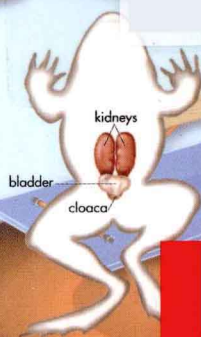


# Britannica Student Encyclopedia

with Chinese Annotations

## 不列颠学生百科全书

中文注释版



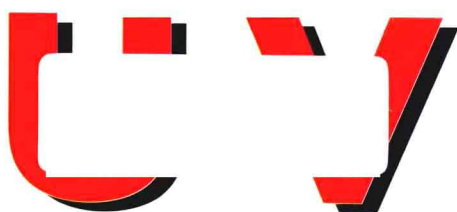
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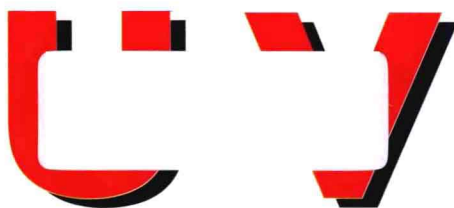
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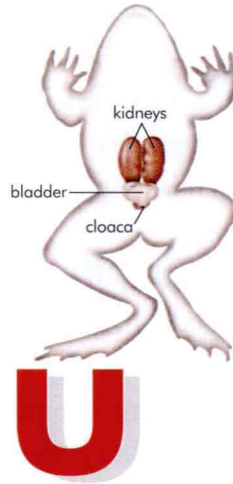
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# U



**The average year-round temperature of Ulaanbaatar, the capital of Mongolia, is only 27°F (−3°C).**

(See Ulaanbaatar.)

**The Underground Railroad was a secret organization that helped escaped slaves from the Southern United States reach places of safety in the North or in Canada.**

(See Underground Railroad.)

**The main goal of the United Nations, an organization of almost all the world's countries, is world peace.**

(See United Nations.)

**The Milky Way galaxy contains more than 100 billion stars.**

(See Universe.)

**The urine of birds and reptiles is white and thick. The urine of land insects is solid.**

(See Urinary System.)





1. 布干达
2. 坎帕拉
3. 南苏丹
4. 肯尼亚
5. 坦桑尼亚
6. 卢旺达
7. 刚果民主共和国
8. 维多利亚湖
9. 淡水的
10. 苏必利尔湖
11. 高原
12. 沟
13. 西裂谷
14. 维多利亚尼罗河
15. 艾伯特尼罗河
16. 稀疏的
17. 热带的
18. 簇
19. 河马
20. 鳄鱼
21. 黑猩猩
22. 豹
23. 犀牛
24. 斑马
25. 大猩猩
26. 班图语
27. 干达族人
28. 阿拉伯人
29. 卢干达语
30. 斯瓦希里语
31. 伊斯兰教
32. 乡村的

# Uganda 乌干达

Uganda is a country in East Africa. It takes its name from Buganda<sup>1</sup>, which was a powerful African kingdom in the 1800s. Uganda's capital is Kampala<sup>2</sup>.

## Geography 地理

Uganda shares borders with South Sudan<sup>3</sup>, Kenya<sup>4</sup>, Tanzania<sup>5</sup>, Rwanda<sup>6</sup>, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo<sup>7</sup>. Lake Victoria<sup>8</sup> lies to the southeast. It is the world's second largest freshwater<sup>9</sup> lake, after Lake Superior<sup>10</sup> in North America.

Most of Uganda is on a plateau<sup>11</sup>, or raised flat area. A huge natural ditch<sup>12</sup> called the Western Rift Valley<sup>13</sup> runs along the country's western border. Mountains rise in the west, north, and east. Uganda's rivers include the Victoria Nile<sup>14</sup> and the Albert Nile<sup>15</sup>. Uganda has a warm climate with rainy and dry seasons.

## Plants and Animals 动植物

Scattered<sup>16</sup> tropical<sup>17</sup> rain forests grow in southern Uganda. In the north tall grasses and clumps<sup>18</sup> of trees cover the land.

Hippopotamuses<sup>19</sup> and crocodiles<sup>20</sup> live in most of Uganda's lakes. The country's wildlife also includes chimpanzees<sup>21</sup>, elephants, lions, leopards<sup>22</sup>, rhinoceroses<sup>23</sup>, giraffes, and zebras<sup>24</sup>. Rare mountain gorillas<sup>25</sup> live in a national park in the southwest.

## People 人民

Dozens of different African peoples live in Uganda. Those who speak Bantu languages<sup>26</sup>



Mgahinga Gorilla National Park in southwestern Uganda is home to rare mountain gorillas.

Ingo Amdt/Nature Picture Library

make up the largest part of the population. The Ganda<sup>27</sup> people form the largest single group. Small numbers of Asians, Europeans, and Arabs<sup>28</sup> also live in Uganda.

Uganda's peoples speak more than 30 languages. English, Ganda (or Luganda<sup>29</sup>), and Swahili<sup>30</sup> are the most common languages. About two thirds of the people are Christians. Many other Ugandans practice Islam<sup>31</sup> or traditional African religions. Most people live in rural<sup>32</sup> areas.

## Economy 经济

Most of Uganda's people are farmers. The main crops include coffee, tea, cotton, and tobacco. People grow sweet potatoes, corn,



peanuts<sup>1</sup>, and beans for food. Farmers also raise cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, chickens, ducks, and turkeys. Fishing is another important source<sup>2</sup> of food.

Industry is a small part of Uganda's economy. Many industries process farm products, including coffee, tea, tobacco, sugar, and cooking oils. Uganda also produces beer, soft drinks, cement<sup>3</sup>, metal products, shoes, soap, and fabrics<sup>4</sup>. The country's mines provide copper<sup>5</sup>, cobalt<sup>6</sup>, gold, and other minerals.

## History 历史

Small groups of farmers and herders<sup>7</sup>



Several houses stand on a hillside in a mountainous area of Uganda. Most of the country's people have homes in rural areas.

S. Trevor/Bruce Coleman Inc.

moved into the Uganda region<sup>8</sup> hundreds of years ago. West of Lake Victoria, the Bunyoro kingdom<sup>9</sup> gained power at the end of the 1400s. By the 1800s, however, the Buganda kingdom had become the largest power in the region.

Arab<sup>10</sup> traders reached the area in the 1840s. The first European explorers<sup>11</sup> came to Buganda in 1862. Missionaries<sup>12</sup> soon followed and began to teach Christianity<sup>13</sup>. Great Britain took over Buganda in the 1890s.

In 1962 the region gained independence as the Republic of Uganda. In 1971 a military officer named Idi Amin<sup>14</sup> seized control of the government. He ruled the country as a dictator<sup>15</sup>, or a leader with unlimited<sup>16</sup> power. The military government killed as many as 300,000 Ugandans during Amin's rule.

In 1979 Amin was forced to leave the country after making an unsuccessful attack on Tanzania. Uganda elected a president in 1980, but the military took control again in 1985. In 1986 a rebel<sup>17</sup> leader named Yoweri Museveni<sup>18</sup> became president. Other rebels tried to bring down his government, but he remained in power into the 21st century.

## ► More to explore

Kampala

1. 花生
2. 米源
3. 水泥
4. 织物
5. 铜
6. 钴
7. 牧民
8. 地区
9. 布尼奥罗王国
10. 阿拉伯的
11. 探险者
12. 传教士
13. 基督教
14. 阿明
15. 独裁者
16. 无限的
17. 叛乱分子
18. 穆塞韦尼

### Facts About UGANDA

**Population**  
(2005 estimate)  
27,269,000

**Area**  
93,065 sq mi  
(241,038 sq km)

**Capital**  
Kampala

**Form of government**  
Republic

**Major cities**  
Kampala, Gulu,  
Lira, Jinja, Mbale





# Ukraine 乌克兰

Ukraine is the second largest country in Europe, after Russia. Ukraine's capital is Kiev<sup>1</sup>.

## Geography 地理

Ukraine shares borders with Moldova<sup>2</sup>, Romania<sup>3</sup>, Hungary<sup>4</sup>, Slovakia<sup>5</sup>, Poland<sup>6</sup>, Belarus<sup>7</sup>, and Russia. The Black Sea<sup>8</sup> and the Sea of Azov<sup>9</sup> lie to the south.

Almost all of Ukraine is flat. The grassland<sup>10</sup> that covers the central and southern parts of the country is called the steppe<sup>11</sup>. In northern Ukraine are the Pripet Marshes<sup>12</sup>, the largest swamp<sup>13</sup> in Europe. The Carpathian Mountains<sup>14</sup> rise in the west. The Crimean Mountains<sup>15</sup> cross the Crimean Peninsula<sup>16</sup>, a piece of land that extends<sup>17</sup> south into the Black Sea. Ukraine's longest river is the Dnieper<sup>18</sup>.

Most of Ukraine has warm summers and cold winters. It rains mainly in June and July.

## Plants and Animals 动植物

Most of Ukraine's forests are in the mountains in the west. Some trees grow among the swamplands and in central Ukraine. The southern grassland has few trees. The country's animals include deer, wolves, bears, foxes, wildcats<sup>19</sup>, beavers<sup>20</sup>, weasels<sup>21</sup>, and badgers<sup>22</sup>.

## People 人民

Most of Ukraine's people are ethnic<sup>23</sup> Ukrainians, but Russians form an important minority group. There are also small groups of Moldovans, Tatars<sup>24</sup>, and Belarusians. Ukrainian is the main language. Most people live in cities or towns.

About half the people of Ukraine follow some form of Eastern Orthodox Christianity<sup>25</sup>. Others are Ukrainian Catholics, Roman Catholics, Protestants<sup>26</sup>, or Muslims<sup>27</sup>. About one Ukrainian in six does not follow any religion.

## Economy 经济

Manufacturing<sup>28</sup> and mining are both important to Ukraine's economy. Factories produce iron and steel, locomotives<sup>29</sup>, tractors, chemicals, and other goods. Mines provide manganese<sup>30</sup>, coal, iron ore<sup>31</sup>, salt, sulfur<sup>32</sup>, and other minerals. Ukraine also has reserves of natural gas and oil.

Farming is important to the economy, too. The main crops are potatoes, sugar

1. 基辅
2. 摩尔多瓦
3. 罗马尼亚
4. 匈牙利
5. 斯洛伐克
6. 波兰
7. 白俄罗斯
8. 黑海
9. 亚速海
10. 草原
11. 干草原
12. 普里佩特沼泽
13. (木本)沼泽
14. 喀尔巴阡山脉
15. 克里米亚山脉
16. 克里米亚半岛
17. 延伸
18. 第聂伯河
19. 野猫
20. 河狸
21. 鼬
22. 獾
23. 种族的
24. 鞑靼人
25. 东正教
26. 新教徒
27. 穆斯林
28. 制造业
29. 机车
30. 锰
31. 铁矿
32. 硫



Cliffs on the Crimean Peninsula overlook the Black Sea. The peninsula is the most southern part of Ukraine.

age fotostock/SuperStock



beets<sup>1</sup>, wheat, barley<sup>2</sup>, corn, rye<sup>3</sup>, and oats<sup>4</sup>. Farmers also raise cattle, pigs, sheep, and goats.

## History 历史

Tribes<sup>5</sup> of people called Slavs<sup>6</sup> arrived in what is now Ukraine during the 400s and 500s. Viking<sup>7</sup> invaders<sup>8</sup> called Varangians<sup>9</sup> later mixed with the Slavs. They set up a state that became the powerful kingdom of Kievan Rus<sup>10</sup>. Kievan Rus lost power when Mongols<sup>11</sup> invaded in the 1200s.

## Poles and Cossacks 波兰人与哥萨克轻骑兵

In the 1300s Lithuania<sup>12</sup> took control of most of Ukraine. Poland ruled most of Ukraine after 1569. The Poles made many Ukrainians into serfs<sup>13</sup>, or farmers who had to work on land that they did not own.

Some serfs escaped and joined a military force called the Cossacks. In 1648 the Cossacks led a fight against Polish rule. The Cossacks asked Russia to help them defeat the Poles. The Cossacks won independence from Poland, but their new state soon became part of the Russian Empire<sup>14</sup>.

## Soviet Control 苏联的控制

In the 1700s Russia slowly gained control over almost all of Ukraine. By 1922 Ukraine had become part of the newly formed Soviet Union<sup>15</sup>. The Soviets took over Ukraine's farms. During the 1930s about 5 to 7 million Ukrainians died from



Folk dancers in traditional dress perform on a street in Ukraine.

David Cumming — Eye Ubiquitous/Corbis

starvation.

During World War II Germany<sup>16</sup> invaded Ukraine. German forces made millions of Ukrainians into slaves<sup>17</sup> and murdered about 600,000 Ukrainian Jews<sup>18</sup>. The Soviets drove the Germans out of Ukraine in 1944.

## Independence 独立

In 1991 the Soviet Union broke apart, and Ukraine declared its independence. The new country had a sometimes difficult relationship with Russia, the largest republic of the old Soviet Union. Within Ukraine, people were divided for many years over who should lead the country.

## ► More to explore

Crimea • Kiev • Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

1. 甜菜
2. 大麦
3. 黑麦
4. 燕麦
5. 部落
6. 斯拉夫人
7. 北欧海盗
8. 入侵者
9. 瓦兰吉亚人
10. 基辅罗斯
11. 蒙古人
12. 立陶宛
13. 农奴
14. 俄罗斯帝国
15. 苏联
16. 德国
17. 奴隶
18. 犹太人

## Facts About UKRAINE

**Population**  
(2005 estimate)  
47,075,000

**Area**  
233,062 sq mi  
(603,628 sq km)

**Capital**  
Kiev

**Form of government**  
Republic

**Major cities**  
Kiev, Kharkiv,  
Dnipropetrovsk,  
Odessa, Donetsk



1. 蒙古
2. 土拉河
3. 织物
4. 奢侈的
5. 开司米
6. 佛教徒
7. 大库伦甘丹寺
8. 爱尔兰
9. 联合王国
10. 凯尔特人
11. 天主教的
12. 武力反抗
13. 新教徒的
14. 苏格兰

## Ulaanbaatar 乌兰巴托

Ulaanbaatar is the capital of Mongolia<sup>1</sup>, a country in central Asia. It is the largest city in Mongolia by far. It lies on the Tuul River<sup>2</sup>. Ulaanbaatar is one of the world's coldest capitals. Its average year-round temperature is only 27°F (−3°C).

Ulaanbaatar is one of Mongolia's industrial centers. Factories in the city make food products, fabrics<sup>3</sup>, carpets, leather goods, and a luxury<sup>4</sup> fiber called cashmere<sup>5</sup>. Many people in Ulaanbaatar work for the government or in trade or other service industries.

Buddhists<sup>6</sup> built a religious center called the Da Khure monastery<sup>7</sup> in what is now Ulaanbaatar in 1639. Over time a city grew around the monastery. It became a trade center on a route between China and Russia.



Elderly people gather outside a Buddhist religious center in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.

Alain le Garsmeur/Corbis

China controlled Mongolia for hundreds of years. In 1911 Mongolia became an independent country. Ulaanbaatar was made its capital in 1924. The city grew rapidly during the 1900s.

► **More to explore**  
Mongolia

## Ulster 乌尔斯特

Ulster was an ancient kingdom of Ireland<sup>8</sup>. It covered the northern part of the island of Ireland. The name Ulster is now commonly used for Northern Ireland, a part of the United Kingdom<sup>9</sup>.

Ulster was one of five Irish kingdoms created about 2,000 years ago by people called the Celts<sup>10</sup>. In its early history, it was the most powerful of the kingdoms. It was ruled by Roman Catholic<sup>11</sup> kings.

England took control of Ireland in the 1100s. In the late 1500s Ulster rebelled<sup>12</sup> against England, but it was defeated. The English king then sent Protestant<sup>13</sup> settlers from Scotland<sup>14</sup> and England to Ulster. Ulster changed from Catholic to mostly Protestant. The religious differences led to fighting.

In the early 1900s southern Ireland moved toward independence from Great Britain. The Protestants of Ulster wanted to remain part of Britain. In 1920 Britain divided the island. Six of Ulster's nine counties remained under British rule. They became Northern Ireland. The other

three counties joined the new country of Ireland.

### ► More to explore

Celt • Ireland • Northern Ireland

## Underground Railroad 地下交通网

The Underground Railroad was not an actual railway. Instead, it was a secret organization that existed in the United States before the Civil War<sup>1</sup>. The people of the Underground Railroad helped escaped slaves<sup>2</sup> from the South to reach places of safety in the North or in Canada<sup>3</sup>.

The Underground Railroad used railway terms<sup>4</sup> as code words<sup>5</sup>. The routes to freedom were called “lines.” The hiding places on the lines were called “stations.” The people who moved or hid the slaves were called “conductors.” The slaves themselves were sometimes called “freight”<sup>6</sup>.

The Underground Railroad had to be secret because it was against the law. Laws called the Fugitive Slave Acts<sup>7</sup> protected slaveholders’ rights<sup>8</sup> even in states that did not allow slavery<sup>9</sup>. The people who ran the Underground Railroad were abolitionists<sup>10</sup> — they wanted to abolish, or end, slavery in all states.

Many Underground Railroad conductors were followers<sup>11</sup> of the Quaker<sup>12</sup> religion. The Quaker leader Thomas Garrett<sup>13</sup> is



A painting shows how the Underground Railroad in the United States moved enslaved Africans to freedom in the dark of night.

North Wind Picture Archives

believed to have helped about 2,700 slaves escape. Other conductors were Northern blacks. Harriet Tubman<sup>14</sup>, a former slave, led hundreds of slaves to freedom.

The heaviest activities of the Underground Railroad were in Pennsylvania<sup>15</sup>, Ohio<sup>16</sup>, Indiana<sup>17</sup>, New York<sup>18</sup>, and the New England<sup>19</sup> states. Most routes ended in Canada. Estimates of the number of slaves who “rode” the Underground Railroad range from 40,000 to 100,000. The Railroad’s activities ended with the beginning of the Civil War in 1861.

### ► More to explore

Abolitionist Movement • Fugitive Slave Acts • Quaker • Slavery • Tubman, Harriet

1. 南北战争
2. 奴隶
3. 加拿大
4. 术语
5. 暗语
6. 货物
7. 逃亡奴隶法
8. 奴隶主权利
9. 奴隶制度
10. 废奴主义者
11. 追随者
12. 贵格会教徒
13. 加勒特
14. 塔布曼
15. 宾夕法尼亚州
16. 俄亥俄州
17. 印第安纳州
18. 纽约州
19. 新英格兰

## Unicorn 独角兽

► see Animals, Legendary.



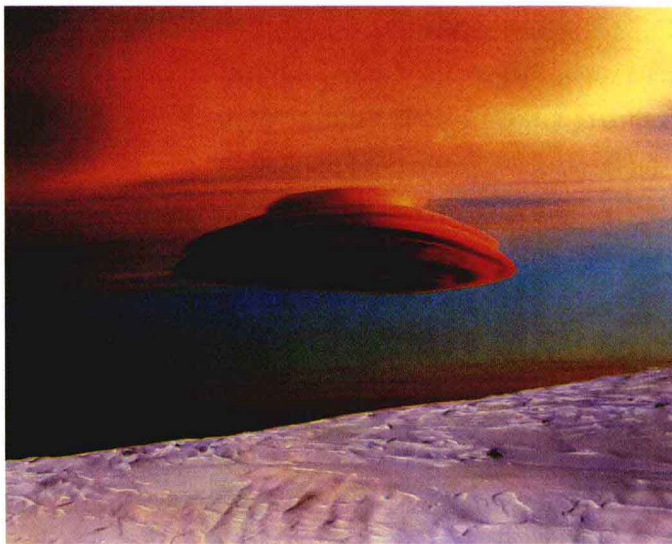
1. 来自另一个星球的
2. 发光的
3. 月牙形物
4. 目击
5. 飞碟
6. 声称
7. 行星
8. 流星
9. 苏联

# Unidentified Flying Object (UFO) 不明飞行物

An unidentified flying object, or UFO, is anything in the sky that cannot be explained by the person who sees it. Some people think that UFOs are alien<sup>1</sup> spaceships. But most scientists say that UFOs can be explained in much more ordinary ways.

Descriptions of UFOs have ranged from glowing<sup>2</sup> wheels to colored balls of light to cigar-, crescent<sup>3</sup>-, or disk-shaped objects. A sighting<sup>4</sup> of disk-shaped UFOs in the 1940s led to the creation of the term flying saucers<sup>5</sup>. It then became popular to call all UFOs flying saucers.

The U.S. government has kept records of thousands of UFO sightings. These records



Clouds can often form strange shapes. Some people may see such a cloud and think that it looks like a flying saucer.

Magrath/Folsom/Photo Researchers, Inc.

include photos of UFOs and recordings of interviews with people who claim<sup>6</sup> to have seen them. In the 1950s scientists chosen by the government studied hundreds of sightings. Most of the sightings turned out to be space objects, such as stars, bright planets<sup>7</sup>, or meteors<sup>8</sup>. Many other sightings were aircraft, birds, or hot gases. Often these sightings happened in unusual weather conditions.

The scientists' findings did not stop UFO reports, however. By the mid-1960s UFO sightings were more numerous than ever. The U.S. government continued to say that UFOs were not evidence of alien life. Most scientists agreed. But some UFO sightings remained unexplained. Even today a few scientists believe that some UFOs could be visitors from outer space.

## Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

### 苏维埃社会主义共和国联盟

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.), or Soviet Union<sup>9</sup>, was the first country to form a government and an economy based on the system known as Communism. The Soviet Union was in existence for only about 70 years, from 1922 to 1991. For much of that time, however, it was one of the most powerful countries in the world.

### Land 国土

The Soviet Union was the largest country



that ever existed. It covered more than 8.6 million square miles (22.3 million square kilometers) in Europe and Asia — almost two and one half times the area of the United States.

The Soviet Union was made up of 15 states. The states were called republics. The largest and most powerful republic was the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic<sup>1</sup>, which is now called Russia. The modern names for the other republics are Estonia<sup>2</sup>, Latvia<sup>3</sup>, Lithuania<sup>4</sup>, Belarus<sup>5</sup>, Ukraine<sup>6</sup>, Moldova<sup>7</sup>, Georgia<sup>8</sup>, Armenia<sup>9</sup>, Azerbaijan<sup>10</sup>, Kazakhstan<sup>11</sup>, Turkmenistan<sup>12</sup>, Uzbekistan<sup>13</sup>, Tajikistan<sup>14</sup>, and Kyrgyzstan<sup>15</sup>. The capital of the Soviet Union was Moscow<sup>16</sup>, which was also the capital of Russia.

## People 人民

In its last years, the Soviet Union had the world's third-largest population — more than 290 million people. The country had more than 100 groups of different peoples. Ethnic<sup>17</sup> Russians made up the largest group by far. The next-largest groups were Ukrainians<sup>18</sup>, Uzbeks<sup>19</sup>, Belarusians<sup>20</sup>, and Kazakhs<sup>21</sup>. Russian was the official language, but more than 200 other languages existed in the country.

The Soviet government did not approve of religion. Even so, the Russian Orthodox Christian church<sup>22</sup> survived. There were also many Muslims<sup>23</sup>, or followers<sup>24</sup> of Islam<sup>25</sup>, in some republics.

During the time the Soviet Union existed,

1. 俄罗斯苏维埃联邦社会主义共和国
2. 爱沙尼亚
3. 拉脱维亚
4. 立陶宛
5. 白俄罗斯
6. 乌克兰
7. 摩尔多瓦
8. 格鲁吉亚
9. 亚美尼亚
10. 阿塞拜疆
11. 哈萨克斯坦
12. 土库曼
13. 乌兹别克
14. 塔吉克斯坦
15. 吉尔吉斯斯坦
16. 莫斯科
17. 种族的
18. 乌克兰人
19. 乌兹别克人
20. 白俄罗斯人
21. 哈萨克人
22. 东正教
23. 穆斯林
24. 追随者
25. 伊斯兰教



The Soviet government built plain high-rise apartment buildings in Moscow and other big cities. The buildings were needed to house the many people who moved to the cities from farms.



1. 列宁格勒
2. 圣彼得堡
3. 基辅
4. 艺术的
5. 帕斯捷尔纳克
6. 诺贝尔文学奖
7. 索尔仁尼琴
8. 短缺
9. 集体农庄
10. 俄罗斯帝国
11. 沙皇

millions of people moved from farms to cities. By 1991, two out of every three Soviet citizens lived in a city. Moscow, Leningrad<sup>1</sup> (now Saint Petersburg<sup>2</sup>), and Kiev<sup>3</sup> (now in Ukraine) were the largest cities.

## Culture 文化

The government of the Soviet Union controlled all parts of life in the country. The people were not allowed to speak openly to oppose the government. During the late 1920s and 1930s the government even put a stop to free artistic<sup>4</sup> expression. Artists and writers were allowed to say only good things about the Soviet system. The government put many artists and writers in prison. Others left the country.



"For the Defense of the U.S.S.R." is the message of a 1929 poster. It shows factories, warplanes, and soldiers on the march.

Mary Evans Picture Library

A few Soviet writers still produced great work. Boris Pasternak<sup>5</sup> won the Nobel prize for literature<sup>6</sup> in 1958, and Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn<sup>7</sup> won it in 1970. Pasternak had to refuse the award, and Solzhenitsyn was forced to leave the country.

## Economy 经济

During its most powerful period, the Soviet Union had one of the world's strongest economies. Agriculture, mining, and heavy industry all made big contributions to national wealth. The government completed many large projects such as dams and canals.

According to Communist teachings, individuals should not be allowed to own businesses. So the government owned almost all businesses and factories in the Soviet Union. Communist Party leaders decided what kinds of products would be made and how much the people would pay for them. The system led to shortages<sup>8</sup> of many of the products that people needed.

The Communist system was also supposed to give farmers and workers a fair share of the country's wealth. However, farmers suffered greatly when the government took their land and created large farms called collective farms<sup>9</sup>. By the 1970s the Soviet Union had to buy food from other countries to feed its people.

## History 历史

The Soviet Union was originally the Russian Empire<sup>10</sup>. The tsar<sup>11</sup>, or emperor, fell from power in a revolution that took place in 1917. Later in the same year

a group called the Bolsheviks<sup>1</sup> came to power. This group, later renamed<sup>2</sup> the Communist Party, fought other Russians in a civil war that lasted from 1918 to 1920. Vladimir Lenin<sup>3</sup> led the Communists. The Communists won the war.

### Early Years 初期

On December 20, 1922, the Communists created the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Russia was one of its republics. The other republics were mostly regions<sup>4</sup> of the former Russian Empire. They were home to various non-Russian groups.

Lenin died in 1924. A few years later, a Communist Party leader named Joseph Stalin<sup>5</sup> came to power. Stalin was one of the cruelest rulers who ever lived. He killed farmers who did not want collective farms. He sold crops to foreign countries and let his own people starve. During the 1930s he caused as many as 10 million people in the Soviet Union to die.

### World War II 第二次世界大战

In 1939, just before World War II began, Germany and the Soviet Union secretly agreed not to attack each other. Germany then invaded<sup>6</sup> Poland<sup>7</sup>, which started the war. Germany and the Soviet Union divided Poland between them. The Soviet Union also took Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia at this time and made them Soviet republics.

In June 1941, however, Germany broke the agreement and invaded the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union then joined the United States and Great Britain to fight

Germany.

The Soviet Union suffered terribly during the war. By the time Germany surrendered<sup>8</sup> in 1945 more than 20 million Soviet people had died.

### Cold War 冷战

Despite<sup>9</sup> all the damage it had suffered, the Soviet Union was still the greatest power in Europe after World War II. While fighting the Germans, Soviet troops moved into many countries in eastern Europe. Between 1945 and 1948 the Soviets set up Communist governments in these countries. They controlled these governments. This activity worried many people in other countries, particularly<sup>10</sup> the United States. Both countries built up their military forces. The rivalry<sup>11</sup> between them came to be known as the Cold War.

The United States and the Soviet Union both developed nuclear weapons<sup>12</sup>. Many

1. 布尔什维克
2. 更名为
3. 列宁
4. 区域
5. 斯大林
6. 入侵
7. 波兰
8. 投降
9. 尽管
10. 特别
11. 对抗
12. 核武器



The Communist Party leader Vladimir Lenin speaks to an outdoor gathering in 1920.

The Granger Collection, New York



1. 赫鲁晓夫
2. 采取
3. 激烈
4. 起义
5. 匈牙利
6. 捷克斯洛伐克
7. 阿富汗
8. 叛乱分子
9. 戈尔巴乔夫
10. 开放
11. 改革
12. 重组
13. 一系列的



Each May Day (May 1) the Soviet government paraded missiles and other military weapons through Red Square in central Moscow.

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people were afraid that this would lead to nuclear war. But neither country ever used the weapons.

Conditions improved for the Soviet people following Stalin's death in 1953. Over the next few years Nikita Khrushchev<sup>1</sup> came to power. Khrushchev introduced<sup>2</sup> some reforms that angered<sup>3</sup> other Communist party leaders. In 1964 he lost power.

Some eastern European countries tried to take advantage of the reforms. They rose up against Soviet rule. To stop the uprisings<sup>4</sup>,

the Soviet Union invaded Hungary<sup>5</sup> in 1956 and Czechoslovakia<sup>6</sup> in 1968.

The Soviets invaded Afghanistan<sup>7</sup> in 1979. Afghanistan is an Asian country that bordered the Soviet Union. Rebels<sup>8</sup> there were trying to overthrow a Communist government. The United States supported the rebels. In 1989 the Soviet Union left Afghanistan in defeat.

## Breakup 解体

In 1985 Mikhail Gorbachev<sup>9</sup> came to power. Gorbachev wanted to build a stronger economy and a freer society. His policies were called glasnost<sup>10</sup>, which means "openness," and perestroika<sup>11</sup>, which means "restructuring"<sup>12</sup>. But Gorbachev soon learned that the more freedom his people had, the more they wanted. Beginning in 1987 people in some of the Soviet republics began to demand independence.

In 1989 a series of<sup>13</sup> almost completely peaceful revolutions began. The eastern European countries gained independence from Soviet control. During 1991 the Soviet republics also gained their independence. On the last day of that year, the Soviet Union came to an end. Fifteen separate countries replaced it.

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