



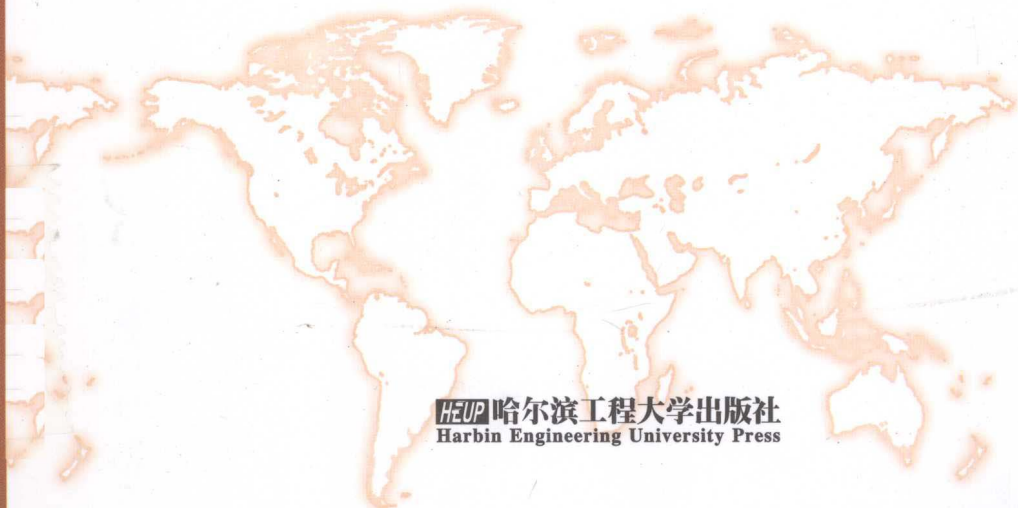
大学外语系列丛书

DAXUE WAIYU XILIE CONGSHU

马冬主编

# 体验文化教程

(第二册)



HEUP 哈尔滨工程大学出版社  
Harbin Engineering University Press

# 体验文化教程 (第二册)

主 编 马 冬  
副主编 邹积铭 李 娜

哈尔滨工程大学出版社

## 内 容 简 介

“体验文化教程”系列教程旨在为中国的英语学习者和美国文化爱好者提供一幅以美国文化理念和价值观为主线,以美国人民族特性和行为方式为内容,以美国社会结构和地区特色为衬托的“美国社会文化全景图”。

本册书分为历史篇和地理篇两部分,分别选取几个不同的话题独立成章。各章内容主体为文化背景知识和课文赏析,同时附有相应的文化小知识和针对大学生的语言测试题。

本教程可作为高等院校的文化教材和辅助课外阅读材料,也可作为准备大学英语四六级等语言测试的绝好教程。

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

体验文化教程. 2:英汉对照 / 马冬主编. —哈尔滨:  
哈尔滨工程大学出版社, 2011. 8  
ISBN 978 - 7 - 5661 - 0218 - 8

I. ①体… II. ①马… III. ①英语 - 阅读教学 - 高等学校 - 教材 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 166177 号

---

出版发行	哈尔滨工程大学出版社
社 址	哈尔滨市南岗区东大直街 124 号
邮政编码	150001
发行电话	0451 - 82519328
传 真	0451 - 82519699
经 销	新华书店
印 刷	哈尔滨市石桥印务有限公司
开 本	787mm × 960mm 1/16
印 张	13.75
字 数	260 千字
版 次	2011 年 8 月第 1 版
印 次	2011 年 8 月第 1 次印刷
定 价	32.00 元

<http://press.hrbeu.edu.cn>  
E-mail: heupress@hrbeu.edu.cn

---

# 前 言

## PREFACE

著名的萨丕尔-沃尔夫假说的基本思想是:语言、思维和文化是相互依存的关系。众所周知,语言的背后是文化,文化的背后是良知,良知的背后是人性。因此,无论是从现实主义或者实用主义,还是从道德良知或者人文精神的角度来说,知晓和领悟美国文化不仅有助于我们对英语的切实掌握和灵活运用,而且有助于我们人文素质的提升和思想情操的修炼。本系列教程旨在为中国的英语学习者和美国文化爱好者提供一幅以美国文化理念和价值观为主线,以美国人民民族特性和行为方式为内容,以美国社会结构和地区特色为衬托的“美国社会文化全景图”。

本系列教程共分为四册,每册围绕美国文化的两个方面,分两部分展开。其中,第一册关于风俗与社交,第二册关于历史与地理,第三册关于教育与传媒,第四册关于文学与艺术体育。每部分又选取了几个不同的话题独立成章,每章内容主体为文化背景知识和课文赏析,同时附有相应的辅助阅读、文化小知识和针对大学生的语言测试题。本系列教程具有如下特点:

1. 信息量大。每册的“文化链接”部分涉及了大量美国文化不同方面的背景知识,以期帮助同学们拓展视角。

2. 语言学习和文化习得的巧妙结合。本教程中所有背景知识部分和辅助阅读部分都选自原汁原味的英语文章,同时提供译文,并提供生词注释。在提供文化知识的同时,每章都有几篇精心选择的相关话题的课文赏析,并后附大学英语四六级水平的语言测试题,以帮助学生夯实语言基础。

3. 知识性和趣味性相结合。在教程编写中,编者注意遵循学生语言文化习得的过程,每章以文化问答方式激发学生求知欲;同时,每章后附希腊罗马神话、英语小笑话等阅读材料,增加趣味性。

4. 注重实用性。本教程既可作为英语学习的辅助课外阅读材料,又可作为准备大学英语四六级等语言测试的绝好教程。

本系列教程由马冬担任主编,由九位教师共同编写。编者均为长期从事大学英语教学的教师,有丰富的实践经验。本册书主编为马冬,副主编为邹积铭和李娜。其中,马冬编写了第一部分的前三章,约10万字;邹积铭和李娜合编了第一部分第四章和第二部分,各编写了约8万字。另外,王珊、郑雪、李春光等参与编写。

在编写过程中,我们参考了大量的文献资料,在此,我们谨向这些文献

## PREFACE



资料的作者表示诚挚的谢意。由于编者水平有限,编写中定会存在不当和疏漏之处,敬请广大读者批评指正。

马 冬  
2011 年 5 月



# 目 录

## CONTENTS

### 美国历史篇

<b>Chapter One Early Americans and America in the Colonial Period</b>	
.....	3
第1章 早期的美国人和殖民地时期的美国 .....	3
<b>Chapter Two America in the War of Independence</b> .....	30
第2章 独立战争时期的美国 .....	30
<b>Chapter Three America in Civil War</b> .....	57
第3章 南北战争时期的美国 .....	57
<b>Chapter Four America in World War I and World War II</b> .....	87
第4章 一战及二战时期的美国 .....	87

### 美国地理篇

<b>Chapter Five Panoramic View of the USA</b> .....	121
第5章 美国概览 .....	121
<b>Chapter Six Fifty States</b> .....	142
第6章 美国五十州 .....	142
<b>Chapter Seven Major Cities</b> .....	164
第7章 主要城市 .....	164
<b>Chapter Eight Major Mountains, Rivers and Lakes</b> .....	182
第8章 主要大山、河流和湖泊 .....	182
<b>Appendix I: Key to the Exercises</b> .....	202
<b>Appendix II: The Outline of American History</b> .....	210
<b>References</b> .....	212

美国历史篇









# Chapter One Early Americans and America in the Colonial Period

## 第1章 早期的美国人和殖民地时期的美国

### 1.1 Quiz 文化竞技场

1. What is the ship's name which took some British Puritans to America in 1620?
2. What is the first permanent settlement established in North America?
3. When did Columbus discover the New World?
4. Which crop did the first group of English colonists find a way to earn money?
5. In September 1783, what kind of treaty was signed, recognizing the independence of the US?
6. When did Columbus who first discovers the America?
7. After whom was the New World named?
8. Who was the first man who sailed around the earth?
9. What was the first English colony?
10. When did the first group of English colonists come to America?

Keys:

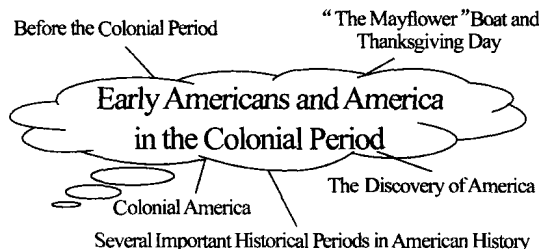
1. Mayflower
2. Virginia
3. In 1492
4. Tobacco
5. The Treaty of Paris
6. In 1492
7. Amerigo Vespucci
8. Magellan



9. Virginia

10. In 1607

## 1.2 Brainstorming 文化热身



## 1. Before the Colonial Period (1607 previously)

In more than 20,000 years ago, a group of travelers from Asia through North America to Central America, and these people are Indian ancestors. When Columbus discovered the New World, American Indians living in the Americas, about 20 million, of which approximately 1 million people now live in the central north of Canada and the United States, most of the rest living in the now southern Mexico and the United States. About 1 million years ago, another group of Asians, moved to the northern part of North America, which is later Eskimos people. Americas and the first to the white race is probably Virgin, they are a group of people like fishing adventures, it was suggested that in 1,000 before them, have been to the east coast of North America, colonial period (1607 to 1753) 1607, one of about 100 colonial groups, in the establishment of the James town, which is built by the British in North America's first permanent colony. In the next 150 years, many have come to the colonialists. Settlers in the coastal areas, most of them from Britain, but also from the part of France, Germany, the Netherlands, Ireland and other countries. Mid-eighteenth century, the 13 British colonies gradually formed, the highest in the United Kingdom are under the sovereignty of the respective government and Parliament.

## 殖民时期以前 (1607 年以前)

在两万多年前,有一批来自亚洲的流浪者,经由北美到达中美洲,这些人就是印第安人的祖先。当哥伦布发现新大陆时,居住在美洲的印第安人约有 2,000 万,其中有大约 100 万人住在现在的加拿大和美国中北部,其余绝大部分住在现在的墨西哥和美国南部。大约 1 万年前,又有另一批亚洲人移居到北美北部,这就是后来的爱斯基摩人。而最早到美洲的白种人大概是维京人,他们是一群喜好冒险的捕鱼人,有人认为他们在



1,000 年前曾到过北美东海岸。殖民时期(1607—1753 年)的 1607 年,一个约一百人的殖民团体,在乞沙比克海滩建立了詹姆斯镇,这是英国在北美所建的第一个永久性殖民地。在以后 150 年中,陆续涌来了许多的殖民地人民,定居于沿岸地区,其中大部分来自英国,也有一部分来自法国、德国、荷兰、爱尔兰和其他国家。18 世纪中叶,13 个英国殖民地逐渐形成,他们在英国的最高主权下有各自的政府和议会。

## 2. “The Mayflower” Boat and Thanksgiving Day

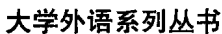
Thanksgiving Day was the holiday which North America was in sole possession of, the beginning in 1621. In 1863, American President Lincoln decided as it the national holiday, and stipulation every year November fourth Thursday for US's Thanksgiving Day. Thanksgiving Day has four days vacations. Is borrowing the long vacation, very many people can hurry back the family to celebrate the festival, therefore, the American Thanksgiving Day lively degree is not inferior to Chinese the Midautumn Festival.

At the beginning of 17th century, England's Puritan encounters the persecution. In September, 1620, 102 Puritan mounted “in May flower” the sailing ship, arrived US's Plymouth port on December 26, the preparation started the new life. However, these immigrations basic are ill should the local environment, after the first year winter passes, only some 50 people fortunately survive. The second year spring, the local Indian gives them very many essential items, and how the church do they cultivate on this land. This year autumn, the immigrants have obtained bumper crop, at the end of November, the immigrants please come the Indian to share the corn, the pumpkin, the turkey and so on the delicacies which manufactures, thank their help, thank God to grant bumper crop. From now on, Thanksgiving Day turned US's fixed holiday.

### “五月花”号帆船和感恩节

感恩节是北美洲独有的节日,始于 1621 年。1863 年,美国总统林肯将它定为国家假日,并且规定每年 11 月的第四个星期四为美国的感恩节。感恩节有四天假期。借着长假,很多人都会赶回家庆祝佳节。所以,美国感恩节的热闹程度绝不亚于中国的中秋节。

17 世纪初,英国的清教徒遭到迫害。1620 年 9 月,102 名清教徒登上“五月花”号帆船,于 12 月 26 日到达美国的普利茅斯港,准备开始新的生活。然而,这些移民根本不适应当地环境,第一年冬天过后,只有 50 人幸存。第二年春天,当地印第安人送给他们很多必需品,并教会他们如何在这块土地上耕作。这一年秋天,移民们获得了大丰收。11 月底,移民们请来印第安人共享玉米、南瓜、火鸡等制作成的佳肴,感谢他们的帮助,感谢上帝赐予了一个大丰收。自此,感恩节变成了美国的固定节日。



## 体验文化教程(二)

## 发现美洲

6





从那里贩运香料、丝绸、瓷器和其他贵重货物。1492年,哥伦布从西班牙起航,试图跨过大西洋到达亚洲。哥伦布是个意大利热那亚的水手,西班牙国王和王后资助了他的航行。与当时受过教育的人一样,他知道地球是圆的,但他认为地球不大,欧洲、非洲和亚洲构成了整个地球。他对大西洋知之甚少,对美洲大陆和太平洋更是一无所知。哥伦布于1492年10月登上陆地,自以为到达了远东,一个被称为印度的地方。于是他称当地土著为“印第安人”。其实,他登陆的地方是圣萨尔瓦多,即北美大陆以东的一个岛屿。此后的五十年间,探险考察的人、军人和定居者从几个欧洲国家出发,蜂拥来到美洲。哥伦布可能至死也没意识到自己抵达的就是新大陆。然而,另一个意大利探险家——阿美利加·韦斯普奇宣称他于1497年考察了美洲大陆,并相信自己到达了新大陆。由于他是将自己到过的这片陆地称为“新大陆”的头一个人,一位德国地理学家于1507年建议将这块土地定名为“阿美利加”。这个名字不久便在欧洲通用起来。

#### 4. Several Important Historical Periods in American History

1607—1733 England was the North America colony the establishment time

1774—1783 war of independence time

1781—1814 the independent nationality sovereign state completed the time

1814—1861 in front of Civil War north and south economy, political, foreign policy different development time

1861—1877 Civil War and postwar reconstruction

1877—1900 19th century latter half economy rapid development time

1889—1914 in front of First World War development time

1914—1930 First World War to 20th century at the end of 20's US

1930—1940 20th century 30's US

1941—1945 Second World War period US

After 1945—present Second World War US

美国历史发展的几个重要时期:

1607—1733 年 英属北美殖民地的建立时期

1774—1783 年 独立战争时期

1781—1814 年 独立民族主权国家建成时期

1814—1861 年 南北战争前南北经济、政治、外交政策的不同发展时期

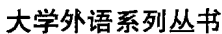
1861—1877 年 南北战争及战后重建时期

1877—1900 年 19 世纪后半叶经济迅速发展时期

1889—1914 年 第一次世界大战前的发展时期

1914—1930 年 第一次世界大战至 20 世纪 20 年代末的美国

1930—1940 年 20 世纪 30 年代的美国



## 1945—现在 第二次世界大战后的美国

Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia

殖民地时期的美国

十三个殖民地是康涅狄格州、特拉华州、佐治亚州、马里兰州、马萨诸塞州、新罕布什尔州、新泽西州、纽约州、北卡罗来纳州、宾夕法尼亚州、罗得岛州、南卡罗来纳州及弗吉尼亚州。

### 1.3 Background Knowledge 文化链接

The history of the United States is usually called “American history”, because it goes back to a period long before the United States was officially formed. The first people known to have lived in the Western Hemisphere were American Indians. Most scientists believe these people wandered into North America from Asia at least 15,000 years ago. At the time, ice covered much of the northern half of the earth and sea level was very low. As a result, a piece of underwater land was exposed to form a kind of bridge linking Siberia and Alaska. Some Asian hunters, following the animals that they hunted, must have wandered across what is now the Bering Strait to America. By the time the first Europeans reached North America there were already Indians living in nearly all parts of North and South America where human beings could live. America when Columbus reached the New World, belonged to hundreds of tribes, spoke different languages and had different ways of life. Most of them lived in small villages. Men hunted, fished, and made war, and women took care of the crops, mostly maize (corn), beans, potatoes, and pumpkins or gathered food in the woods. They had no cattle, sheep, goats, or pigs, because there were many wild animals for food. They had no horses or oxen used to plow fields and carry heavy loads. They never developed vehicles with wheels, because they had no horses or oxen to pull them. Some tribes wandered about hunting and gathering food and never established permanent homes. These North American Indians all lived in family groups, but were loyal to large tribes of relatives. Some tribes formed alliances for the purposes of keeping peace among neighbours and making war on enemies. Some Indian tribes of North America were friendly to the early European settlers and helped them survive in the wilderness of the New World. But as more and more Europeans arrived and took more





and more land to make new homes, they became a threat to the Indian way of life, and Indians and whites became enemies. The Indians suffered a lot because they had been isolated from the Old World for thousands of years. People of the Old World had learned to use iron and raise domestic animals. Europeans had acquired gun-powder, paper, and the compass from the Chinese. On the other hand, had none of these, in their fighting against European conquerors with horses and firearms.

### 第一批美国人

美利坚合众国的历史在英文里通常称作“American history”(阿美利加史),因为这段历史的开端要追溯到美国正式建国之前很久。生活在西半球已知的最早的人类是美洲印第安人。大多数科学家认为这些人是在至少 15,000 年前从亚洲漫游到北美的。当时冰雪覆盖着北半球的大部分地区,海平面很低,结果,一片陆地露出海面,形成连接西伯利亚和阿拉斯加的陆桥。一些亚洲的猎人在追逐猎物时,不知不觉跨过了白令海峡,到了美洲。首批欧洲人到达美洲时,印第安人已居住在南北美洲所有宜于居住的地方。哥伦布到达新大陆时,那里的印第安人说不同的语言,并且拥有不同的生活方式。他们大多数人聚居在小村落里。男人打猎、捕鱼、作战,妇女照料庄稼或在树林里采集食物。农作物主要有玉米、豆类、马铃薯和南瓜。印第安人没有牛、羊、猪一类的家畜,因为有足够的野兽供他们猎取。他们也没有用来耕种的牛、马。他们从未能够制造出装有轮子的车辆,因为他们没有牛、马来牵引车辆。有些部落只是四处游荡,打猎、采集食物,永远定居不下来。这些北美印第安人以家族为单位聚居,但也效忠更大的亲族部落。一些部落结成部落联盟以维护邻近部落之间的和睦,并与共同的敌人作战。有些北美的印第安部落对早期欧洲殖民地人民很友好,帮助他们在新大陆的蛮荒之地存活下来。但随着越来越多的欧洲人抵达美洲,占据越来越多的土地建立家园,他们对印第安人的生活方式构成了威胁。印第安人和白人变成了对头。苦难降临到印第安人头上,因为他们与旧大陆脱离接触已长达数千年。旧大陆的人早已学会使用铁器和饲养家畜,欧洲人还从中国人那里学会制造火药、纸张和指南针。可是,在与配备了马匹和枪支的欧洲征服者的对抗中,北美印第安人却一样也没有。

### 题外话:

大多数科学家认为北美印第安人是在最近的一次冰河期通过白令海峡的陆桥迁移到北美的。即使陆桥被海水淹没,人们也可以在冬季通过海峡的冰面到北美。印第安人的肤色、头发和面部特征都与亚洲人类类似。在哥伦布心目中,地球要比实际上小得多。他到达美洲后,自以为到了印度,故称当地土著人为印第安人。印第安人曾有高度的文明。中美洲的阿兹特克人和玛雅人、秘鲁的印加人都曾有巨大的都市、宏伟的建筑、发达的农业、畜牧业和手工业。他们似乎懂得轮子的用途,只是没有将轮子用于生活和生产而已。玛雅人还有丰富的天文学知识,有自己的历法和文字。相对而言,北美



北部的印第安人的文化则显得相对落后。

## 2. Early European Exploration in North America

News travelled slowly in the 16th century. People received news of the discovery of Columbus only through letters and by word of mouth. So the Spanish and Portuguese were the first to explore the newly discovered land. They explored the southern part of the New World in search of gold and other riches. The Spaniards quickly conquered the Inca of Peru, the Maya of Central America, and the Aztec of Mexico. The Portuguese took control of what is now Brazil. By 1600, Spain and Portugal controlled most of the hemisphere from Mexico southward. Also during the 16th century, Spaniards explored much territory that became part of the United States. In 1513, Juan Ponce de Leon sailed from Puerto Rico and landed on the coast of what is now Florida. He explored much of Florida, trying to find a spring called the Fountain of Youth. This spring was said to have the magic power to make old people young again if they bathed in or drank its waters. He then sailed around the southern tip of Florida and into the Gulf of Mexico. He next explored the south-west coast of Florida before returning to Puerto Rico. That same year, another Spanish explorer Vasco de Balboa travelled across the narrow piece of land between North and South America and became the first of the European explorers of America to see the Pacific Ocean. In 1539, Hernando de Soto, a Spanish explorer, sailed from Cuba and landed on the west coast of Florida with about 600 followers. They marched north along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, trying to find gold. For four years, de Soto and his soldiers travelled through and explored a very large area in what is now the south-eastern United States, including Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas. The explorers found no gold, but they became the first Europeans to see the Mississippi River. In 1540, Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, another Spanish explorer, set out from the west coast of Mexico with about 300 Spanish soldiers and a large number of Indian troops and marched north. Coronado traveled through what are now Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. He did not discover any important cities, but his exploration, as well as that of de Soto, gave Europeans a good idea of the vastness of North America. In the first half of the 16th century England and France sent out some explorers and fur were far less important than those of Portugal and Spain. John Cabot, an Italian navigator and explorer in the service of England, began to make plans for a more direct crossing to the East when news reached England that Christopher Columbus had reached "Asia" by sailing west. In May 1497, with a crew of 18 men, Cabot sailed northwest from Bristol, and about a month later, he landed perhaps on present day Cape Breton Island, which is now part of Nova





Scotia. He then sailed along the Labrador, Newfoundland, and New England coasts. Believing that he had reached northeastern Asia, he formally claimed the region for Henry VII. In the following year, Cabot made his second voyage and may have sailed along the coast of North America to Chesapeake Bay. Cabot's voyages gave England a claim to the mainland of North America and led to the founding of the English colonies in America. The French navigator Jacques Cartier made several voyages to North America in 1534, 1535 and 1541.

### 欧洲人在北美的早期开发

在16世纪,信息传播十分缓慢,人们只是通过信件和口口相传获悉哥伦布发现新大陆的消息,所以西班牙和葡萄牙人最先考察了新发现的陆地。他们考察了新大陆的南部,搜寻黄金和其他财富。西班牙人很快就征服了秘鲁的印加人、中美洲的玛雅人和墨西哥的阿兹特克人。葡萄牙人则控制了现在的巴西地区。到1600年,西班牙和葡萄牙已控制了西半球墨西哥以南的大部分地区。在16世纪,西班牙人还考察了日后成为美国领土的很多地区。1513年,胡安·庞塞·德莱昂从波多黎各起航,在现在的佛罗里达海岸登陆。他考察了佛罗里达的大部分地区,试图找到被称为“青春泉”的泉水。据说在青春泉中沐浴或饮了泉水会返老还童。此后他绕过佛罗里达的南端,驶入墨西哥湾,接着考察了佛罗里达的西南岸之后才返回波多黎各。同年,另一个西班牙探险家巴斯科·德·巴尔沃亚跨过连接南北美洲的地峡,成为在美洲探险的欧洲人中头一个看到太平洋的人。1539年,一个名叫埃尔南多·德·索托的西班牙探险家率领600人,从古巴出发,在佛罗里达西岸登陆。他们沿墨西哥湾海岸北上,试图找到黄金。德·索托和他的随从们花费了四年穿越并考察了美国西南部的大片区域,包括现在的佐治亚州、亚拉巴马州、密西西比州、阿肯色州等。探险者们没有找到黄金,但他们却成为看到密西西比河的第一批欧洲人。1540年,另一名西班牙探险家弗朗西斯科·巴斯奎兹·科罗纳多从墨西哥西海岸出发,率领300名西班牙士兵和众多印第安人向北进发。科罗纳多穿越了现在的亚利桑那州、得克萨斯州、俄克拉何马州和堪萨斯州。他未能发现任何重要的城市,但这次探险考察,跟德·索托一样,使欧洲人充分认识到了北美洲的庞大。16世纪前半期,英国和法国派出一些人到新大陆探险考察并做毛皮生意。但他们的发现远远不如葡萄牙人和西班牙人的发现重要。当哥伦布向西航行到达“亚洲”的消息传到英国后,为英国效劳的意大利航海家和探险家约翰·卡博特开始计划找到一条通往东方的海上捷径。1497年5月,卡博特率领18名船员,从布里斯托尔出发向西北航行。大约一个月后,他可能在现在的新斯科舍的布雷顿角岛登陆。此后,他沿着拉布拉多、纽芬兰和新英格兰海岸航行。他相信自己已经抵达亚洲东北部,因此正式宣告这一地区归属亨利七世。第二年,卡博特再次远航,这一次有可能沿着北美海岸抵达了切萨皮克湾。卡博特的航行使英国得以主张北美大陆的所有权,使之后来能够在美洲建立殖民地。法国航海家雅克·卡蒂埃也于1534年、1535年和1541年数次远航北美。