## 安徽省高等学校"十一五"省级规划教材

# 英语国家社会与文化

(下)

The Society and Culture of Major English-speaking Countries ( || )

主编/冉志晗







安徽省高等学校"十一五"省级规划为科

## 英语国家社会与文化

The Society and Culture of Major English-speaking Co.

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#### 内容简介

《英语国家社会与文化》(上、下册)介绍英国、爱尔兰、澳大利亚以及新西兰、美国和加拿大的地理、历史、种族、政治、经济、教育、外交、媒体和日常生活等主流社会文化现象,内容涵盖截至 2011 年底前相关国家的最新发展状况。本套教材以文化全球化为背景,选材注重追溯文化生成原因,穿插各国社会文化的异同比较以及"文化间性"现象,有助于培养学习者的思辨与跨文化交际能力。教材内容详实、语言简练、编排新颖,各单元既融会贯通又独立成篇。每单元包括单元目标、正文、难点解释、文化回顾、补充读物以及词汇注释六个部分,既便于自学也便于个性化的课堂设计。

本套教材适合于应用型本科院校和高职高专英语专业二、三年级学生以及具有同等英语水平的自学者使用。

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### Preface 前 言

《英语国家社会与文化》(上、下册)系顺应英语专业教学改革的需求,针对传统必修课"英语国家概况"的最新要求而编写的。本套教材介绍英国、爱尔兰、澳大利亚、以及新西兰、美国和加拿大等主要英语国家的地理、历史、政治、经济、种族、教育、外交、媒体与日常生活等主流社会文化现象,适合于应用型本科院校和高职高专英语专业二、三年级学生以及具有同等英语水平的自学者使用。

有关文化的定义多于百种,人们普遍认为文化主要包括物质文化、制度文化和价值观文化等内容。语言是文化的载体,外语学习者对于目标国文化的学习能力因其语言程度而异。本套教材针对中高等英语水平的学习者,适度介绍主要英语国家的基本国情和物质文化,重点介绍制度文化和价值观文化,旨在帮助学习者了解英语国家社会与文化的基本概况与主要特征,提高学习者对文化差异的敏感性和包容性,并为其今后的专业学习奠定基础。教材通过介绍各英语国家之间的相互影响并对比分析政治和教育等领域的异同等,帮助学习者理解文化的共通性和差异性,提高辩证思维和批判能力。与以往同类教材相比,本套教材力求反映相关国家社会与文化的最新发展状况,并且注重引导学生进行中外文化比较,这有助于学习者从宏观上把握中国在世界文化中的作用和地位,增强民族自信,拓展其国际化视野,进而提高跨文化交际的有效性。

为了便于学习者自主学习和讨论式、探究式等学习活动的开展,以 及教师个性化课堂教学的设计,本套教材在编制体系上做了以下新的尝 试,以期达到语言学习与文化研究相结合的目的。

第一,本套教材以主要英语国家的地理关系和历史发展为线索,结合课程设置要求,分为上、下两册。上册介绍英国、爱尔兰和澳大利亚;下册介绍新西兰、美国和加拿大。每册共16个单元,可供一学期的教学使用。

第二,本套教材根据学习者的语言水平,控制词汇量和语法难度,力求语言简练,以促进学习者获取信息的能力,提高其阅读兴趣。

第三,本套教材内容新颖、全面,关注热点。各单元既融会贯通又独立成篇,内容选取相关国家截至2011年底的重大社会文化现象,以提高学习者关注时事的意识以及理论联系实际的能力。

第四,本套教材内容编排灵活丰富,每单元包括六个部分:

- 1. 单元目标(Unit Goals),突出各单元学习重点,有利于学习者实施目的性阅读;
  - 2. 正文(Text),以现状为主,兼顾历史,便于学习者追溯文化生成原因;
- 3. 难点解释(Explanations),对正文中的部分历史和文化现象提供补充说明,帮助读者理解正文内容;
- 4. 文化回顾(Culture Review),考察学习者对各类社会文化现象的了解与把握情况,同时设有主题讨论等任务,旨在推动学习者以英语为媒介梳理相关文化信息和社会现象,加深对正文的理解;
- 5. 补充读物(Supplementary Readings),针对正文的某个主题提供 背景信息或相关介绍,有助于学习者进一步理解相关主题的文化意义和 渊源(授课老师可根据实际教学情况决定是否将补充读物的部分或全部 内容纳入课堂教学);
  - 6. 词汇注释(Vocabulary),旨在帮助学习者清除阅读障碍,提高阅

读效率。

本套教材同时设有附录,补充说明主要英语国家的相关事实和资料,以提高教材的实用性和工具性。参考答案可供自学者使用。

本套教材由夏蓓洁和冉志晗分别担任上、下册主编。参加编写的还有王小琼、余荣琦和澳籍华裔祁建新女士。具体分工如下:夏蓓洁编写英国部分的8个单元并负责教材的整体设计和编审;冉志晗编写美国部分的8个单元并负责教材的内容编排及审校;余荣琦编写爱尔兰部分的3个单元和加拿大部分的5个单元;王小琼编写澳大利亚部分的第12、13单元和新西兰部分的3个单元;祁建新女士编写澳大利亚部分的14、15和16单元。同时,祁建新女士还提供了澳大利亚和新西兰的部分素材,王小琼和余荣琦分别校对了书稿。

参编人员在学习相关国家主要官方网站的同时,也参考了近年来国内外出版的同类书籍,在此对相关编著者表示衷心的感谢。同时,特别感谢安徽大学外语学院洪增流教授及合肥工业大学外语学院任静生教授在本教材编写过程中给予的学术支持和悉心指导。

参加本套教材编写的人员均为长期从事"英语国家概况"教学的一线教师,并且具有在英国、美国、澳大利亚生活和学习的经历,因而能够最大限度地利用各种资源,实现教材的编写目的。编写人员为教材呕心沥血,力求完美,希望教材能够得到广大师生的认可。但是,疏漏之处在所难免,欢迎各位同行专家及广大读者批评指正,以便不断完善。请将您的宝贵意见和建议发邮件至:xiapeijie@hfuu.edu.cn;ranzhihan99@yahoo.com.cn。

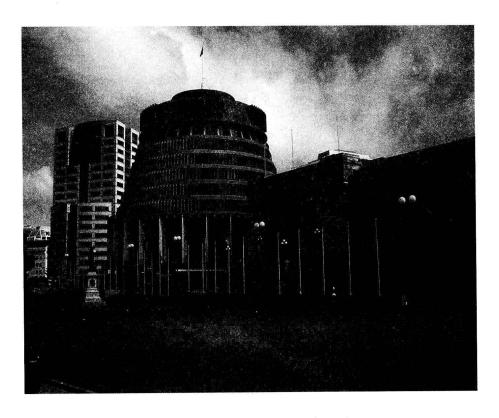
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## Chapter 1 New Zealand



Unit 1 History of New Zealand

Unit 2 Land and People of New Zealand

Unit 3 Politics and Economy of New Zealand

#### Unit 1 History of New Zealand

#### **Unit Goals**

☆ To learn about the brief history of the Maori and its importance in the forming of New Zealand;

☆ To have a clear idea about the European settlers in New Zealand and their relationship with the Maori;

☆ To understand the significance of the Treaty of Waitangi in the history of New Zealand.

#### Text

New Zealand's human history is relatively short: it was the last habitable landmass in the world to be discovered, by the ancestors of Maori, probably in the 13th century. The large-scale European settlement began in the 1840s, and the subsequent social, political and economic changes have moved New Zealand from a British colonial outpost to a multicultural Pacific nation.

-John Wilson

Before the arrival of man, the landmass of modern New Zealand had lived in total isolation for around 80 million years since its separation from the ancient supercontinent of **Gondwana**. About 60 million years ago, the Tasman Sea, separating New Zealand from Australia, had arrived at its full width. It was five million years ago that the shape of the two main islands of New Zealand today began to form. Some 7,000 years ago, most of New Zealand's land area was covered by rainforest. The surrounding seas protected New Zealand's unique fauna and flora from **marauding** mammals; therefore, there were many species of flightless birds evolving in safety at ground level. It was a beautiful time when the moa ran freely in the Land of the Long White Cloud (or "Aotearoa"—Maori name for New Zealand).

The history of New Zealand dates back at least 700 years ago when it was discovered and settled by Polynesians who developed a distinct Maori culture centered on kinship links and land. The first European explorer to discover New Zealand was Abel Janszoon Tasman, a Dutchman, on December 13, 1642. Captain James Cook, who reached New Zealand in October 1769, was the first European explorer to circumnavigate and map New Zealand. From then on, the country was regularly visited by explorers, missionaries, traders and sailors.

New Zealand was the largest country in Polynesia when it was annexed by Great Britain in 1840. Thereafter it was successively a crown colony, a self-governing colony (in 1856), and a dominion (in 1907). By the 1920s, it had controlled almost all of its internal and external policies. In 1945, New Zealand joined the United Nations as "New Zealand", dropping the term "Dominion", and its name was changed in official usage to "Realm of New Zealand". In 1947, it adopted the Statute of Westminster and finally became fully independent.

#### **Polynesian Foundation**

New Zealand was originally settled by a Polynesian people, who inhabited the Bismarck Archipelago to the east of New Guinea around 30,000 years ago. Some historians trace the early Polynesian settlers of New Zealand as migrating from today's China via Taiwan, through the South Pacific and on to Aotearoa (New Zealand). However, the anthropologist Thor Heyerdahl claims that the Polynesians arrived in the Pacific from America rather than from the East. Heyerdahl bases his theory on the fact that the kumara, the staple food crop of the pre-European New Zealand Maori, originates from central South America.

The Polynesian forebears had a Lapita culture, of which **earthenware** pots, distinctive and high-colored, were a characteristic. Around 3,500 years ago, the Polynesian culture began to expand eastwards from the Bismarck Archipelago. The exact reasons for this expansion are as yet unknown. Some Polynesians remained in the central south Pacific, while others moved on past **Tahiti** and almost reached as far as South America, home of the kumara.

The exact date of Polynesian settlement on the islands of New Zealand is also unknown. The **ethnologists** in the 19th and early 20th centuries estimated that the mythical Polynesian navigator, Kupe, arrived around 925 and that the mythical Maori figure Toi visited New Zealand in 1150. These scholars also estimated that

the first mass arrival of Polynesian settlers—the "Great Fleet" myths—happened in 1350. They settled mainly around the coast of New Zealand, especially the east coast, which was more hospitable and temperate in climate. However, the most current reliable evidence strongly indicates that the initial settlement in New Zealand occurred around 1280 CE, since the samples of bone (and now also of unequivocally rat-gnawed woody seed cases) match the 1280 CE date of the earliest archaeological sites and the beginning of sustained anthropogenic deforestation.

The **descendants** of the early Polynesian settlers became known as the Maori, who developed a distinct Maori culture. The Great Fleet forms part of the Maori canoe tradition, which is handed down orally from generation to generation. It is said that the canoes of the Great Fleet arrived from the mythical homeland of Hawaiiki in Eastern Polynesia. The separate settlement on the tiny **Chatham Islands** in the east of New Zealand about 1500 CE produced the Moriori people; linguistic evidence indicates that the Moriori were mainland Maori who ventured eastward.

#### Pakeha in New Zealand

New Zealand in 1800 was a Maori world, and any talk of "New Zealander" in the first half of this century was in reference to the Maori only. The population in this year was estimated at anywhere between 100,000 – 120,000, while the European population generally numbered in the hundreds. Based on hapu and iwi, Maori society was organized and maintained by a number of core beliefs which predetermined how Maoris would interact with Europeans.

The inter-tribal Musket Wars of this period had a dramatic impact on the Maori population with as many as one fifth killed and many thousands captured by rival tribes. On the eve of signing the *Treaty of Waitangi*, the Maori population of between 70,000 - 90,000 still vastly outnumbered the non-Maori population of 2,000.

#### Europe's Outward Explosion

In the 17th and 18th centuries, the European explorers chanced upon New Zealand when looking for a **fabled** southern continent. Abel Tasman, after whom the Tasman Sea was named, was the first who captained two vessels from a trading post in **Java**. He made a landfall near the northern tip of the South Island late in 1642. Later, the new land was named Nieuw Zeeland, after a coastal province in

the Netherlands.

The second recorded European visit was made more than a century later by a British explorer, James Cook, who was captaining his vessel Endeavour on a voyage of scientific exploration when, in October 1769, the east coast of the North Island was sighted. Cook circumnavigated both the North and South Islands, mapping them, writing about the Maori he encountered, and collecting specimens of flora and fauna. He made further visits in 1773 and 1777, and his writings about the new land inspired the waves of Europeans to make the **arduous** journey to New Zealand. Cook and his men were the first European visitors to New Zealand since Abel Tasman's brief encounter. By 1830, a thousand European ships had visited New Zealand shores. New Zealand's isolation ended.

During the 18th and 19th centuries, Europe's outward explosion reached New Zealand in three distinct waves. Europeans arrived in hundreds before 1840, in thousands in the 1840s and 1850s, and in tens of thousands from the 1860s. These initial contacts were confined to the "Far North" or isolated parts of the "Deep South", while the heavily populated interior had little or no contact with Europeans before 1840. But the Maori civilization is said to have ended by the fatal-impact theorists as the Maori population fell from perhaps 100,000 in 1840 to a little over 40,000 by the end of this century. Some argued that the Maori crumpled "under the weight of expanding Europe". The Maori and many other indi-genous peoples managed to survive, and their survival is described as "the great survival story of modern times".

#### Maori Response to Contact

The Maori responded to European contacts largely on their own terms. They were willing and able participants in the trade that quickly developed with the arrival of sealers, whalers, traders and missionaries during the opening decades of the 19th century.

Intermediaries or kaiwhakarite—people from one culture lived with those from the other culture—were important in bridging the cultural gap, and played an important role in establishing and maintaining trade networks. The Maori called the new British arrivals "Pakeha", the term is now commonly used to describe New Zealanders of European ethnicity. Some Maoris and Pakehas traded, worked and lived side by side. But as an increasing number of colonists followed, the Maori

population was severely affected by diseases, land **confiscations** and warfare. For years, lawlessness was **rampant** and land sales were disorganized. Keen to exploit the resources in New Zealand, a **transient** population of traders exported boatloads of valuable commodities.

On the other hand, the Maori were also receptive to many of the new ideas that came with contacts. Maori society was profoundly influenced by things like the written word and Christianity brought by the European settlers. And literacy introduced by the Christian missionaries became an increasingly important feature of the Maori culture in the 1830s.

#### From a Colony to a Self-Government

The major theme of New Zealand history is its change from a colony that looked to Britain for guidance to an independent nation with an international perspective.

#### New Zealand as a Colony (1840 - 1907)

#### **Britain's First Steps**

In the early 1830s, the missionaries increasingly urged Britain to formally **intervene** in New Zealand affairs. But Britain was initially reluctant to do so, arguing that colonization was expensive and any formal arrangements were difficult as New Zealand did not exist as a sovereign state.

In 1833, James Busby was appointed as the first official British Resident to New Zealand. Given little official support, he had no means of enforcing his authority. The only help he could gain was to be secured from the Governor of New South Wales (who was equally reluctant to spend any money or time on New Zealand). Maoris nicknamed him "Man-o-war without guns" due to his lack of real power. Undeterred, Busby set about taming what he believed to be the "frontier chaos" that afflicted New Zealand. He helped establish an official identity for New Zealand through the selection of New Zealand's first official flag in 1834 and the drafting of the Declaration of Independence of New Zealand in 1835. In the Declaration, about 34 northern chiefs called upon King William IV of Britain to become their "father and protector".

By 1837, the British Colonial Office had been increasingly concerned about the impact of unregulated colonization, especially land transactions that **defrauded** the Maori. In mid-1839, William Hobson was appointed as **consul** to New Zealand. He was instructed to obtain sovereignty over all or part of New Zealand with the consent of a sufficient number of chiefs.

#### Treaty of Waitangi

In the 1830s, the British colonial government in New Zealand was under the increasing pressure to **curb** lawlessness there, to protect British traders, and to **forestall** the French who also had imperial ambitions. Thus, the relationship between the indigenous people and the British settlers became vital in the development of New Zealand. One of the token of this relationship is the *Treaty of Waitangi*, which leaves extensive influence on both sides till today.

Seven years later after the arrival of Busby, at Waitangi on February 6, 1840, William Hobson, the first governor in New Zealand, invited the assembled Maori chiefs to sign a treaty with the British Crown. The chiefs were from all round the country, as far south as the Foveaux Strait. Eventually, more than 500 chiefs signed the treaty.

Among the terms of the treaty, it was stated that:

- ◆ Maoris would retain possession of their lands and fishing areas.
- ◆ Maoris would accept the new colonial government's **preemptive** right to purchase land. All sales of land by either Maoris or Europeans would be transacted via the government.
  - ◆ Maoris would accept the sovereignty of the Queen.
- ♠ Maoris would be guaranteed the same rights and privileges as those of all British subjects.

In essence, the *Treaty of Waitangi* granted the British Crown the sovereignty or governorship of New Zealand and allowed for ongoing settlements. In exchange, the Maori were granted the rights of British subjects and to retain their lands, fisheries and other taonga (treasures). However, it has to be noted that not all the Maori leaders signed the treaty, and even those who signed it also found that it was not honored by the colonial governments. In fact, despite the promises of the Treaty, Maoris were alienated from their lands and resources.

By the 1850s, most of the interior of the North Island had been explored and **confiscated** by Europeans from Maoris, leaving much of the mountainous interior of the South Island unexplored until the gold miners flooded in the 1860s. During the 1860s and 1870s, the Maori fought a number of fierce wars with the European settlers.

In 1975, the Waitangi **Tribunal**, a New Zealand permanent commission of inquiry, was established under the *Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975*. It is charged with investigating and making recommendations on claims brought by Maori relating to actions or **omissions** of the Crown, in the period since 1840, that had **breached** the promises made in the *Treaty of Waitangi*. The inquiry process contributes to the resolution of Treaty claims and, in that way, to the **reconciliation** of outstanding issues between Maoris and Pakehas.

#### Waitangi Day

Every year on February 6, New Zealand celebrates the signing of the *Treaty of Waitangi* in 1840 which, a historical relic for many New Zealanders, is the basis of debate over New Zealand's past as well as its future. The Day was first officially commemorated in 1934. For some people, Waitangi Day is a holiday; for many, especially for the Maori, it is the occasion for reflecting on the Treaty. Since the 1970s, the style and mood of the **commemorations** on Waitangi Day have been influenced by the increasingly heated debate surrounding the place of the Treaty in modern New Zealand.

Waitangi Day has been recognized as New Zealand's public holiday since 1974, but the long-standing tensions associated with it are always likely to surface in one form or another. The date is an important marker in the country's history. Recognition of the *Treaty of Waitangi* as the nation's founding document continues to encourage leaders, communities and individuals to mark the day in new ways.

#### New Zealand as an Independent Country (1907 - )

The idea of an independent New Zealand appeared even before it became a separate British colony in 1841. On October 28, 1835, the *Declaration of Independence of New Zealand* was signed by the United Tribes of New Zealand, a loose **confederation** of Maori tribes. This document announces Maori independence and is believed to be **abrogated** five years later by the *Treaty of Waitangi* which **cedes** the Maori independence to the British Crown.

New Zealand became a self-governing colony in 1853, following the passage of the New Zealand Constitution Act 1852 by the British Parliament, which granted the colony's settlers the right to self-governance by setting up a central government with an elected House of Representatives and six provincial governments. Accordingly, the settlers established a responsible government with an executive

body supported by a majority in the elected assembly. New Zealand was therefore **to all intents and purposes** independent in domestic matters. But the British Parliament retained the control of "the natives' policy".

On September 26, 1907, the United Kingdom granted New Zealand (along with Newfoundland, which later became a part of Canada) "Dominion" status within the British Empire. New Zealand became known as "Dominion of New Zealand", which means that the colony of New Zealand ceased to exist. With the dominion status, New Zealand did not have any control over its foreign affairs or military. Rather, these issues remained the responsibility of Britain. Therefore, the shift from the colony to the dominion was a change of name only. It had no practical effect, and New Zealand was no more and no less independent from Britain than it had been before.

The first major step towards nationhood on the international stage came in 1919 when New Zealand was given a seat in the newly founded League of Nations. Then, in 1926, Britain's Dominion was declared as "equal in status" by the Balfour Declaration, which granted New Zealand control over its own foreign policy and military. However, the statute was not adopted in New Zealand until 1947, when the Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1947 was passed and allowed passing of the New Zealand Constitution Amendment (Request and Consent) Act 1947. The amendment granted the New Zealand Parliament full legislative powers and extra-territorial control of the New Zealand military forces, and legally separated the New Zealand Crown from the British Crown. Thus, the New Zealand Monarchy was legally speaking independent of the British Monarchy. The Governor-General ceased to be Britain's High Commissioner to New Zealand; instead, an independent officer was appointed. Actually, as early as September 3, 1939, New Zealand declared war on Germany, and the declaration of war is normally regarded as an indication of sovereignty.

In 1948, the New Zealand Parliament altered the New Zealand nationality law through the passage of *British Nationality and New Zealand Citizenship Act 1948*. From January 1, 1949, all New Zealanders became New Zealand citizens and remained British subjects under New Zealand nationality law. Prior to this act, migrants to New Zealand were classed as either "British" (mainly from the United Kingdom itself or other Commonwealth countries such as Australia, South Africa and India) or "Non-British".