



Britannica Student Encyclopedia

with Chinese Annotations

不列颠学生百科全书

中文注释版

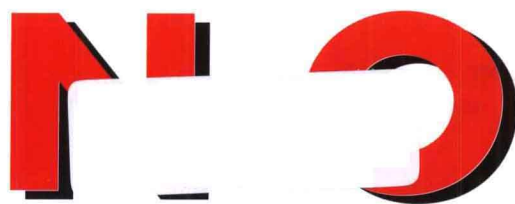
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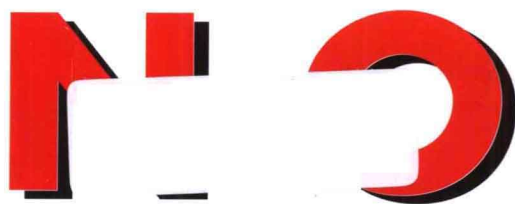
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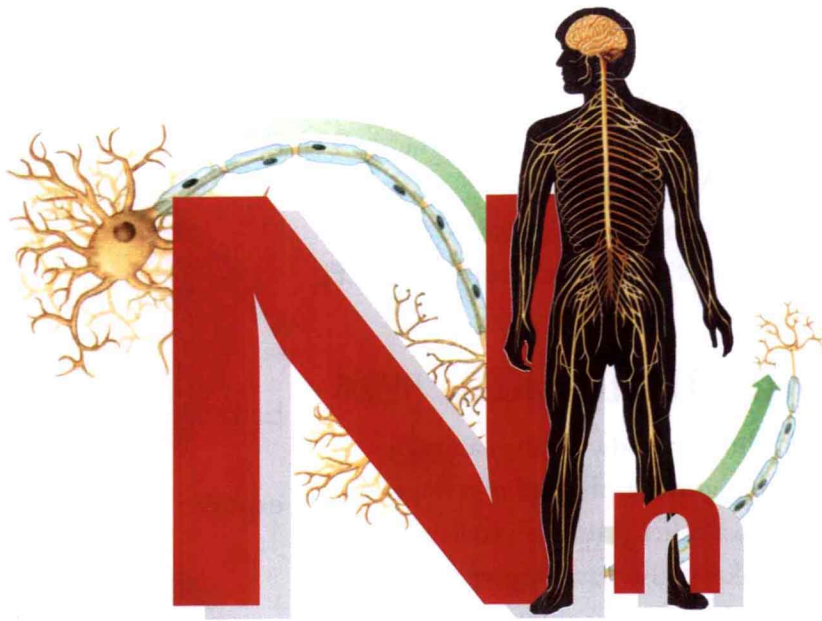
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Animals may use their claws to scratch, to clutch objects, to dig, to climb, or to fight other animals.

(See Nail and Claw.)

At one time there were as many as 240 different groups of native peoples living in North America.

(See Native Americans.)

The planet Neptune has the fastest winds ever discovered in the solar system.

(See Neptune.)

Nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord cannot regrow. This is why damage to the brain or spinal cord is permanent.

(See Nervous System.)

The Nobel prizes are named after Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite.

(See Nobel Prize.)

1. 硬片
2. 灵长目动物
3. 猿
4. 指甲
5. 趾甲
6. 爪
7. 蛋白质
8. 角蛋白
9. 蹄
10. 甲板
11. 透明的
12. 细胞
13. 甲床
14. 血管
15. 神经末梢
16. 甲根
17. 尖
18. 附于
19. 抓
20. 爬行动物
21. 哺乳动物
22. 两栖动物
23. 弯曲的
24. 向下的
25. 呈差异
26. 鹰

NAACP

全国有色人种促进协会

▶ see National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Nail and Claw 甲与爪

On the human body, a nail is a tough plate¹ that grows at the end of a finger or a toe. Most other primates², such as apes³ and monkeys, also have fingernails⁴ and toenails⁵. Many other animals have similar structures called claws, or talons⁶.

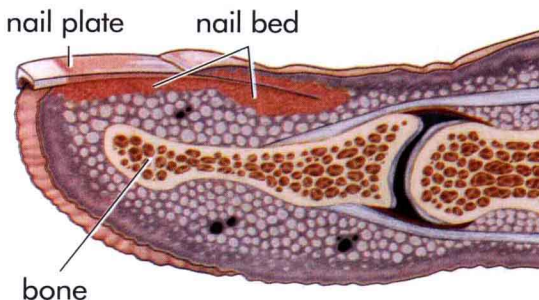
Nails and claws are made of a hard protein⁷ called keratin⁸. So are hooves⁹, hair, feathers, and horns.

Nails 甲

The outside part of the nail, called the nail plate¹⁰, is nearly see-through¹¹. The nail plate is made of dead cells¹². Lying below the nail plate is the nail bed¹³. Blood vessels¹⁴ in the nail bed give it a pink color. The nail bed also contains many nerve endings¹⁵.

The nail grows from the nail root¹⁶, which

Human Nail 人的甲

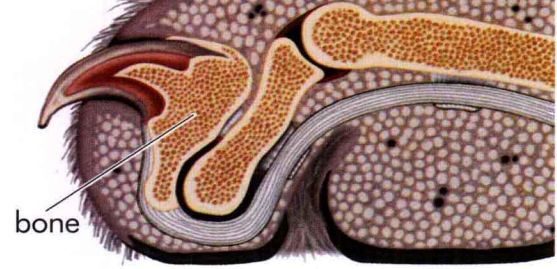


A human nail is not connected to bone.

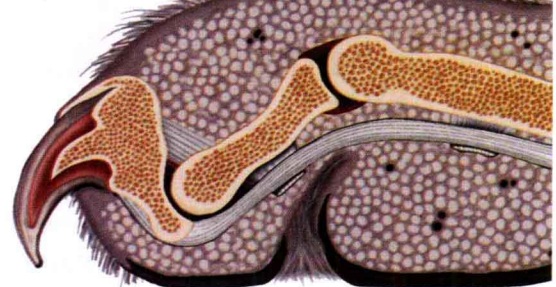
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Cat Claw 猫爪

drawn in



exposed



A cat's claw is connected to the toe bone.

Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

is buried under the skin at the base of the nail. As the nail grows, new cells push the older cells up toward the end of the finger or toe. The tip¹⁷ of the nail looks white because it is no longer attached to¹⁸ the nail bed.

Nails protect the tips of the fingers and toes. People, apes, and monkeys also use their fingernails to scratch¹⁹ and to handle small objects.

Claws and Talons 兽爪与禽爪

Reptiles²⁰, many mammals²¹, some amphibians²², and birds have claws. Some bird claws are called talons. Claws and talons grow in a curved²³, downward²⁴ direction from the ends of an animal's toes.

A claw's shape varies²⁵ among animals.

Eagles²⁶ have long, sharp talons for

grabbing¹ prey². Cats have short claws that they can draw back into their footpads³.

Like nails, claws protect the ends of an animal's toes. Animals also use their claws to scratch and to clutch⁴ objects. Some animals use their claws to dig⁵, to climb⁶, or to fight other animals.

► More to explore

Hoof

Nairobi 内罗毕

Nairobi is the capital of the country of Kenya⁷. It is the main city of eastern Africa. It was named after⁸ a watering hole⁹ that was in the area before the city was built. The Masai people¹⁰ called the watering hole Enkare Nairobi¹¹, which means "cold water."

Many of Kenya's businesses and industries are located in¹² Nairobi. Factories in the city make food products, drinks, cigarettes¹³, furniture¹⁴, and other goods. Many people in Nairobi work for the railways. Goods are loaded¹⁵ on trains in the city and transported¹⁶ to Mombasa¹⁷, Kenya's main seaport.

Tourism¹⁸ is also important to the economy of Nairobi. Many tourists visit Nairobi National Park¹⁹, which lies just outside the city. It is a large and beautiful nature park where wild animals are protected. The park is home to lions, giraffes²⁰, rhinoceroses²¹, zebras²², and many kinds of birds.



Large, modern buildings stand near a park in Nairobi, Kenya.

Adrian Arbib/Corbis

Nairobi has many important buildings, including law courts²³ and a cathedral²⁴. The University of Nairobi and the National Museum²⁵ of Kenya are also located in the city. In addition, Nairobi has a national theater.

In the late 1800s Great Britain began taking over²⁶ much of eastern Africa. Nairobi was founded²⁷ in the late 1890s. It began as a settlement²⁸ along a railway built by the British. In 1905 the British made Nairobi their capital in eastern Africa. Nairobi soon grew into a large city. In 1963 Kenya became an independent country with Nairobi as its capital.

► More to explore

Kenya

Nakota 纳科他人

► see Sioux.

1. 抓取
2. 猎物
3. 爪垫
4. 抓住
5. 挖掘
6. 攀登
7. 肯尼亚
8. 以...命名
9. 水坑
10. 马赛人
11. 安卡内罗毕
12. 位于
13. 卷烟
14. 家具
15. 装载
16. 运输
17. 蒙巴萨
18. 旅游业
19. 内罗毕国家公园
20. 长颈鹿
21. 犀牛
22. 斑马
23. 法院
24. 教堂
25. 国家博物馆
26. 接管
27. 建立
28. 定居点



1. 坐落于
2. 独立
3. 温得和克
4. 安哥拉
5. 赞比亚
6. 博茨瓦纳
7. 大西洋
8. 纳米布沙漠
9. 中央高原
10. 卡拉哈里沙漠
11. 一年到头地
12. 旱灾
13. 纳米布(沙漠)
14. 卡拉哈里(沙漠)
15. 灌木
16. 狮子
17. 长颈鹿
18. 斑马
19. 羚羊
20. 犀牛
21. 埃托沙国家公园
22. 奥万博人
23. 构成
24. 纳米比亚人
25. 根
26. 荷兰的
27. 德国的
28. 信奉基督教的
29. 农村的

Namibia 纳米比亚

Namibia sits on¹ the southwestern coast of Africa. The country gained independence² from South Africa in 1990. Windhoek³ is Namibia's capital and largest city.

Geography 地理

Namibia shares borders with Angola⁴, Zambia⁵, Botswana⁶, and South Africa. The Atlantic Ocean⁷ lies to the west.

The Namib Desert⁸ runs along the Atlantic coast. The Central Plateau⁹ covers the center of Namibia. It is a high area with hills and mountains. The Kalahari Desert¹⁰ is in the east.

Namibia's climate is generally dry and hot. Because there is little rain, the country has only a few rivers that flow year-round¹¹. Droughts¹² are common.

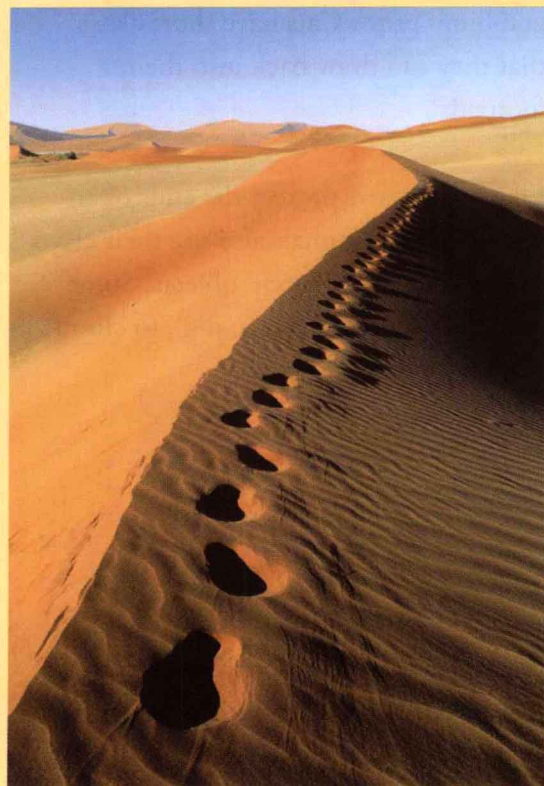
Plants and Animals 动植物

The Namib¹³ and the Kalahari¹⁴ deserts have few plants. Shrubs¹⁵ and grasses cover the Central Plateau. Trees are more common in the north.

Despite its dry landscape, Namibia is home to lions¹⁶, giraffes¹⁷, zebras¹⁸, antelope¹⁹, elephants, and rhinoceroses²⁰. The country protects many animals in Etosha National Park²¹.

People 人民

The Ovambo people²² and other African groups make up²³ most of Namibia's population. A smaller group of Namibians²⁴ have mixed African and European roots²⁵.



Footprints line the top of a sand dune in the Namib Desert, Namibia.

© Jeremy Woodhouse/Getty Images

White people form another small group. The whites have mainly Dutch²⁶ or German²⁷ roots.

English is the national language, but African languages are more commonly spoken. The majority of the population is Christian²⁸.

More than half of Namibians live in rural²⁹ areas. The north is more crowded than the south. Very few people live in the Namib Desert.

Economy 经济

Namibia's economy depends on mining. Namibia has some of the largest mineral



A woman in Namibia carries her son.

Rosemary Calvert/SuperStock

deposits¹ in Africa. The country is a leading producer of diamonds² and uranium³. Its other important minerals include zinc⁴, copper⁵, silver, and gold.

Many Namibians are herders⁶, farmers, or fishers⁷. Cattle⁸ and sheep are the main livestock⁹. Herders in the south raise karakul sheep¹⁰ for their curly¹¹ black coats. Farmers grow grains, fruits, vegetables, and beans. Processed¹² fish and beef are important products.

Tourism¹³ is growing in Namibia. Visitors come to see the country's natural beauty and wildlife¹⁴.

History 历史

The earliest people in what is now Namibia

were the San¹⁵, or Bushmen¹⁶. They followed a nomadic¹⁷ (wandering¹⁸) way of life based on hunting and gathering¹⁹. Over the centuries other African peoples settled²⁰ in the area.

In the late 1400s Portuguese explorers²¹ visited the Namibian²² coast. The Dutch²³ and the English later explored the area. By the 1880s Germans ruled the area, which they called South West Africa. German settlers²⁴ took most of the good farmland from the Africans. In the early 1900s the local Herero people²⁵ began a war against the Germans. The Germans responded by killing many Herero.

By 1915 South Africa had taken over²⁶ South West Africa. The white leaders of South Africa brought their laws known as apartheid²⁷ to the territory. These laws kept blacks and whites separate²⁸ and treated blacks unfairly²⁹. In 1966 the countries of the United Nations³⁰ voted to end South Africa's control of South West Africa. However, South Africa refused to give up its control.

Meanwhile, South West Africa became known as Namibia. A group called the South West Africa People's Organization³¹ (SWAPO) fought for Namibia's independence. In 1990 Namibia finally won independence. The leader of SWAPO became the nation's first president³².

► More to explore

Kalahari • South Africa • Windhoek

1. 矿藏
2. 钻石
3. 铀
4. 锌
5. 铜
6. 牧民
7. 渔民
8. 牛
9. 牲畜
10. 卡拉库耳羊
11. 卷毛的
12. 加工的
13. 旅游业
14. 野生动物
15. 桑人
16. 布须曼人
17. 游牧的
18. 漫游的
19. 采集
20. 定居
21. 葡萄牙探险者
22. 纳米比亚的
23. 荷兰人
24. 殖民者
25. 赫雷罗人
26. 接管
27. 种族隔离
28. 分离
29. 不公正地
30. 联合国
31. 西南非洲人民组织
32. 总统

Facts About NAMIBIA

Population
(2005 estimate)
2,031,000

Area
318,580 sq mi
(825,118 sq km)

Capital
Windhoek

Form of government
Republic

Major cities
Windhoek,
Walvis Bay, Swa-
kopmund, Reho-
both, Rundu

1. 身高
2. 投射
3. 皇帝
4. 法国
5. 拿破仑
6. 科西嘉
7. 地中海
8. 巴黎
9. 推翻
10. 法国大革命
11. 欧洲的
12. 一系列
13. (法国第一共和国) 执政府
14. 第一执政
15. 《拿破仑法典》
16. 欧洲列强
17. 拿破仑战争
18. 团结
19. 入侵
20. 灾难
21. 俄罗斯的
22. 奥地利
23. 普鲁士
24. 解放战争
25. 厄尔巴岛
26. 意大利

Napoleon 拿破仑



An artist named Jacques-Louis David painted *Napoleon in His Study* in 1812. The painting is in the National Gallery of Art, in Washington, D.C.

Francis G. Mayer/Corbis

Though short in height¹, Napoleon cast² a long shadow across European history. He was emperor³ of France⁴ from 1804 to 1814. He was also one of the most successful military leaders of all time.

Early Life 早年生活

Napoleon Bonaparte⁵ was born on August 15, 1769, on the island of Corsica⁶ in the Mediterranean Sea⁷. France then ruled Corsica. Napoleon went to military schools in France. He became an army officer when he was only 16 years old.

Soldier 军人

Napoleon was in Paris⁸ (the capital of

France) in 1792, when the French people overthrew⁹ their king. This was part of the French Revolution¹⁰.

Other European¹¹ rulers wanted to bring back the king. Napoleon helped to defend France's new government in a series of¹² wars. He became a military hero.

Consul 执政

In 1799 a new government called the Consulate¹³ took control of France. Napoleon became the leader, called first consul¹⁴. He made many changes. Most importantly, he introduced a set of laws called the Napoleonic Code¹⁵. He also continued to fight other European powers¹⁶. He built up an empire in a series of wars called the Napoleonic Wars¹⁷.

Emperor 皇帝

In 1804 Napoleon made himself emperor of France. Other countries banded¹⁸ together against him. He won many victories, but in 1812 he invaded¹⁹ Russia. This was a disaster²⁰ for the French army. Hundreds of thousands of soldiers died in the cold Russian²¹ winter.

Napoleon's enemies saw their chance. Great Britain, Austria²², and Prussia²³ joined Russia in a war that became known as the War of Liberation²⁴. They finally forced Napoleon from power in 1814.

Last Years 晚年

Napoleon was sent away to Elba²⁵, a small island off the coast of Italy²⁶. In 1815 he escaped to France. He gathered supporters

and seized power¹ once again. This period was known as the Hundred Days². It lasted until British and Prussian³ troops defeated Napoleon in the battle of Waterloo⁴, in Belgium⁵, in June 1815.

This time Napoleon was sent away to Saint Helena⁶, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean⁷. The British watched him carefully so he could not escape. Napoleon died on Saint Helena on May 5, 1821.

► More to explore

French Revolution

Narcissus 那喀索斯

In ancient Greek mythology⁸ Narcissus was a handsome⁹ young man. He loved himself more than he did others. This flaw¹⁰ led to his death.

Narcissus' father was the river god Cephisus¹¹. His mother was Leirioppe¹², a minor female goddess¹³ called a nymph¹⁴.

According to legend, Narcissus was so handsome that many girls fell in love with him. He refused them all, however. The gods wanted to punish¹⁵ Narcissus for being so selfish¹⁶. They made him fall in love with his own image¹⁷. Narcissus saw his reflection¹⁸ in a pool of water when he leaned over¹⁹ to take a drink. He became so enchanted²⁰ with his image that he could never look away. Eventually²¹ he died there. The gods then took pity on Narcissus and changed him into a flower. Today a person who is very selfish is sometimes called a narcissist²².



In Greek mythology Narcissus was a man who fell in love with his own image.

Judie Anderson/EB Inc.

► More to explore

Mythology

1. 夺取政权
2. 百日王朝
3. 普鲁士的
4. 滑铁卢
5. 比利时
6. 圣赫勒拿岛
7. 南大西洋
8. 希腊神话
9. 英俊的
10. 缺点
11. 刻菲索斯
12. 莱里奥普
13. 女神
14. 仙女
15. 惩罚
16. 自私
17. 形象
18. 倒影
19. 屈身
20. 着迷
21. 最后
22. 自恋者

1. 美洲原住民
2. 罗得岛州
3. 部落
4. 战争
5. 圆屋顶的
6. 棚屋
7. 南瓜属植物
8. 向日葵
9. 捕鱼
10. 驼鹿
11. 殖民者
12. 佩科特部落
13. 避开
14. 菲利普王战争
15. 交出
16. 万帕诺亚格印第安人
17. 金斯敦
18. 使成为奴隶
19. 幸存的
20. 莫希干人
21. 阿布纳基人
22. 尼安蒂克人
23. 融合
24. 田纳西州

Narraganset

纳拉甘西特人



A Narraganset man from Rhode Island wears traditional dress.

Shawn Thew—epa/Corbis

The Narraganset were a powerful Native American people¹ whose homeland included much of what is now Rhode Island². The tribe³ was nearly destroyed by warfare⁴ with the English.

Narraganset families lived in dome-shaped homes called wigwams⁶. The Narraganset grew corn, beans, squash⁷, and sunflowers⁸. They also fished⁹ and hunted deer and moose¹⁰.

In the early 1600s English settlers¹¹ began to arrive in Narraganset territory. At first the Narraganset were friendly toward the English. They helped the English fight a war against the Pequot tribe¹² in 1637. In 1675, however, the Narraganset tried to

stay out of¹³ another dispute called King Philip's War¹⁴. The Narraganset were drawn into the war after they refused to turn over¹⁵ Wampanoag Indians¹⁶ who had fled into their territory. The English army attacked and burned a large Narraganset village near what is now Kingston¹⁷, Rhode Island. In the battle nearly 1,000 Narraganset were killed or captured and enslaved¹⁸.

Surviving¹⁹ Narraganset fled. Most joined other tribes, such as the Mohican²⁰, the Abnaki²¹, and the Niantic²². Those who merged²³ with the Niantic kept the name Narraganset. At the end of the 20th century there were more than 2,000 Narraganset living in the United States.

► More to explore

King Philip's War • Native Americans
• Pequot

Nashville 纳什维尔

Nashville is the capital of the U.S. state of Tennessee²⁴. The city lies on the



The Country Music Hall of Fame and Museum is one of Nashville's leading attractions.

Mark E. Gibson/Corbis

Cumberland River¹. It is world famous for its country music². A country music radio show called the Grand Ole Opry³ has been broadcast from the city for more than 75 years. The Country Music Hall of Fame and Museum⁴ is also in Nashville.

The music, entertainment⁵, and tourist⁶ industries are important to Nashville's economy. In addition, several large insurance⁷, money management⁸, and health care⁹ companies have headquarters¹⁰ in the city. Many people work for colleges and universities in Nashville. The city's leading industries also include car manufacturing¹¹ and printing and publishing¹².

Nashville has many interesting buildings. The state Capitol¹³ was built in 1855. It is the city's central landmark¹⁴. A copy of the Parthenon¹⁵, an ancient temple¹⁶ in Athens¹⁷, Greece¹⁸, is also located¹⁹ in Nashville. In fact, the city has a number of buildings that look like those in ancient Greece.

Several Native American tribes²⁰ once lived in the Nashville area. White settlers²¹ founded²² a fort²³ at the site²⁴ in 1779. The settlement that grew around the fort was named Nashville in 1784. It became the official state capital²⁵ in 1843.

In 1862, during the American Civil War²⁶, Union troops²⁷ captured Nashville. The last major battle of the Civil War was fought outside the city in 1864.

► More to explore

Country Music

Nassau 拿骚

Nassau is the capital of The Bahamas²⁸, an island country in the Atlantic Ocean²⁹. The city lies on the coast of New Providence Island³⁰. It is the largest city in The Bahamas. Nassau's warm climate and beautiful beaches³¹ have made it one of the world's major vacation spots³².

Nassau's economy is based mostly on tourism³³. The city is also a banking³⁴ center and port. Citrus fruits³⁵, fish, rum³⁶, and other goods are shipped out through the port for sale overseas³⁷.

The British took over The Bahamas in the 1600s. They founded Nassau in the late

1. 坎伯兰河
2. 乡村音乐
3. 大奥普里
4. 乡村音乐名人堂
5. 娱乐
6. 旅游
7. 保险
8. 理财
9. 保健
10. 总部
11. 汽车制造
12. 印刷与出版
13. 州议会大厦
14. 标志性建筑
15. 巴台农神庙
16. 庙宇
17. 雅典
18. 希腊
19. 位于
20. 美洲原住民部落
21. 殖民者
22. 建立
23. 城堡
24. 地点
25. 州府
26. 美国南北战争
27. 联邦军队
28. 巴哈马联邦
29. 大西洋
30. 新普罗维登斯岛
31. 海滩
32. 度假点
33. 旅游业
34. 银行业(的)
35. 柑橘
36. 朗姆酒
37. 海外销售



Vacationers can enjoy sun, sand, and sailboating at a beach near Nassau, The Bahamas.

George Hunter/SuperStock

1. 海盗
2. 加勒比海
3. 美洲原住民
4. 密西西比河
5. 纳齐兹市
6. 密西西比州
7. 玉米
8. 南瓜属植物
9. 采集
10. 庙宇
11. 土壤
12. 殖民者
13. 乔克托人同盟者
14. 奇克索人
15. 克里克人
16. 切罗基人
17. 幸存的
18. 印第安准州
19. 俄克拉何马州
20. 后裔
21. 纳齐兹大村
22. 爱国的
23. 宗教的
24. 《星条旗之歌》
25. 基
26. 1812年美英战争
27. 国会
28. 游行
29. 仪式

1600s. Nassau was a base for pirates¹ in the 1700s. The pirates attacked European ships in the nearby Caribbean Sea². During World War II (1939-45) the United States set up a military base in Nassau. In 1973 The Bahamas became an independent country with Nassau as its capital.

► More to explore

Bahamas, The

Natchez 纳齐兹人

The Natchez were a Native American people³ who lived along the Mississippi River⁴. They built their villages near what is now the city of Natchez⁵, Mississippi⁶. Wars with the French destroyed the Natchez as a separate tribe in the 1700s.

The Natchez grew corn⁷, beans, and squash⁸. They also hunted, fished, and gathered⁹ wild plants. They lived in tall houses that they made from mud and straw. They built large temples¹⁰ on top of mounds¹¹ made of earth.



The houses of the Natchez had thatched (straw) roofs.

Danny Lehman/Corbis

French traders and settlers¹² arrived in Natchez territory in the early 1700s. The French and the Natchez soon began fighting. By 1730 the French and their Choctaw allies¹³ had driven the Natchez from their villages. About 400 Natchez were captured and sold as slaves. Other Natchez joined nearby tribes, such as the Chickasaw¹⁴, the Creek¹⁵, and the Cherokee¹⁶.

In 1832 the surviving¹⁷ Natchez, along with their new tribes, were forced to move to Indian Territory¹⁸ (now Oklahoma¹⁹). At the end of the 20th century there were only a few Natchez descendants²⁰ left. The former Grand Village of the Natchez²¹ is now a historic site in Mississippi.

► More to explore

Native Americans

National Anthem 国歌

People sing patriotic²² songs to show love for their country. Many countries choose one patriotic song to be their national song, or anthem, which people play or sing at important events. Some national anthems are religious²³. Others are about important battles. Some simply express pride in the nation.

United States 美国

The national anthem of the United States is "The Star-Spangled Banner²⁴." Francis Scott Key²⁵ wrote the words during the War of 1812²⁶. Congress²⁷ chose the song as the national anthem in 1931. People sing it at parades²⁸, ceremonies²⁹, and even

before sports events. Though there are four verses¹ to the song, most people sing only the first one. While singing, people stand and remove their hats² as a sign of respect for the country. Some people place their right hand over their heart.

Other Countries 其他国家

One of the oldest national anthems is the United Kingdom³'s "God Save the Queen"⁴. (If a man is on the throne⁵, the anthem is called "God Save the King"⁶.) In some former British colonies people sing different words to the anthem's tune⁷. For example, in the United States people sing "My Country 'Tis of Thee"⁸ to the tune. Australia⁹ replaced "God Save the Queen" with its own anthem, "Advance Australia Fair"¹⁰, in 1984.

France's national anthem is "La Marseillaise"¹¹ (Song of Marseille¹²). Like the U.S. national anthem, it was written during a war—in this case, the French Revolution¹³. Canada's anthem, "O Canada"¹⁴, may be sung in either English or French—the two languages of that country. A famous poet named Rabindranath Tagore¹⁵ wrote India's anthem, "Jana-gana-mana"¹⁶ (Thou Art the Ruler of All Minds¹⁷).

Changes in politics can cause a national anthem to change. For example, the Nazis¹⁸ of Germany used "Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles"¹⁹ (Germany, Germany Above All²⁰) as their anthem. After World War II Germany stopped using the song because of its link to Nazism²¹. However, West Germany²² later used one verse of the song²³ as its anthem. Today



Members of Brazil's women's soccer team sing their country's national anthem after winning gold medals in competition.

© Reuters/Corbis

Germany uses the same anthem but with a new title, "Deutschlandlied"²⁴ (Song of Germany²⁵).

► More to explore

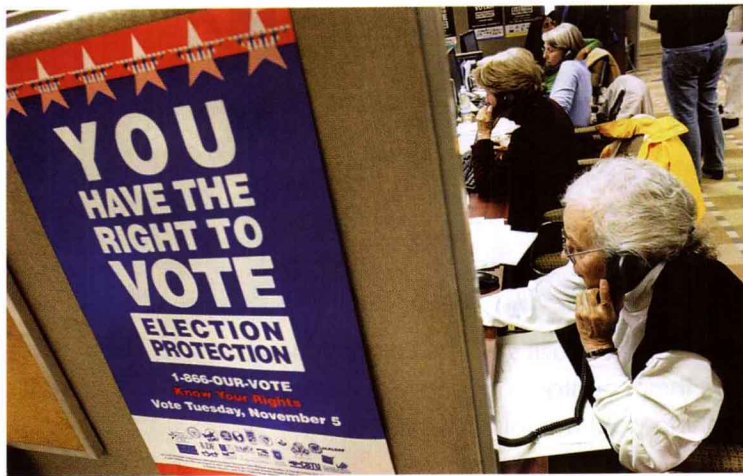
Australia • Canada • France • French Revolution • Germany • India • Key, Francis Scott • Nazi Party • United Kingdom • United States • War of 1812

1. 四段歌词
2. 脱帽
3. 联合王国 (即英国)
4. 《天佑女王》
5. 在位
6. 《天佑吾王》
7. 曲调
8. 《我的祖国》
9. 澳大利亚
10. 《前进, 美丽的澳大利亚》
11. (法语)《马赛曲》
12. 《马赛曲》
13. 法国大革命
14. 《啊! 加拿大》
15. 泰戈尔
16. (孟加拉语)《人民的意志》
17. 《人民的意志》
18. 纳粹分子
19. (德语)《德意志高于一切》
20. 《德意志高于一切》
21. 纳粹主义
22. 西德
23. 一段歌词
24. (德语)《德意志之歌》
25. 《德意志之歌》
26. 民权组织
27. 非洲裔美国人
28. 少数民族团体
29. 歧视

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

全国有色人种促进协会

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is the oldest civil rights organization²⁶ in the United States. It was created in 1909 to work for equal rights for African Americans²⁷ and other minority groups²⁸. The NAACP has fought discrimination²⁹



1. 种族主义
2. 全国有色人种促进协会
3. 国会
4. 保证
5. 平等对待
6. 确保
7. 公民权利
8. 授予
9. 最高法院
10. 《布朗诉托皮卡教育局案》
11. 律师
12. 隔离
13. 判决
14. 法院
15. 裁定
16. 非法的
17. 上(学)
18. 起重要作用
19. 民权运动
20. 进军华盛顿
21. 示威游行
22. 《民权法》
23. 《选举权法》
24. 留出
25. 拥有
26. 购买
27. 保护
28. 环境
29. 地貌
30. 容许...进入
31. 遵守
32. 历史事件
33. 发生
34. 建立
35. 黄石国家公园
36. 怀俄明州
37. 阿卡迪亚国家公园
38. 缅因州
39. 大峡谷国家公园

The NAACP is one of the sponsors of a project that checks elections to make sure that all votes are fairly counted.

Ken Cedano/Corbis

in schools, the workplace, and public places. Its goal is to end racism¹—the belief that one group of people is better than other groups.

Members of the NAACP² try to make sure that everyone is treated equally under the law. They ask the U.S. Congress³ to pass new laws to guarantee⁴ that equal treatment⁵. In this way they act to ensure⁶ the civil rights⁷ of all citizens. Civil rights are those that are granted⁸ by the laws of the country. These include the right to vote and to own property.

The NAACP's most famous success is the U.S. Supreme Court⁹ decision in the case of Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka¹⁰. In 1954 lawyers¹¹ for the NAACP argued that segregation¹² in public schools should end. The justices¹³ of the Court¹⁴ agreed and ruled¹⁵ that segregation was illegal¹⁶. As a result black children could attend¹⁷ the same schools as white children.

The NAACP played an important role¹⁸ during the civil rights movement¹⁹ of the 1960s. Its members helped to organize the March on Washington²⁰, a large demonstration²¹ for civil rights, in 1963. The NAACP also asked Congress to pass the Civil Rights Act²² (1964) and the Voting Rights Act²³ (1965).

► More to explore

African Americans • Civil Rights Movement

National Park

国家公园

A national park is an area set aside²⁴ by a country's government. Sometimes the government already owns²⁵ the land.

In other cases the government tries to purchase²⁶ lands it wishes to make into a park. Many national parks are created to preserve²⁷ the natural environment²⁸. Most of the landscapes²⁹, plants, and animals in a national park are kept in their natural state. Some national parks do not allow³⁰ visitors. In others, visitors must follow³¹ rules to keep the plants and animals from being hurt by human activity. Some parks protect areas where important events in history³² occurred³³.

In 1872 the U.S. government set up³⁴ the world's first national park. It was Yellowstone National Park³⁵ in the state of Wyoming³⁶. Since that time, the United States has created many more national parks. They include Acadia National Park³⁷ in Maine³⁸, Grand Canyon National Park³⁹ in