

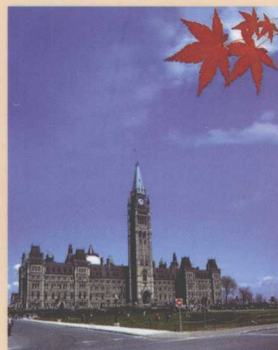
安徽省高等学校“十一五”省级规划教材

英语国家社会与文化

(下)

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

主编 / 冉志晗



中国科学技术大学出版社

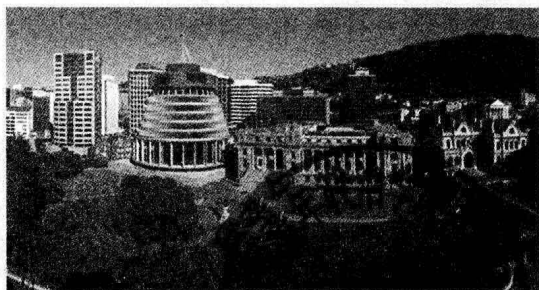
安徽省高等学校“十一五”省级规划教材

英语国家社会与文化

(下)

The Society and Culture of Major English-speaking Countries

主 编 / 冉志晗
副主编 / 夏蓓洁 余荣琦
参 编 / 王小琼 祁建新



中国科学技术大学出版社

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。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语国家社会与文化. 下/冉志晗主编. —合肥:中国科学技术大学出版社,2013. 2
ISBN 978-7-312-03184-7

I. 英… II. 冉… III. ①英语—阅读教学—高等学校—教材②世界—概况—英文
IV. H319. 4:K

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2013)第 020743 号

出版 中国科学技术大学出版社
安徽省合肥市金寨路 96 号,230026
网址:<http://press.ustc.edu.cn>
印刷 合肥现代印务有限公司
发行 中国科学技术大学出版社
经销 全国新华书店
开本 710 mm×960 mm 1/16
印张 25.75
字数 490 千
版次 2013 年 2 月第 1 版
印次 2013 年 2 月第 1 次印刷
定价 39.80 元

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

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@hfu.edu.cn; ranzhihan99@yahoo.com.cn。

编者

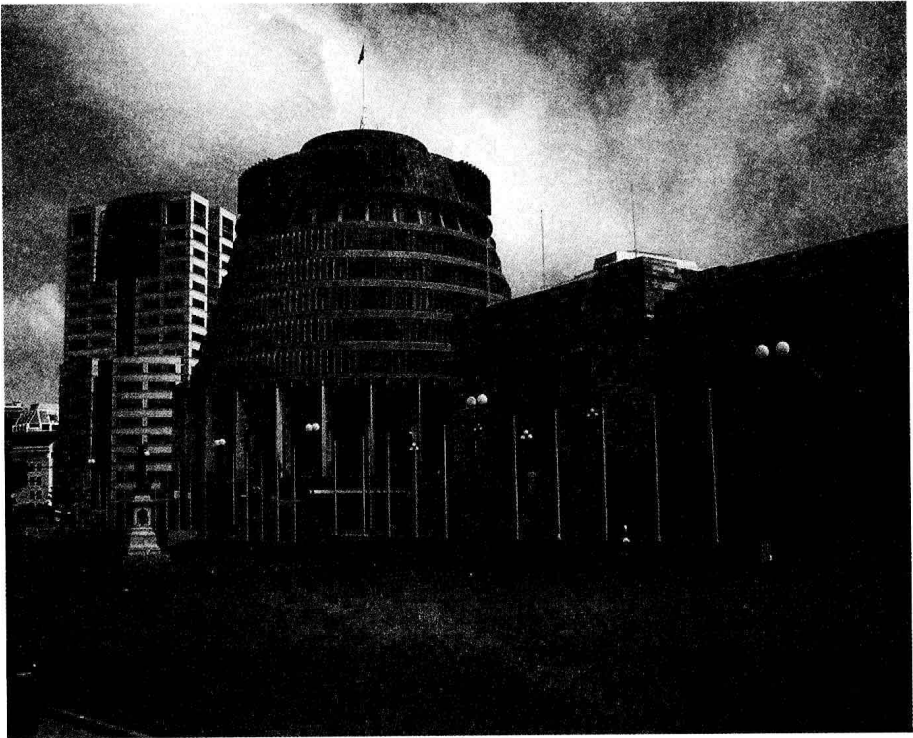
2012 年 4 月

Contents

目 录

Preface	i
Chapter 1 New Zealand	1
Unit 1 History of New Zealand	3
Unit 2 Land and People of New Zealand	29
Unit 3 Politics and Economy of New Zealand	56
Chapter 2 The United States of America	89
Unit 4 What is America?	91
Unit 5 Family Lives and Leisure Activities	112
Unit 6 Religion and Religious Heritage	131
Unit 7 Education in the United States	154
Unit 8 American Economy	175
Unit 9 American Mass Media	193
Unit 10 The US Government and Politics	214
Unit 11 The Post-War American Foreign Policies	244
Chapter 3 Canada	265
Unit 12 Land, People and History of Canada	267
Unit 13 The Government and Politics of Canada	294
Unit 14 The Canadian Economy	322
Unit 15 The Canadian Culture	341
Unit 16 The International Relations of Canada	366
Appendices	385
Appendix 1 Reference Keys to Comprehension Tasks	387
Appendix 2 Quick Facts of New Zealand	388
Appendix 3 Parties Currently in the New Zealand House of Representatives	389
Appendix 4 Symbols of New Zealand	391
Appendix 5 Timeline of the 20th - 21st Century American History	393
Appendix 6 Quick Facts of Canada	397
Appendix 7 Symbols of Canada	398
Appendix 8 Model Test of General Knowledge (TEM8)	399
References	402

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

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.

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

