

欧美主要 国家概况

A Survey of
**USA and the Chief
European Countries**

刘世法 主编



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随着经济全球化的迅猛发展与“一带一路”战略的稳步推进,中国作为世界大国迫切需要调整外语教育战略,使之能够与国家发展战略相适应。我国将在政治、经济、外交、安全和文化等领域全方位与欧美主要发达国家及“一带一路”沿线国家开展深度互动,由此带来的对各类高端外语人才的需求、防范境外风险的安全需求、传播中华文化和价值观的需求等,都对我国外语人才培养提出了前所未有的挑战。

在多语种复合型外语人才的培养过程中,国情概况类知识是特别重要的一环。我们要打破“语言工具观”的束缚,不能仅将外语当作交际符号与工具传授给学生,还应让学生了解每门外语中内蕴的历史、地理、政治、经济、文化等信息,使学生在学习纯语言知识的同时能够获得文化上的熏陶,从而提高学生的人文修养与跨文化交际能力。以上就是我们编写这本《欧美主要国家概况》的初衷。

我们遴选了欧美五个颇具代表性的国家(美国、英国、法国、德国、俄罗斯),分别从历史、地理、政治、经济、教育、文化与艺术六个方面加以介绍,旨在使学生对五个欧美国家的自然地理、人口状况、行政区划、发展简史、政治、经济、教育、新闻媒体、文化习俗、价值观念、节日、外交及与中国的关系等方面有一个全方位的了解,以开阔学生的视野,扩大知识面。

本书是提供给普通高等学校外语类专业(英语、法语、德语、俄语专业)以及非外语类专业公选课使用的教材。与传统的概况教材相比,本书的特点在于内容涵盖面广,覆盖了欧美五个主要国家;知识性与实用性强,书中所述为各语种学生必须掌握的基本国情知识;体例新颖,按照国别采用英汉、法汉、德汉、俄汉双语对照排版,方便各专业学生进行对读翻译练习;受众群体大,本书的汉语部分自成体系,对非外语专业的学生拓展国际视野、提高人文素养具有较大帮助。

2015年,青岛理工大学琴岛学院外语系积极探索“一带一路”战略下的外语教学改革与人才培养方式,全面推进“双外语教学”改革,本书是此次教改的重要成果之一。在编撰本书过程中,我们得到了许多同行和专家的指导和帮助。在此,谨向他们表示衷心感谢。

刘世法

2016年12月于青岛

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Chapter One America

The United States of America (USA) is a federal republic composed of 50 states. Located in central North America, the United States has a land area of 9.3 million square kilometers with over 320 million people. It is the fourth largest country in the world in size after Russia, Canada and China. Washington is the capital city of America. It is one of the world's most ethnically diverse and multicultural nations.

美国

美利坚合众国由 50 个州组成,位于北美洲中部,国土面积为 930 万平方公里,是世界第四大国,仅次于俄罗斯、加拿大和中国,人口超过 3.2 亿。美国的首都是华盛顿。美国是世界上种族和文化最多样化的国家之一。



American History · 美国历史

1. America in the Colonial Era

It is traditionally believed that the first Americans were Indians, descendants of the Mongolia people in Asia. About at least 12,000 years ago, they traveled to the North American continent. From that time on, they made their home and lived there. In the late 15th century, Christopher Columbus, an Italian navigator, sailed across the vast ocean and reached some small islands in the now West Indies, not knowing he has discovered a New Continent. Another navigator, Amerigo Vespucci, proved that the land was not India, but a new continent. So the land was named America after him.

The first successful English colony in North America was founded at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. In 1620, a group of Puritans, who were later called the Pilgrim Fathers, sailed for Virginia on a ship called the *Mayflower*. They had been persecuted in England because they refused to abide by the rules of the Church of England. They finally landed in what now Plymouth, Massachusetts.

2. The War of Independence

The American Revolutionary War (1775 - 1783), also known as the American War of Independence and the Revolutionary War in the United States, was the armed conflict between Great Britain and thirteen of its North American colonies, which had declared themselves the independent United States of America.

The economy in the thirteen colonies developed very fast and people wanted more power to determine their own business. But the policy of the British government was to bring the

1. 殖民时期

人们普遍认为,最早的美洲人是印第安人,属于亚洲蒙古人的后裔。大约在12 000年前,他们来到了北美大陆,此后便在这里定居生活。15世纪晚期,意大利海员克里斯托夫·哥伦布横渡大洋来到了现在被称为西印度群岛的一些小岛上,而当时他并不知道他已经发现了一个新大陆。另一位航海家阿美利哥·韦斯普奇证实了这块土地不是印度,而是一块新大陆。因此,这块土地以他的名字被命名为美洲(America)。

1607年,北美洲的第一个英国殖民地在弗吉尼亚州的詹姆斯敦成功建立。1620年,一些清教徒乘坐“五月花”号船来到弗吉尼亚,他们被称为“清教徒之父”。他们由于拒绝遵守英国国教的教义而在英国遭受迫害,最终在今天的马萨诸塞州的普利茅斯登陆。

2. 独立战争

美国革命战争(1775—1783)又称为美国独立战争,是发生在英国和其北美的13个殖民地之间的战争。这13个殖民地宣布独立并成立了美利坚合众国。

13个殖民地的经济发展非常迅速。随着经济的发展,殖民地的人民需要更多的权力来决定自己的事务。英国政府的政策却是要控制殖民地的发展,从而收取更多的税收。为帮助东印度公司渡过

development under control and to collect more taxes from the colonies. In order to help the British East India Company out of difficulty, the British government allowed the companies to sell tea at a lower price in the colonies through its own people. This took away the business from American tea merchants. The people in the colonies opposed the unfair treatment and all these policies. They declared, "No taxation without representation", that is, without their representatives taking part in decision-making, they had no obligation to pay taxes. On April 19, 1775, when the British soldiers arrived at Lexington, they were met by armed militiamen. The shots were fired, and the War of Independence began.

In May 1775, the Second Continental Congress was held in Philadelphia and acted as a provisional government of the 13 colony-states. It established the Continental Army and Navy under the command of George Washington. Thomas Jefferson drafted the *Declaration of Independence*, which the Congress adopted on July 4, 1776. The Declaration presented a public defense of the American War of Independence, and most importantly, it explained the philosophy behind the war, that men have a natural right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness", that governments can rule only with the "consent of the governed", that any government may be dissolved when it fails to protect the rights of the people. This theory of politics is central to the Western political tradition.

At first, the war went badly for the Americans. After endless hard fighting, in October 1777, the American won a great victory at Saratoga. This was the turning point of the war, resulting in an alliance between the US and France. Finally, in 1781, the British soldiers were forced to surrender. In 1783, the British and the Americans signed the *Treaty of Paris*, and the United States of America won its independence.

3. The War of 1812

The War of 1812 was a military conflict that lasted from 1812 to 1815, fought between the United States of America and the United

Kingdom of Great Britain. The war was fought over a series of issues, including trade restrictions, territorial disputes, and the issue of slavery. The war ended in a stalemate, but it established the United States as a major power in the world.

1775年5月,第二次大陆会议在费城召开并成为13个殖民地的临时政府,建立了陆军和海军,由乔治·华盛顿担任总指挥。托马斯·杰斐逊起草了《独立宣言》并于1776年7月4日在议会通过。《独立宣言》宣告了美国独立战争的正当性,最为重要的是,它解释了战争背后的哲学理念,即人们天生享有生存权、自由权和追求幸福的权利。政府的统治必须建立在人民同意的基础上,对不能保障人民权益的政府,人民有权利予以废除。该政治理论是西方政治传统的核心内容。

战争初期,美国严重失利。在经历了长期的艰苦奋战之后,1777年10月美国取得了萨拉托加大捷,这是独立战争的转折点,促成了美国和法国的结盟。最终,1781年英国军队被迫投降。1783年英国和美国签订了《巴黎条约》,美国取得了独立。

3. 1812年战争

1812年战争(1812—1815),又称第二次独立战争,是发生在美国与英国之间的战争。战争的起因包括英国试图限制美国的贸易、皇家海军强征美国

Kingdom. Causes of the war included British attempts to restrict US trade, the Royal Navy's impressments of American seamen and America's desire to expand its territory. By 1814, both sides decided to begin negotiation and they both sent delegations to a neutral site in Ghent (now part of Belgium). The ratification of the *Treaty of Ghent* on February 17, 1815, ended the war but left many of the most contentious questions unresolved. Nonetheless, many in the United States celebrated the War of 1812 as a "second war of independence", and the war strengthened the feeling of national unity and patriotism.

4. The American Civil War

The American Civil War was a civil war in the United States fought from 1861 to 1865. The Union faced secessionists in eleven Southern states known as the Confederate States of America. The Union won the war, which remains the bloodiest in US history.

In the early 1800s, the Northern states turned from farming to manufacturing. Black slavery soon disappeared in the North. But things were different in the South. The South expanded both its agriculture and its slavery. With the territorial expansion toward the west, the problem of whether slavery should be allowed to spread into these areas arose again. The problem of slavery became a serious political issue. The abolitionists tried to abolish slavery while the South tried to keep it. When Abraham Lincoln was elected President, the Southern states broke away and formed a new nation—the Confederate States of America. Then Lincoln was determined to maintain the Union and the war broke out on April 12, 1861. Lincoln realized that he could win support for the Union at home and abroad by making the war a just war against slavery. So he issued *Emancipation Proclamation*, which granted freedom to all slaves. Thus England and France stood by the Union's side. Many black slaves joined the Union Army.

The Gettysburg battle is the turning point of the Civil War. At this battle, the Union Army under the command of Ulysses S. Grant defeated the Confederate Army. The Gettysburg Speech is

海员入伍、美国计划扩张自己的领土等。1814年,双方决定开始协商并派代表到比利时的城市根特进行谈判。《根特条约》于1815年2月17日正式生效,这标志着战争结束,但是遗留下一些有争议的问题并未完全解决。尽管如此,美国人民将1812年战争认为是美国的第二次独立战争,这场战争加强了国家的团结、激发了美国人民的爱国主义热情。

4. 美国内战

美国内战又称为南北战争,发生于1861年到1865年。参战双方为北方的联邦和南方的联盟,南方11个州声明退出联邦由此引发战争。美国内战以北方联邦胜利而告终,该战争是美国历史上最残酷的战争。

19世纪初期,北部各州正从农业转向制造业,黑人奴隶制很快就消失了。而南部却正好相反,不断地扩大农业规模和奴隶的数量。随着疆土的不断向西扩张,再次出现了是否允许奴隶制在这些地区发展的问题。这个问题就变成了一个非常严重的政治问题。废奴主义者试图废除奴隶制,但是南方各州想继续保留奴隶制。当亚伯拉罕·林肯当选为总统之后,南方各州脱离了联邦,成立了一个新的国家——美利坚联盟国。林肯决心维护联邦的统一,1861年4月12日爆发了战争。林肯认识到,他可以使这场战争成为反奴隶制的正义之战,这样他就可以赢得国内外对联邦的支持。于是他颁布了《解放黑奴宣言》,该宣言宣布所有的奴隶恢复自由。之后,英国和法国都站在联邦一边,许多黑人奴隶也加入了联邦的军队作战。

葛底斯堡战役是美国内战的转折点。在这次战斗中,联邦军队在尤利西斯·格兰特的指挥下战胜了南方军队。葛底斯堡演讲是亚伯拉罕·林肯于1863年11月19日在葛底斯堡阵亡将士墓落成

a famous speech made by Abraham Lincoln on November 19, 1863 at Gettysburg on the occasion of dedicating the national cemetery there. He ended his speech with those memorable words: "that the government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." On April 9, 1865, the Confederate Army surrendered and the Civil War ended. After the Civil War, the United States saw great developments in industry, agriculture, science and technology, and population.

5. America in the 20th Century

(1) America in World War I

At the start of World War I, President Wilson (1856 - 1924) issued his proclamation of neutrality on behalf of the people of the United States. Nevertheless, the US later entered the war in 1917 for several reasons. First, the Germans announced that submarines were to sink ships going to England, which would greatly injure American trade. Second, Germany promised Mexicans a chance to regain its lost territory by going to war against the US. Third, after more than two years of fighting, both sides grew weary. This was a good chance for the US to successfully influence the result of the war.

After World War I, America saw a short-term development in the 1920s, but unexpectedly, the Great Depression broke out in 1929. By 1933, industrial production had fallen to just 56% of its 1929 level, and at least 13 million people were unemployed. Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882 - 1945) was elected President in 1933. In order to deal with the economic depression, he introduced the "New Deal", which to some extent helped the country get out of the depression.

(2) America in World War II

In the early days of World War II, the US government adopted a sit-on-the-fence policy. The American capitalists wanted to continue their profitable trade with the warring countries, including the aggressors. The Japanese air raid on Pearl Harbor was the direct cause for America's entrance into the war. On December 7, 1941, Japanese planes suddenly showered bombs on the American fleet and military installations at Pearl

仪式上发表的著名演讲。他以令人难以忘记的话语结束了该演说：“民有、民治、民享的政府将不会从地球上消失。”1865年4月9日，南部联盟军队投降，内战结束。内战之后的美国在工业、农业、科技和人口方面都取得了巨大发展。

5. 20 世纪的美国

(1) 一战时期的美国

第一次世界大战刚开始，威尔逊总统(1856—1924)发表正式声明宣布美国保持中立。不过，美国在1917年基于以下几个方面的原因参加了战争。第一，德国宣布用潜艇切断英国的海上航线，这极大地损害了美国的贸易。第二，德国许诺归还墨西哥失去的领土来劝诱墨西哥参加反美战争。第三，战争持续两年之后，交战双方都疲惫不堪，此时参战能够保证美国在战后的利益最大化。

一战之后，美国在二十年代取得了短暂发展，但1929年却出乎意料地爆发了经济大萧条。到1933年，工业产值暴跌到1929年水平的56%，至少1300万人失业。富兰克林·罗斯福(1882—1945)于1933年当选为美国总统，他为了振兴美国经济及时提出了“新政”，一定程度上帮助美国走出了经济危机。

(2) 二战时期的美国

第二次世界大战初期，美国政府持观望态度。美国的资本家希望继续从交战双方中谋取利润，包括侵略者的利润。日本空袭珍珠港是美国参战的直接原因。1941年12月7日，日本战机突袭美国布设在夏威夷珍珠港的战舰和军事设施，造成约3400人伤亡，180多架飞机和8艘战舰被炸毁。第二天，美国向日本宣战。1944年6月，美国、英国和加拿大联合部队在诺曼底海岸登陆，打开了攻击德国的西线战场。1945年5月德国投降。8月6日和

Harbor, Hawaii. About 3,400 Americans were killed or wounded, with the loss of more than 180 planes and 8 battleships. Then America declared war against Japan the following day. In June 1944, American, British and Canadian forces landed on the beaches of Normandy, opening the western front to attack the Germans. In May 1945, Germany surrendered. On August 6 and 9, American airplanes dropped two atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. On August 14, Japan surrendered and World War II ended. In April 1945, a conference was called in San Francisco to organize the United Nations. 48 countries altogether attended the conference and the United Nations was established. America was the nation which gained the largest benefit from the World War II, which laid the economic foundation for its hegemony in the post-war world.

(3) America in Postwar Era

① Cold War

During World War II, the development of the American economy reached a higher stage. As a result, America became the strongest power in the Western world. In the spring of 1947, President Truman (1884 - 1972) declared the "Truman Doctrine" in order to establish the US hegemony in the post-war world. This marked the beginning of the Cold War. In the early post-war period, the Cold War was the most important political and diplomatic issue. It grew out of disagreements between the Soviet Union and the United States. The United States wanted to spread its sphere of influence and restrict the Soviet Union and communism. Thus began the long conflicts between the two camps of the superpowers.

② Cuban Missile Crisis

In 1962, the Soviet Union sent both offensive and defensive medium and intermediate missiles with nuclear warheads to Cuba and started building missile site there. The American spy plane found this, and then President Kennedy finally decided to use naval force to prevent military material and arms from getting into Cuba and demanded the removal of the missiles. The two superpowers stared at each other, with the possibility of a nuclear war looming large. Then

9日,美国战机向日本的广岛和长崎分别投放了原子弹。8月14日,日本投降,二战结束。1945年4月,为了建立联合国,在旧金山召开了会议,48个国家参加了该会议,随后联合国正式成立。美国成为二战中获益最大的国家,这为它战后的霸主地位奠定了经济基础。

(3) 二战后的美国

① 冷战

二战期间,美国经济高速发展,美国成为西方最强大的国家。1947年春天,为了确立美国在战后的霸权地位,杜鲁门总统(1884—1972)公开宣布了“杜鲁门主义”,这是冷战开始的标志。在二战后初期,冷战是政治和外交上最主要的议题。它是出于美国和苏联在政治和外交方面的重重矛盾。美国试图扩展自己的势力范围,同时遏制苏联和共产主义的发展,自此开始了以超级大国为首的两大阵营的长期对抗。

② 古巴导弹危机

1962年,苏联向古巴运送了带核弹头的中型中短程攻击性及防御性导弹,并开始在那里建设导弹基地,这一切被美国的间谍飞机发现。肯尼迪总统最后决定动用海军阻止军事设备和核武器进入古巴,同时要求拆除导弹。两超级大国针锋相对,核战争一触即发。最后赫鲁晓夫接受了美国的条件并放弃了他的计划。

Khrushchev backed down and accepted American conditions.

③ Vietnam War

The policy of containment of Communism led the United States in the war in Vietnam. The Vietnam War (1954 - 1975) was started under Eisenhower (1890 - 1969) and was continued by John F. Kennedy (1917 - 1963) and Lyndon B. Johnson (1908 - 1973). In 1960, Kennedy was elected President and his government policy was to contain Communism in Vietnam. Johnson became President in 1963 after President Kennedy was assassinated. He promised not to send American soldiers to Vietnam, but failed to keep his word. More and more American people opposed the war. Critics rose throughout the country to demand American withdrawal.

In 1968, Richard Nixon (1913 - 1994) was elected President. In 1973, he signed an agreement to announce the US military involvement in the Vietnam War ended. The total number of the killed or missing American soldiers during the war reached over 58,000. The war greatly weakened America and sharpened the country's internal contradictions.

④ The 1960s Civil Rights Movement

The 1960s Civil Rights Movement encompassed social movements in the United States whose goals were to end racial segregation and discrimination against African Americans and to secure legal recognition and federal protection of the citizenship rights. The movement was characterized by major campaigns of civil resistance. Between 1955 and 1968, acts of non-violent protest and civil disobedience produced crisis situations and productive dialogues between activists and government authorities.

Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929 - 1968) was an American Baptist minister, activist, humanitarian, and leader in the African-American Civil Rights Movement. He is best known for his role in the advancement of civil rights using non-violent civil disobedience based on his Christian beliefs. He became one of the greatest orators in America history after he delivered the famous speech "I Have a Dream" at Lincoln Memorial in 1963.

On July 2, 1964, President Johnson signed

③ 越南战争

遏制共产主义的政策导致了美国参加越南战争。越南战争(1954—1975)从艾森豪威尔总统(1890—1969)时期开始持续到肯尼迪总统(1917—1963)和约翰逊总统(1908—1973)时期。1960年肯尼迪当选总统,其政府主张在越南遏制共产主义。1963年肯尼迪被刺杀后,约翰逊上任总统,他许诺不再派更多的美国士兵去越南,但却没有守约。越来越多的美国人民反对这场战争,国内批评声四起,要求美国撤军。

1968年,理查德·尼克松(1913—1994)当选为美国总统。1973年,他签署了协议,声明美国在越南的参战结束。越南战争期间,超过58 000名美国士兵死亡或失踪。越南战争极大地削弱了美国的实力并加剧了国家内部矛盾。

④ 民权运动

20世纪60年代的美国黑人民权运动包含各种社会运动,旨在结束对黑人的种族隔离和种族歧视,保障他们的法律地位和受联邦政府保护的公民权利。这场运动主要是以公民的反抗运动为主。在1955年到1968年期间,非暴力抗议行动和公民不服从行动导致了危机情况,也促成了激进分子和政府当局之间的大量建设性对话。

马丁·路德·金(1929—1968)是一名美国浸礼会牧师、活动家、人权主义者和美国黑人民权运动领导者。他最著名的是他在促进公民权利中所提倡使用的非暴力不合作,这一倡导是基于他的基督教信仰。1963年他在林肯纪念堂前发表了题为《我有一个梦想》的演讲,凭此演讲,他成为美国历史上最著名的演说家之一。

1964年7月2日,美国总统约翰逊签署了1964

the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which banned discrimination based on “race, color, religion, sex or national origin” in employment practices and public accommodations. The Civil Rights Act of 1968 prohibited discrimination concerning the sale, rental, and financing of housing based on race, religion, and national origin. It also made it a federal crime to “by force or by threat of force, injure, intimidate, or interfere with anyone... by reason of their race, color, religion, or national origin”.

⑤ The reestablishment of China-US diplomatic relations

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, with the deep involvement in the Vietnam War and the expansion of influence of the Soviet Union in the world, the United States began to look for a way to improve relations with China so as to get China's help for its withdrawal from South Vietnam and to work with China against Soviet expansion. In 1972, President Nixon visited China and met Chairman Mao Zedong and the two countries issued the *Shanghai Communiqué*. The visit ended 23 years of hostility and led to the establishment of diplomatic relations in January 1979.

⑥ Watergate Scandal

In order to defeat the Democrats in the forthcoming presidential election, Richard Nixon asked his men to have a taping system installed in the Watergate apartment-office complex in Washington D.C. in 1971. His men were arrested in June, 1972, and his scheme was disclosed in 1973. Nixon had to surrender the tapes. On August 9, 1973, he resigned from office. This is called Watergate Scandal. It disillusioned the American society as a whole.

6. America in the 21st Century

In the presidential election of 2000, George W. Bush (1946 -), son of the former President Bush, became the 43rd President of the United States. The theme of Bush's inaugural address was national unity. Bush listed a number of priorities for his administration, such as reforming education, cutting taxes, shoring up social security and medicare, and strengthening the country's defense.

年的《民权法案》。该法案禁止雇佣和提供公共膳宿时基于“种族、肤色、宗教信仰、性别和国籍”的歧视。1968年的《民权法案》禁止在住房买卖、租赁和贷款时基于种族、肤色、宗教信仰和国籍的歧视。法案还规定了一项联邦罪行“任何人均不得因种族、肤色、宗教信仰和国籍进行强迫或威胁、伤害、恐吓、妨碍他人”。

⑤ 中美恢复外交关系

20世纪60年代末和70年代初,由于美国深陷越战之中,以及苏联在世界上影响的日益扩大,美国开始寻求一种改善和中国的关系的方式,以得到中国的帮助从越南撤军并且要与中国合作对抗苏联的扩张。1972年,尼克松总统访华会见了毛泽东主席,两国发表了《上海联合公报》。此次访问结束了双方23年的敌对关系,促成了1979年1月中美外交关系的建立。

⑥ 水门事件

1971年,为了在即将到来的总统大选中击败民主党,理查德·尼克松安排部下在华盛顿特区的水门大厦内安装了录音系统。他的部下在1972年6月被捕,他的密谋也于1973年被公开。尼克松被迫交出录音带。1973年8月9日,尼克松辞职。这就是水门事件,它使整个美国社会开始觉醒。

6. 21 世纪的美国

在2000年的美国总统大选中,前总统布什的儿子乔治·W. 布什(1946—)当选为美国第43任总统。布什总统就职演讲的主题是国家统一。他为自己的行政机构列出了一些优先事务,例如,改革教育、削减税收、增强社会安全保障和医疗保险、加强国防。

On September 11, 2001, the United States suffered the most devastating foreign attack ever against its mainland. That morning, some terrorists hijacked four airplanes and used two of them as suicide vehicles to destroy the twin towers of the World Trade Center. A third crashed into the Pentagon, the Defense Department's headquarters just outside of Washington, D. C. The fourth, probably meant for the US Capitol, crashed in the Pennsylvania countryside as passengers fought the hijackers.

The Bush administration's response to the September 11 event was swift, wide-ranging and decisive. They attributed responsibility for the attack to Osama bin Laden and the al-Qaeda. The US launched a military operation in October 2001 against the Taliban regime of Afghanistan. As a result, the Taliban regime was removed from power. In his 2002 State of the Union Address, Bush named an "axis of the evil" that he thought threatened the US among which Iraq seemed to him and his advisors the most immediately troublesome.

On March 20, 2003, American and British troops, supported by small contingents from several other countries, began an invasion of Iraq. Baghdad fell on April 9. On May 1, Bush declared an end to major combat in Iraq. Saddam Hussein was captured on October 13, 2003. On December 30, 2006, he was hanged for crimes against humanity. On May 2, 2011, the American army raided Osama bin Laden's house in Pakistan and killed him.

2001年9月11日,美国本土受到有史以来最严重的外来袭击。那天清晨,几名恐怖分子劫持了四架客机,其中两架作为他们的自杀式载具摧毁了世贸中心的双子塔。第三架客机撞到比邻华盛顿特区的美国国防总部的五角大楼。第四架客机可能本来是要撞向美国国会大厦,但由于机上乘客与劫持者的搏斗,最终坠毁在宾夕法尼亚州的乡村。

布什政府对9·11事件做出的回应是迅速、全方位和果断的。他们将恐怖袭击归咎于奥萨马·本·拉登和基地组织。美国在同年的十月份发动针对阿富汗的塔利班政权的军事行动。因此,塔利班政权垮台。在布什总统2002年的国情咨文中,他提出了威胁美国的“邪恶轴心国”,并认为对于他和他的智囊团来说,伊拉克似乎是最大的麻烦。

2003年3月20日,美英联军在其他几个国家分遣队的支持下开始了对伊拉克的进攻。4月9日巴格达沦陷。5月1日,布什总统宣布对伊拉克的主要战争结束。萨达姆·侯赛因在10月13日被捕,2006年12月30日,他以反人类罪被处以绞刑。2011年5月2日,美国军队突袭了本·拉登在巴基斯坦的住所并将其击毙。

American Geography · 美国地理

Located in central North America, the United States has a land area of 9.3 million square kilometers. It is the fourth largest country in the world in size after Russia, Canada and China. The terrain of the US is that the east and west sides are high and the middle is low. Traditionally from the east to the west, the United States can be divided into 7 geographical regions. The two main mountain ranges in America are the Appalachian Mountains and the Rocky Mountains. The Mississippi River is the longest river, over 6,000 kilometers. The most important lakes are the Great Lakes: Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. Six types of climate can be found in the United States.

1. Territory Range

There are 50 states in the United States. Of all the states, Alaska is the largest in area and Rhode Island the smallest. But on the mainland, Texas is the largest state. Alaska and Hawaii are the two newest states in America. Alaska is on the northwest of Canada, and Hawaii lies in the central Pacific.

Traditionally from the east to the west, the United States can be divided into the following 7 geographical regions.

(1) New England is made up of six states of the Northeast. Because of its stony soil, it is not noted for its agriculture. Dairying is the most important farm activity. New England is also well-known for its position in education. Many famous universities and colleges such as Yale, Harvard, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) are located here.

(2) The Middle Atlantic is made up of 6

美国位于北美洲中部,国土面积为 930 万平方公里,是世界第四大国,仅次于俄罗斯、加拿大和中国。地势东西两侧高,中间低。传统上,美国从东到西可划分为 7 个地理区域。美国主要的两座大山脉是阿巴拉契亚山脉和落基山脉。密西西比河是最长的河流,长度超过 6 000 公里。最重要的湖泊是五大湖:苏必利尔湖、密歇根湖、休伦湖、伊利湖和安大略湖。美国总共有 6 种气候类型。

1. 领土范围

美国有 50 个州,在所有州中,阿拉斯加是面积最大的州,罗得岛最小。在美国本土,最大的州是得克萨斯州。阿拉斯加和夏威夷是最新加入美国的两个州。阿拉斯加在加拿大的西北部,夏威夷坐落于太平洋中部。

传统上,美国从东到西可划分为以下 7 个地理区域。

(1) 新英格兰由美国东北部 6 个州组成。由于土壤多石,不利于农业生产,乳制品业是其最重要的农业活动。新英格兰的教育也非常有名,许多著名大学如耶鲁大学、哈佛大学和麻省理工学院都坐落于此。

(2) 大西洋中部各州包括 6 个州,该地区人口

states. It has one fifth of the total population of the United States.

(3) The Midwest includes 12 states and lies in the northern part of the United States. It is America's most important agricultural area, a major manufacturing region and the nation's leading center of heavy industry. The cultural capital of the Midwest and the largest and busiest port on the Great Lakes—Chicago, the automobile capital of the world—Detroit, and the agricultural capital of the United States—Omaha are all located here.

(4) The American South includes 13 states. It is well known for its agriculture and abundant mineral resources.

(5) The American West includes 11 states and covers about 1/3 of the country's land surface. It can be divided into 3 parts: the Great Plains, the Rocky Mountains and the inter-mountain basin and plateaus. Its main activities include dry farming, irrigation farming, and live-stock raising.

(6) The Pacific Coast. Hoover Dam, one of the nature's most impressive sights—the Grand Canyon, Salt Lake City, America's second leading fishing state—California, and the Pacific Coast's largest and busiest commercial city—San Francisco are all located here.

(7) The New States refer to Alaska and Hawaii. Honolulu is the capital of Hawaii and Juneau is the capital of Alaska.

2. Mountains and Rivers

The two main mountain ranges in America are the Appalachian Mountains running from northeast to southwest and the Rocky Mountains running from northwest to southeast. The Rockies, the backbone of the North American Continent, is also known as the Continental Divide.

The Mississippi River is the longest river in America, over 6,000 kilometers. It has been called "father of waters" or "old man river". Because the Mississippi and its tributaries drain one of the richest farm areas in the world, they form a 19,000 kilometers' system of waterways that are connected to the Great Lakes in the north by canals and serve as a means of transportation and as a source of fertility to the

占美国总人口的 1/5。

(3) 中西部地区包括 12 个州,位于美国北部,是美国最重要的农业区,也是主要的制造业区和美国最主要的重工业中心。中西部地区的文化中心 and 五大湖最大最繁忙的港口——芝加哥、世界著名的汽车城——底特律,以及美国的农业之都——奥马哈都坐落在此地区。

(4) 美国南部地区包括 13 个州,以其农业和丰富的矿产资源出名。

(5) 美国西部包括 11 个州,占美国总面积的三分之一,分为三个部分:大草原、落基山脉和山区盆地及高原。其主要的生产方式为旱地农业、灌溉农业和畜牧业。

(6) 太平洋沿岸地区。胡佛大坝、自然奇景之一——科罗拉多大峡谷、盐湖城、美国以渔业为主的第二大州——加利福尼亚、太平洋沿岸最大最繁忙的商业城市——洛杉矶都位于此区。

(7) 新加入的州:阿拉斯加和夏威夷。火奴鲁鲁是夏威夷的首府,朱诺是阿拉斯加的首府。

2. 山川河流

美国主要的两座大山脉是东北—西南走向的阿巴拉契亚山脉和东南—西北走向的落基山脉。落基山脉是北美大陆的脊梁,是著名的大陆分水岭。

密西西比河是美国最长的河流,超过 6 000 公里,被称作“众水之父”或“老人河”。因为密西西比河和它的支流流经世界上最富饶的农业区之一,它们通过运河和北部的五大湖相连,形成了一个长为 19 000 公里的水运网,既可用于交通运输,又可灌溉肥沃土壤。它的两大支流是密苏里河和被称为“美国的鲁尔河”的俄亥俄河。就像德国的鲁尔河一样,该河沿岸有丰富的优质焦煤,并且因其钢铁产业而著名。另外,该河还为原材料提供了廉价的