他成為新國家的第一任總統。如果喬治．華盛頓是大陸議會的一員，任何贏得戰鬥的是冰或騎兵都會自動晉升為下一個能提昇的階級。

Paul Revere (1734–1818) was the famed rider of colonial America who mounted his horse and rode through the countryside alerting colonists that British soldiers were coming. He was captured during the ride and later released when his captors believed they were in grave danger and their prisoner might slow

them down. With Paul Revere a member of the Continental Congress, a colonist automatically takes up any stockpiled muskets and defends an otherwise undefended colony if it is attacked.

保羅．列維爾（1734-1818）是在美洲殖民地區中最有名的騎手。他騎著他的馬穿梭在鄉間，警告殖民者們英國士兵的到來。他在途中被逮捕，但逮捕他的人相信他們正處於巨大的危險之中，而他們的囚犯有機會減慢這場危險到來的速度，因此釋放了他。保羅．列維爾成為大陸議會的一員後，殖民者會在其他無防禦的殖民地遭受攻擊時自動拿起放在倉庫裡的毛瑟槍進行防禦。

Francis Drake (1542–1596) was a great English sea captain, the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe and a hero in the fights against the Spanish Armada. The presence of Francis Drake in the Continental Congress increases the combat strength of all Privateers by 50%.

法蘭西斯．德瑞克（1542-1596）是一個偉大的英國艦長、第一個環繞世界的英國人以及對抗西班牙無敵艦隊的戰爭英雄。法蘭西斯．德瑞克加入大陸議會後，能增加所有私掠船的戰鬥能力50%。

John Paul Jones (1741–1792) was hailed as a great sea captain in America, and uttered the famous words "Sir, I have not yet begun to fight" while fighting the British at sea. He later watched his ship sink to the bottom of the ocean from the deck of a British vessel. As soon as John Paul Jones is elected to the Continental Congress, a Frigate is added to your colonial navy for free.

約翰．保羅．瓊斯（1741-1792）被認為是美國的一個偉大艦長，並在與英國人在海上作戰時說出了名言「長官，我還沒開始戰鬥」，他之後在一艘英國艦艇的甲板上看著自己的船沈入海底。一旦約翰．保羅．瓊斯被選入大陸議會，你的殖民地海軍就會免費獲得一艘巡防艦。

Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826), a powerful voice of patriotism, was credited with writing the Declaration of Independence. He later became the 3rd President of the US. The election of Thomas Jefferson to the Continental Congress increases Liberty Bell production in colonies by 50%.

湯瑪斯．傑佛遜（1743-1826），強烈的愛國之聲，獨立宣言就是由他草擬的。他之後成為美國第三任總統。選湯瑪斯．傑佛遜進入大陸議會能增加50%自由鐘的產量。

Pocahontas (1595–1617) was a peacemaker between early Jamestown settlers and the Native Americans. She is credited with sending food and other supplies to starving colonists there during harsh times. She later converted to Christianity and married an Englishman. When Pocahontas joins the Continental Congress, all tension levels between you and natives are removed and Indian alarm is generated half as fast.

寶嘉康蒂（譯註：不要懷疑，就是風中奇緣女主角）（1595-1617）是在早期詹姆斯鎮的殖民者與美洲原住民之間的調解者。她在惡劣的時節中送食物和其他補給給挨餓的殖民者們，她之後歸化為基督徒並嫁給一個英國人。當寶嘉康蒂加入大陸議會，所有你和原住民之間的緊張關係都會消失，並且印地安人只會產生一半的警戒值。

Thomas Paine (1737–1809) inspired colonists with his pen at the urging of Benjamin Franklin. He

published a pamphlet, "Common Sense", guiding the thoughts of patriots all over the colonies. The election of Thomas Paine to the Continental Congress increases Liberty Bell production in all your colonies by the value of the current tax rate.

湯瑪斯. 潘恩(1737-1809)在班傑明. 富蘭克林的鼓勵下，用他的筆激勵了殖民者。他出版了一本手冊《常識》，指引殖民地中所有愛國者的思想。選湯瑪斯. 潘恩進入大陸議會能依照目前的稅率增加你所有殖民地的自由鐘產量。

Simón Bolívar (1783–1830) is remembered as a great leader in the struggle for South American independence from Spain. Bolívar freed what is now Venezuela and later became its first President. When Simón Bolívar joins the Continental Congress, the Sons of Liberty membership in all existing colonies is increased by 20%.

西蒙. 玻利瓦(1783-1830)存在於人民記憶之中的，是為了讓南美從西班牙手上獨立而奮鬥的偉大領導者。玻利瓦解放了現在的委內瑞拉，之後成為了該國第一任總統。當西蒙. 玻利瓦加入大陸議會，每個現在擁有的殖民地中的自由之子組織規模都會擴大20%。

Benjamin Franklin (1706–1790), a heavy contributor to the Declaration of Independence, was one of the voices of the Revolution. He traveled extensively between Europe and the colonies, and gained the support of the French in the war. As soon as Benjamin Franklin is elected to the Continental Congress, the King's foreign wars no longer have effect on relationships in the New World, and Europeans in the New World always offer peace in negotiations.

班傑明. 富蘭克林(1706-1790)，獨立宣言的重量級貢獻者，也是鼓吹革命的其中一道聲音。他大量來回於歐洲和殖民地之間，爭取到法國對於戰爭的支援。一旦班傑明. 富蘭克林加入了大陸議會，國王對外國的戰爭不再影響新世界之間的關係，並且新世界的歐洲勢力總是能互相和平交涉。

William Brewster (1567–1644) was the Puritan leader of the Plymouth colony in New England. As soon as William Brewster joins the Continental Congress, criminals or indentured servants no longer appear on the docks and you can select which immigrant in the recruitment pool to move to the docks.

威廉. 布魯斯特(1567-1644)是新英格蘭普利茅斯殖民地的清教徒領導者。一旦威廉. 布魯斯特加入了大陸議會，罪犯和長工就不會出現在碼頭上，而你能從招募區中選擇移民移到碼頭上。

William Penn (1644–1718), a close friend of the Duke of York, was granted the land that is mostly Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey. He governed the Quaker colony for several years to provide a haven to fellow Quakers. The election of William Penn increases cross production in all colonies by 50%.

威廉. 佩恩(1644-1718)，約克公爵的密友，他被授與賓夕法尼亞、德拉威和紐澤西地區。他統治貴格會殖民地好幾年並提供貴格會會友一個天堂。選擇威廉. 佩恩會增加50%十字架的產量。

Father Jean de Brébeuf (1593–1649) befriended the Huron Indians and converted many to Christianity.

He died at the hands of the Iroquois who had finally defeated their enemy, the Hurons. With Jean de Brebeuf a member of the Continental Congress, all missionaries function as experts.

神父尚. 德. 佈雷伯夫(1593-1649)與休倫湖的印地安人為友, 並使許多人規劃為基督徒。在易洛魁聯盟(譯註:由數個同樣使用易洛魁語的原住民部族組成的聯盟)擊敗宿敵. 休倫湖印地安人時, 他死於他們之手。在尚. 德. 佈雷伯夫成為大陸議會的一員後, 所有傳教團都能以等同專家的效率工作。

Juan Ginés de Sepúlveda (1781–1872) was a Spanish theologian who spoke out for the conquest of Indian lands and forced evangelization of the natives. The election of Juan de Sepulveda to the Continental Congress increases the chance that a subjugated Indian settlement will “convert” and join a colony.

胡安. 吉恩斯. 塞普爾韋達(1781-1872)是一個西班牙神學家, 他毫無顧忌的宣揚要佔領印地安人的土地, 並強迫向原住民傳福音。選胡安. 吉恩斯. 塞普爾韋達進入大陸議會會增加被征服的印地安人居住地中「歸化」並加入殖民地的機率。

Bartolomé de las Casas (1474–1566) was a Catholic Priest who traveled the Indies converting Indians and chastising Spain for their treatment of the Natives. When Bartolomé de las Casas joins the Continental Congress, all existing Indian converts become free colonists.

巴托洛梅. 德拉斯. 卡薩斯(1474-1566)是一個天主教神父, 他到印度群島使當地印地安人歸化, 並因為西班牙人對於原住民的對待方式而責罵他們。當巴托洛梅. 德拉斯. 卡薩斯加入大陸議會, 所有已經存在的印第安歸化者都會變成自由民。