

Britannica Student Encyclopedia

with Chinese Annotations

不列颠学生百科全书

中文注释版

W X Y Z

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 上海外语教育出版社
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS
www.sflep.com



图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

不列颠学生百科全书: 中文注释版/美国不列颠百科全书公司编; 上海外语教育出版社注释. —上海:
上海外语教育出版社, 2013
ISBN 978-7-5446-1852-6

I. ①不… II. ①美… ②上… III. ①百科全书—美国—青年读物 ②百科全书—美国—少年读物 IV. ①Z256.1-49

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2011) 第268591号

上海文化发展基金会图书出版专项基金资助项目

图字: 09-2008-577号

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International Standard Book Number: 978-7-5446-1852-6

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出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 张春明 潘 敏

印 刷: 上海中华印刷有限公司

开 本: 889×1194 1/16 印张 163 字数 3656千字

版 次: 2013年3月第1版 2013年3月第1次印刷

印 数: 5 000 册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-1852-6 / Z · 0040

定 价: 880.00 元 (全15卷)

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

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中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2011) 第 268591 号

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版 次: 2013 年 3 月第 1 版 2013 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 5 000 册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-1852-6 / Z · 0040

定 价: 880.00 元 (全 15 卷)

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换



The U.S. artist Andy Warhol is famous for his paintings of soup cans.

(See Warhol, Andy.)

The whippoorwill, a kind of bird, is named for its call — three whistled notes that sound like “whip-poor-will.”

(See Whippoorwill.)

Winds are named after the direction from which they come, not the direction toward which they blow.

(See Wind.)

There are three species, or types, of wolf: gray, red, and Ethiopian.

(See Wolf.)

The 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution gave women throughout the United States the right to vote.

(See Women’s Rights.)

1. 联合王国
2. 英格兰
3. 苏格兰
4. 北爱尔兰
5. 威尔士人, 威尔士语
6. 威尔士
7. 加的夫
8. 大不列颠岛
9. 与...接壤
10. 包围
11. 崎岖不平的
12. 坎布里安山脉
13. 延伸
14. 斯诺登山区
15. 布雷肯比肯斯山区
16. 悬崖峭壁
17. 海滩
18. 塞汶河
19. 怀河
20. 迪河
21. 气候
22. 追溯
23. 凯尔特
24. 信仰新教的
25. 服务业
26. 银行业
27. 旅游业
28. 制造业
29. 林业
30. 汽车的
31. 饲养
32. 家禽
33. 农作物
34. 大麦
35. 燕麦
36. 史前的
37. 古罗马人
38. 入侵
39. 公元
40. 布立吞人
41. 凯尔特人的
42. 王国
43. 威尔士人
44. 同胞
45. 国君

Wabanaki 瓦班纳基人

▶ see Abnaki.

Wales 威尔士

Wales is part of the United Kingdom¹, a country of western Europe. The other three parts of the United Kingdom are England², Scotland³, and Northern Ireland⁴. The people and the special language of Wales are called Welsh⁵. In the Welsh language, Wales is known as Cymru⁶. The capital of Wales is Cardiff⁷.

Geography 地理

Wales is in the southwestern part of the island of Great Britain⁸. It borders⁹ England on the east. On the other three sides it is surrounded¹⁰ by water. The land is rugged¹¹. The Cambrian Mountains¹² extend¹³ from north to south through Wales. The other major mountain areas are the Snowdonia¹⁴ in the north and the Brecon Beacons¹⁵ in the south. The coast has many cliffs¹⁶ and beaches¹⁷. The Severn¹⁸, Wye¹⁹, and Dee²⁰ are the longest rivers. The climate²¹ is cool and wet.

People 人民

The Welsh people can trace²² their roots back to the Celts²³. The Celts were people who lived in the area thousands of years ago. The Welsh language came from the language of the Celts. About one fifth of the people of Wales speak Welsh. English is the other main language. Schools have classes in both English and Welsh. Most of the Welsh people are Protestant²⁴.

Economy 经济

Most of the people of Wales work in services²⁵ such as government, education, banking²⁶, and tourism²⁷. Manufacturing²⁸, farming, and forestry²⁹ are also important to the economy. Factories make electrical, automotive³⁰, chemical, and metal products. Farmers raise³¹ sheep, cattle, and poultry³². Major crops³³ include barley³⁴, wheat, potatoes, and oats³⁵.

History 历史

The Celts lived in Wales in prehistoric³⁶ times. The Romans³⁷ invaded³⁸ in the 1st century AD³⁹. The Romans used the name Britons⁴⁰ for the Celts they found. Roman rule ended in about 400. Then a number of new Celtic⁴¹ kingdoms⁴² were formed. The English considered the Britons to be Welsh. The name Welsh comes from an Old English word meaning “foreigner”. But the people of Wales called themselves Cymry⁴³, which means “countrymen⁴⁴” in Welsh.

In the 800s and 900s Welsh princes⁴⁵ tried



Conwy Castle is one of many castles in Wales. King Edward I of England had it built in the 1280s.

Steve Vidler/SuperStock

to unite the kingdoms. They were not successful. In 1093 French invaders¹, called the Normans², brought all of southern Wales under their rule. In the 1100s and 1200s the kings of England made several attempts to conquer³ Wales. King Edward I⁴ was finally successful in 1277. In 1301 he gave his son the title⁵ prince of Wales⁶.

In 1401 the Welsh revolted⁷ against the English. For a few years Wales was independent⁸. By 1410, however, the English had regained⁹ control. In 1536 Wales was officially¹⁰ united with England. In 1801 Wales became part of the United Kingdom along with¹¹ England, Scotland, and Ireland. (Later most of Ireland split from the United Kingdom, but Northern Ireland remained.)

In the 1800s and 1900s the people of Wales worked for the right to govern¹² themselves. In 1997 the people voted to form a lawmaking body¹³ of their own. The body, called the National Assembly for Wales¹⁴, was formed in 1999. It took control of many things that the national Parliament¹⁵ in London had handled¹⁶ before.

► More to explore

Cardiff • Celt • England • Northern Ireland • Scotland • United Kingdom

Walkingstick 竹节虫

Walkingsticks are insects¹⁷ that look like the twigs¹⁸ of a plant¹⁹. They are also called stick insects²⁰. There are about 2,000



A walkingstick rests on a plant. The insect's color and shape makes it look like a twig.

Scott Camazine/Photo Researchers, Inc.

species²¹, or kinds, of walkingstick. They are most numerous²² in the tropics²³.

Walkingsticks are long and thin. They can be more than 12 inches (30 centimeters) long. Tropical²⁴ species are the largest. Walkingsticks have wings, but they do not fly. Instead they walk with a rocking²⁵ motion²⁶ that makes them look like a stick being blown in the wind.

Lizards²⁷ and birds eat walkingsticks. The insects try to blend in with²⁸ their surroundings²⁹ so they will not be noticed. Walkingsticks are green or brown, which makes them look like the plants on which they feed. Some species have sharp spines³⁰ or give off³¹ a bad smell to help keep

1. 入侵者
2. 诺曼人
3. 征服
4. 爱德华一世国王
5. 称号
6. 威尔士亲王
7. 造反
8. 独立的
9. 重新获得
10. 正式
11. 与...一起
12. 治理
13. 立法机构
14. 威尔士议会
15. 议会
16. 处理
17. 昆虫
18. 细枝
19. 植物
20. 竹节虫
21. 种
22. 为数众多的
23. 热带
24. 热带的
25. 摇摆的
26. 动作
27. 蜥蜴
28. 与...混为一体
29. 周围环境
30. 刺
31. 释放出

1. 触须
2. 雌性的
3. 撒
4. 孵出
5. 哺乳动物
6. 北极的
7. 与...有亲缘关系
8. 海豹
9. 区分
10. 獠牙
11. 海象
12. 粗壮的
13. 圆形的
14. 鳍足
15. 硬的
16. 须
17. 有皱纹的
18. 灰棕色
19. 层
20. 皮下脂肪
21. 称得重量
22. 岩石的
23. 后部的
24. 蹒跚行走
25. 蛤
26. 海底
27. (像用铲子似地)将...放入
28. 美洲原住民的
29. 新英格兰
30. 传统地
31. 马萨诸塞
32. 罗得岛

enemies away. If a walkingstick loses legs or antennas¹ to an enemy, it can grow new ones.

Female² walkingsticks scatter³ their eggs on the ground. The eggs of some walkingsticks look like seeds. This helps keep the eggs from being discovered. The eggs hatch⁴ within several months. A walkingstick usually lives for less than a year.

► More to explore

Insect • Protective Coloration

Walrus 海象

The walrus is a large mammal⁵ that lives in cold Arctic⁶ seas of Europe, Asia, and North America. It is closely related to⁷ the seals⁸. The walrus can be told apart from⁹ seals by the two large upper teeth, called tusks¹⁰, that stick down from its mouth. The scientific name of the walrus is *Odobenus rosmarus*¹¹.



Walrus often live in large groups.

Norbert Rosing — National Geographic/Getty Images

The walrus has a stocky¹² body and a rounded¹³ head. It has flippers¹⁴ instead of legs. Its mouth is covered with stiff¹⁵ whiskers¹⁶. The skin is wrinkled¹⁷ and grayish brown¹⁸. A thick layer¹⁹ of fat below the skin, called blubber²⁰, keeps the walrus warm. Walrus can be 12 feet (3.7 meters) long and weigh²¹ more than 2,600 pounds (1,200 kilograms).

The walrus has a tusk on each side of its mouth. The tusks can be 3 feet (1 meter) long. The walrus uses its tusks to fight. It also uses them to cut holes in ice and to pull itself out of water.

Walrus live in groups that can include more than 100 animals. They spend most of their time in the sea. They sometimes rest on ice or rocky²² islands. In the water a walrus uses its flippers to swim. On land it turns its rear²³ flippers forward under its body to waddle²⁴ around.

Walrus eat mostly clams²⁵. They dig clams from the seafloor²⁶ with their tusks. They shovel²⁷ food into the mouth with their whiskers.

► More to explore

Mammal • Seal

Wampanoag

万帕诺亚格人

The Wampanoag are a Native American²⁸ people of New England²⁹.

They traditionally³⁰ lived in villages in Massachusetts³¹, Rhode Island³², and on nearby islands.



An engraving shows a Wampanoag man dressed for battle.

North Wind Picture Archives

The Wampanoag built dome-shaped¹ houses called wigwams². Several families lived in each wigwam. The Wampanoag hunted and fished. They also grew corn³, beans⁴, and squash⁵.

The Wampanoag were the first Native Americans to deal with⁶ the English settlers⁷ known as the Pilgrims⁸. The Pilgrims established a colony⁹ at Plymouth¹⁰, Massachusetts, in 1620. Massasoit¹¹, the Wampanoag chief¹², made a peace treaty¹³ with the Pilgrims that lasted for 40 years. The Wampanoag taught the Pilgrims the skills they needed to survive¹⁴ in their new home.

Massasoit died in 1661. By that time the relationship between the Wampanoag and the settlers had become tense¹⁵. Some settlers were taking Wampanoag lands without payment. Massasoit's son Metacom¹⁶ — known to the Pilgrims as King Philip¹⁷ — became chief in 1662. He

got other tribes¹⁸ to help the Wampanoag fight the settlers in what became known as King Philip's War¹⁹. Metacom was killed, and the Wampanoag were defeated.

The Wampanoag survivors²⁰ fled their lands. Some traveled to the islands of Nantucket²¹ and Martha's Vineyard²². At the end of the 20th century there were about 2,000 Wampanoag, mostly on Martha's Vineyard.

► More to explore

King Philip's War • Massasoit

- Metacom • Native Americans
- Plymouth Colony

1. 圆顶形的
2. 棚屋
3. 玉米
4. 豆类
5. 南瓜属植物
6. 与...打交道
7. 殖民者
8. 清教徒前辈移民
9. 殖民地
10. 普利茅斯
11. 马萨索伊特
12. 首领
13. 和平条约
14. 活下来
15. 紧张的
16. 米塔科姆
17. 菲利普王
18. 部落
19. 菲利普王之战
20. 幸存者
21. 楠塔基特岛
22. 玛撒葡萄园岛
23. 美洲赤鹿
24. 马鹿, 赤鹿
25. 欧亚大陆
26. 驼鹿
27. 加拿大马鹿

Wapiti 马鹿

The wapiti is a North American deer that is often called American elk²³. Scientists sometimes consider wapiti to be of the same species, or type, as the red deer²⁴ of Eurasia²⁵. The wapiti is the second largest deer after the moose²⁶. Its scientific name is *Cervus canadensis*²⁷.



A male wapiti blends in with the dry grass of a meadow in Yellowstone National Park in the U.S. state of Wyoming.

age fotostock/SuperStock

1. 漫游
2. 林地
3. 草地
4. 雄性动物
5. 毛皮
6. 斑
7. 臀部
8. 粗浓的
9. 茸角
10. 使脱落
11. 多种
12. 有白点的
13. 仔
14. 部落
15. 纽约州
16. 康涅狄格州
17. 盖有树皮的
18. 棚屋
19. 长屋
20. 领土
21. 哈得孙
22. 荷兰人
23. 对...提出主权利要求
24. 荷兰
25. 金属
26. 罐
27. 疾病
28. 天花
29. 麻疹
30. 南蒂科克人
31. 合并
32. 特拉华人
33. 伦尼-莱纳佩人
34. 马希坎人
35. 武器
36. 解决分歧
37. 国内的

At one time wapiti roamed¹ over most of North America. They are now only in the northwestern United States and southwestern Canada. Wapiti like open woodlands² and mountain meadows³.

Wapiti weigh about 650 to 1,100 pounds (295 to 500 kilograms). Males⁴ may stand taller than 5 feet (1.5 meter) at the shoulder. Wapiti have brown fur⁵ with a yellowish white patch⁶ on the rump⁷. The shoulders and neck are covered with long, shaggy⁸, dark brown hair. Males have large antlers⁹ that are shed¹⁰ and regrown each year.

Wapiti eat a variety of¹¹ grasses and plants. They generally look for food in the early morning and late evening. In the winter they stay in large groups, but in the summer they break up into smaller ones. In early summer the females give birth to one white-spotted¹² calf¹³.

► More to explore

Deer • Moose

in 1524. In 1609 an English explorer named Henry Hudson²¹ arrived. He was working for the Dutch²². Hudson claimed²³ the tribe's land for the Netherlands²⁴.

The Wappinger gladly traded animal furs to the Dutch for European goods such as metal²⁵ pots²⁶ and tools. But the Wappinger also caught diseases²⁷ such as smallpox²⁸ and measles²⁹ from the Dutch. Many Wappinger died of disease.

In the early 1640s the Wappinger and other nearby Indians went to war against the Dutch. They were trying to protect their land from Dutch settlers. The Indians lost the war in 1645.

Most of the surviving Wappinger joined the Nanticoke³⁰ tribe in the middle of the 1700s. These Wappinger and Nanticoke later merged³¹ with other tribes, including the Delaware³² (Lenni Lenape³³) and the Mohican³⁴. By the 1800s the Wappinger were no longer a separate people.

► More to explore

Delaware • Mohican • Native Americans

Wappinger 瓦平格尔人

The Wappinger were a group of seven Native American tribes¹⁴. They lived in what are now New York State¹⁵ and Connecticut¹⁶.

The Wappinger lived in bark-covered¹⁷ homes called wigwams¹⁸. They also lived in longhouses¹⁹. Longhouses were large enough for several related families. They grew corn and other crops. They also hunted and fished.

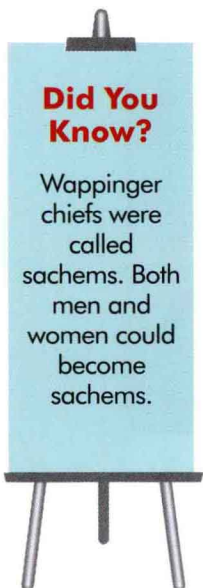
Italian explorers visited Wappinger territory²⁰

War 战争

When countries or other large groups of people use weapons³⁵ to fight each other, the fight is called a war. Throughout history groups of people have used war as a way of settling differences³⁶.

Types of War 战争的种类

There are two main kinds of war: international and intranational³⁷.



International wars are fought between countries or groups of countries. The Iran-Iraq War¹ (1980 – 90) was an international war between two countries, Iran² and Iraq³. World War I⁴ (1914 – 18) and World War II⁵ (1939 – 45) were international wars fought between groups of countries.

Intranational wars are fought between groups within a country. Intranational wars are also known as civil wars⁶, rebellions⁷, or revolutions⁸. Civil wars are wars between two groups of citizens⁹ of the same country. The American Civil War¹⁰ (1861 – 65) started when the Southern states seceded¹¹, or separated, from the United States. The Northern states fought to keep this from happening. A rebellion is when citizens rise up against¹² their government and demand change. It may or may not be successful. Revolutions are like rebellions, but in a revolution a group succeeds in overthrowing¹³ the existing¹⁴ government.

That group usually establishes a new government.

Causes of War 战争的起因

Countries and other groups of people go to war with one another for a number of reasons. A country may feel that it does not have enough land or resources¹⁵. It then may try to take these things from a neighboring country¹⁶ by force¹⁷. Sometimes groups fight wars simply because one group wants to show it is more powerful than another. Civil wars can start when a group within a country wants more power or money. A group also may fight to gain religious¹⁸ freedom.

History 历史

Early Wars 早期战争

In the earliest wars people fought with simple weapons — for example, wooden clubs¹⁹, rocks, spears²⁰, and bows²¹ and arrows²². After people learned how to use metals, they fought with swords²³ and other

1. 两伊战争
2. 伊朗
3. 伊拉克
4. 第一次世界大战
5. 第二次世界大战
6. 内战
7. 叛乱
8. 革命
9. 公民
10. 美国南北战争
11. 退出
12. 奋起反抗
13. 推翻
14. 现存的
15. 资源
16. 邻国
17. 用武力
18. 宗教的
19. 木棍
20. 长矛
21. 弓
22. 箭
23. 剑



Warriors in ancient times fought on foot, on horseback, on war elephants, and on wheeled vehicles. They fought with bows and arrows, spears, and other weapons. They protected their bodies with shields and armor.

1. 大车
2. 双轮战车
3. 火药
4. 炸
5. 城堡
6. 投射物
7. 管子
8. 火炮
9. 加农炮
10. 步枪
11. 手枪
12. 工业革命
13. 可获得的
14. 准确的
15. 机关枪
16. 发明
17. 蒸汽机
18. 军舰
19. 电报
20. 通信
21. 给养
22. 具破坏性的
23. 飞机
24. 潜艇
25. 化学武器
26. 释放
27. 毒气
28. 原子弹
29. 核武器
30. 联合国
31. 一套
32. 日内瓦公约

sharp weapons. They also made better bows and arrows.

For many centuries people fought on foot. About 4,000 years ago armies began to use horses to pull carts¹ called chariots². Armed fighters later began to ride horses into battle.

European fighters first used gunpowder³ in the 1300s. They used it to blast⁴ castle⁵ walls and to shoot arrowlike missiles⁶ from tubes⁷. Europeans invented the big guns called artillery⁸, including cannons⁹, during this time. In the mid-1400s European inventors made the first rifles¹⁰ and handguns¹¹. For the first time soldiers on foot could carry guns.

Modern War 现代战争

A huge change in war happened in the 1800s, during the Industrial Revolution¹². (The Industrial Revolution was a time when people invented new ways to make

goods quickly and cheaply.) Large numbers of guns became available¹³ for armies. Guns also became more powerful and accurate¹⁴. The first machine guns¹⁵ appeared in the late 1800s.

Other inventions¹⁶ allowed people to fight much larger wars. Steam engines¹⁷ allowed warships¹⁸ to move around without depending on wind. Telegraphs¹⁹ allowed fast communication²⁰ between troops. Railroads moved troops and supplies²¹ farther and faster. All these new developments made war much more destructive²².

The next major advance in war came with the use of airplanes²³ during World War I. Pilots could now drop bombs from the air. Armies also used tanks, submarines²⁴, and chemical weapons²⁵ (weapons that released²⁶ poisonous gas²⁷) during this war.

During World War II tanks and many other kinds of weapons improved. But the biggest change of all was the development of the atomic bomb²⁸, the first nuclear weapon²⁹. The United States dropped two atomic bombs on Japanese cities during World War II. These bombs killed more than 100,000 people instantly.

After World War II a group of countries formed the United Nations³⁰. This organization tries to keep countries from going to war. Many countries also agreed to some new rules of war. These rules are included in a set of ³¹ agreements called the Geneva Conventions³². One of the rules is that warring countries should try not to



Shallow water does not stop a modern tank. A tank is an armored vehicle that runs on crawler tracks and carries a powerful gun. The first tanks were used in World War I (1914 – 18).

China Newsphoto/Corbis

harm civilians¹ (people not in the military).

► More to explore

Bomb • United Nations • World War I
• World War II

Warhol, Andy 沃霍尔

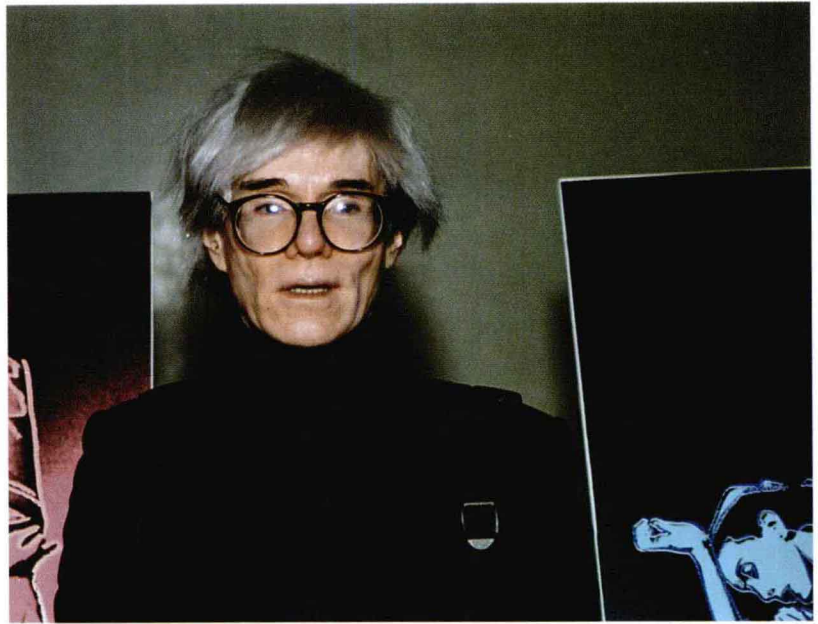
Andy Warhol was a U.S. artist² famous for his paintings of Campbell Soup cans³ and portraits⁴ of celebrities⁵. Warhol himself became a celebrity, in part because of his unusual⁶ personality⁷ and sense of style.

Andrew Warhola, as he was originally⁸ named, was born in Pennsylvania⁹ in about 1928. He studied art at the Carnegie Institute of Technology¹⁰. After graduating in 1949, he moved to New York City. There he drew illustrations¹¹ for advertisements¹². But he wanted to be an artist whose works were shown in art galleries¹³.

In 1962 Warhol showed some of his paintings at a gallery. He had painted 32 pictures of different flavors¹⁴ of Campbell's soup. The soup cans were all painted in the same flat¹⁵ style.

Warhol's paintings were a new kind of art. Warhol took familiar¹⁶ objects¹⁷ and made them into art. Warhol and other artists were called pop artists¹⁸ because they took images¹⁹ from popular culture²⁰, or everyday life.

By 1963 Warhol had begun to make pictures from photographs. He started creating portraits of such stars as Marilyn Monroe²¹ and Elvis Presley²². He made



Andy Warhol created paintings of everyday objects and celebrities.

AP

numerous portraits of the same person using different bright colors for each picture.

Warhol called the place where he created his art the Factory. Unlike other artists, he did not treat²³ his works as unique²⁴. Instead he mass-produced²⁵ his art, similar to the way factories make products. The Factory became a place for unusual and famous people to meet. Warhol worked with some of these people to create films. The films were known for not having plots²⁶ and for being very long.

In 1968 one of Warhol's followers²⁷ shot and nearly killed him. After recovering, Warhol continued to make art. He died in New York City on February 22, 1987.

► More to explore

Advertising • Arts • Painting

1. 平民
2. 艺术家
3. 坎贝尔的浓汤罐头
4. 画像
5. 名人
6. 不寻常的
7. 个性
8. 原来
9. 宾夕法尼亚州
10. 卡内基理工学院
11. 插图
12. 广告
13. 艺术陈列馆
14. 风味
15. 平面的
16. 熟悉的
17. 物品
18. 通俗艺术家
19. 形象
20. 通俗文化
21. 梦露
22. 普雷斯利
23. 对待
24. 独特的
25. 大量生产
26. 情节
27. 追随者

1. 英国
2. 独立
3. 美国革命
4. 港口
5. 水手
6. 新定居地区
7. 指责
8. 克莱
9. 肯塔基州
10. 国会
11. “鹰派”
12. 麦迪逊
13. 签署
14. 宣战
15. 加拿大
16. 底特律
17. 密歇根州
18. 美国军舰“宪法”号
19. “老铁甲舰”
20. 大西洋
21. 指挥
22. 佩里
23. 伊利湖
24. 夺回
25. 哈里森
26. 追赶
27. 泰晤士河战役
28. 特库姆塞
29. 切萨皮克湾
30. 华盛顿哥伦比亚特区
31. 巴尔的摩
32. 马里兰州
33. 基
34. 《星条旗之歌》
35. 杰克逊
36. 新奥尔良
37. 路易斯安那州
38. 和平条约
39. 根特
40. 比利时

War of 1812

1812年战争

The War of 1812 was the second war between the United States and Great Britain¹. The United States won its independence² in the first war — the American Revolution³. Neither country won anything important in the War of 1812.

Background 背景

In the early 1800s Great Britain was fighting a war against France. The United States did not take part in this war, but Britain tried to keep U.S. ships from stopping at French ports⁴. The British also took sailors⁵ away from U.S. ships and forced them to join the British Navy. These actions angered many people in the United States.

People who lived in newly settled areas⁶ of the United States were also angry with Britain. They accused⁷ the British of getting Native Americans to attack settlers.

Henry Clay⁸ of Kentucky⁹ led a group in Congress¹⁰ called “war hawks”¹¹. The war hawks got President James Madison¹² to sign¹³ a declaration of war¹⁴ against Britain on June 18, 1812.

Early Battles 初期战役

The United States was not ready for war. The Army first tried to take Canada¹⁵, which belonged to Britain. The attacks failed. Britain struck back by taking Detroit¹⁶, Michigan¹⁷. The U.S. Navy

was more successful at first. The USS Constitution¹⁸ (“Old Ironsides”¹⁹) won several battles in the Atlantic²⁰.

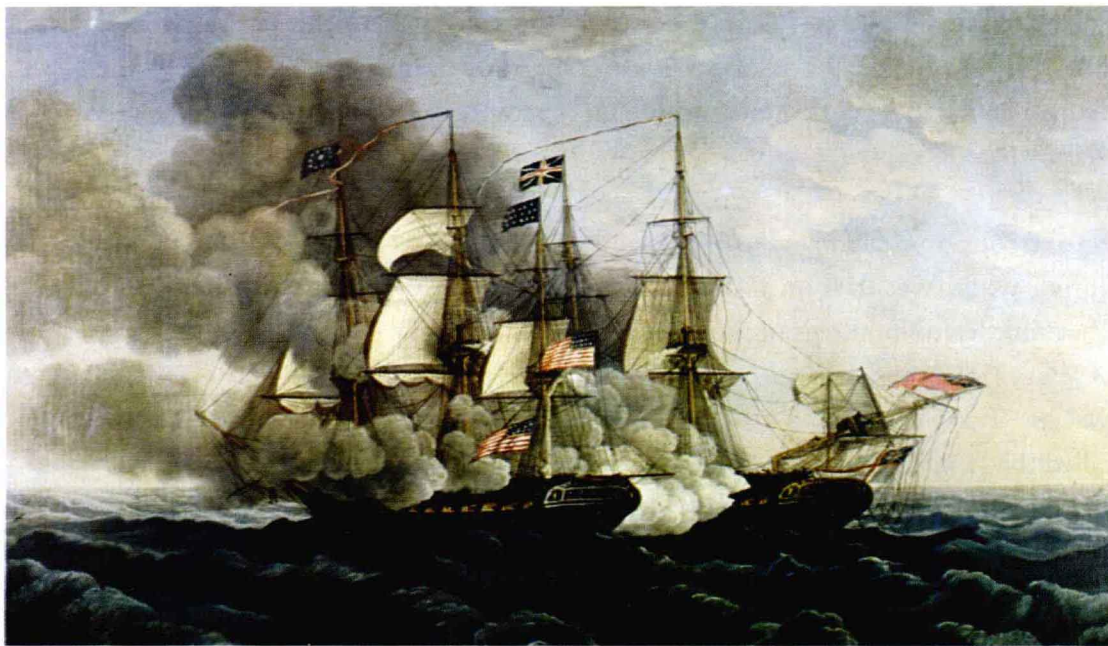
U.S. forces won two notable victories in 1813. On September 10 ships commanded²¹ by Oliver Hazard Perry²² defeated British ships on Lake Erie²³. He then helped recapture²⁴ Detroit. In October, Perry’s ships and troops commanded by William Henry Harrison²⁵ chased²⁶ the British into Canada. There the U.S. forces defeated the British in the battle of the Thames²⁷. The Native American leader Tecumseh²⁸ died while helping the British. After this battle, most of the Native Americans stopped fighting.

Later Battles 后期战役

These victories did not stop the British, however. In August 1814 British troops sailed up Chesapeake Bay²⁹ and entered Washington, D.C.³⁰ They burned the White House and other government buildings. They then tried to capture Baltimore³¹, Maryland³², but failed. Francis Scott Key³³ wrote the words to “The Star-Spangled Banner”³⁴ after this battle.

On January 8, 1815, British soldiers attacked troops led by Andrew Jackson³⁵ at New Orleans³⁶, Louisiana³⁷. Jackson’s forces defeated the British. Both sides fought this battle without knowing that their countries had signed a peace treaty³⁸ in Ghent³⁹, Belgium⁴⁰, on December 24, 1814.

The war was over, but there was no clear



1. 边界
2. 国家认同感
3. 波兰
4. 维斯图拉河
5. 贸易
6. 银行业
7. 电子产品
8. 加工食品
9. 村落
10. 瑞典
11. 俄罗斯

A painting shows the USS *Constitution* and a British warship fighting a sea battle during the War of 1812. Smoke from the guns fills the air between the ships.

The Granger Collection, New York

winner. The boundaries¹ returned to where they were before the war. Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison were considered heroes because of the battles that they won. Both were later elected president of the United States. Another result of the war was that the United States became more independent from Europe. The country developed more of a sense of national identity².

► More to explore

Harrison, William Henry • Jackson, Andrew • Key, Francis Scott • Madison, James • Tecumseh • United Kingdom • United States • White House

Warsaw 华沙

Warsaw is the capital of Poland³, a country in eastern Europe. It is Poland's largest city

and center of culture. Warsaw lies on a flat plain. The Vistula River⁴ cuts through the city.

Many people in Warsaw work in service industries such as trade⁵, insurance, education, and tourism. The city is Poland's center of banking⁶. Factories in Warsaw make electronics⁷, cars, processed foods⁸, and other products.

Warsaw was once a small trading settlement⁹. The town grew after a castle was built there in the late 1200s. It became the capital of Poland in 1596.

Warsaw survived great destruction several times. Sweden¹⁰ attacked the city in the 1650s. Russia¹¹ invaded Warsaw in the 1790s.

1. 纳粹的
2. 德国
3. 谋杀
4. 犹太人
5. 波兰人
6. 大屠杀
7. 犹太人区
8. 暴动
9. 在数量上超过
10. 重建

Poland fell under foreign rule in the late 1700s. In 1918, after World War I, it became an independent country again. Warsaw was its capital.

Nazi¹ troops from Germany² ruled Poland during World War II, from 1939 to 1945. They murdered³ hundreds of thousands of Jews⁴, Poles⁵, and other people from Warsaw. This was part of a mass killing called the Holocaust⁶.

The Nazis forced Warsaw's Jews to live in terrible conditions in an area called a ghetto⁷. In 1943 the Jews fought an

uprising⁸ against the Nazis. The Jews were greatly outnumbered⁹, however. The Nazis recaptured the ghetto and destroyed it.

The people of Warsaw fought the Nazis again in 1944, but they lost. The Nazis then destroyed most of the city.

After the war Warsaw was rebuilt¹⁰. By the end of the 20th century the city's population was larger than it had been before the war.

► More to explore

Holocaust • Nazi Party • Poland



Most of the buildings in the older section of Warsaw, Poland, were rebuilt after World War II. The builders made them look just like the old buildings that were destroyed in the war.

age fotostock/SuperStock