

Britannica Student Encyclopedia

with Chinese Annotations

不列颠学生百科全书

中文注释版

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The cabbages include such familiar vegetables as cauliflower, broccoli, and brussels sprouts.

(See Cabbage.)

Cockroaches have lived on Earth for more than 320 million years.

(See Cockroach.)

Red, blue, and green are the primary colors of light. The primary colors of pigments are magenta, yellow, and cyan.

(See Color.)

A meteor shower happens when Earth passes through the orbit of some comets.

(See Comet.)

Cork is made from the bark of a kind of oak tree.

(See Cork.)

1. 卷心菜
2. 花椰菜
3. 花菜
4. 球芽甘蓝
5. 甘蓝菜
6. 羽衣甘蓝
7. 有蜡的
8. 外层
9. 花瓣
10. 萼片
11. 串, 簇
12. 茎
13. 分类
14. 嫩蓝
15. 茂密的
16. 哥伦布

Cabbage 卷心菜

The group of plants called cabbages includes a number of familiar vegetables. Among them are head cabbage¹, broccoli², cauliflower³, brussels sprouts⁴, kale⁵, and collard⁶. All kinds of cabbage developed from the same plant, called wild cabbage. They are grown in mild climates throughout the world.

Cabbage plants have leaves with a waxy⁷ coating⁸. This coating usually gives the leaf a gray-green or blue-green color. The flowers have two petals⁹ and two petal-like parts called sepals¹⁰. The petals and sepals are arranged in opposite pairs in the form of a cross. The flowers grow in loose clusters¹¹ at the top of the stem¹².

Cabbages can be grouped¹³ according to

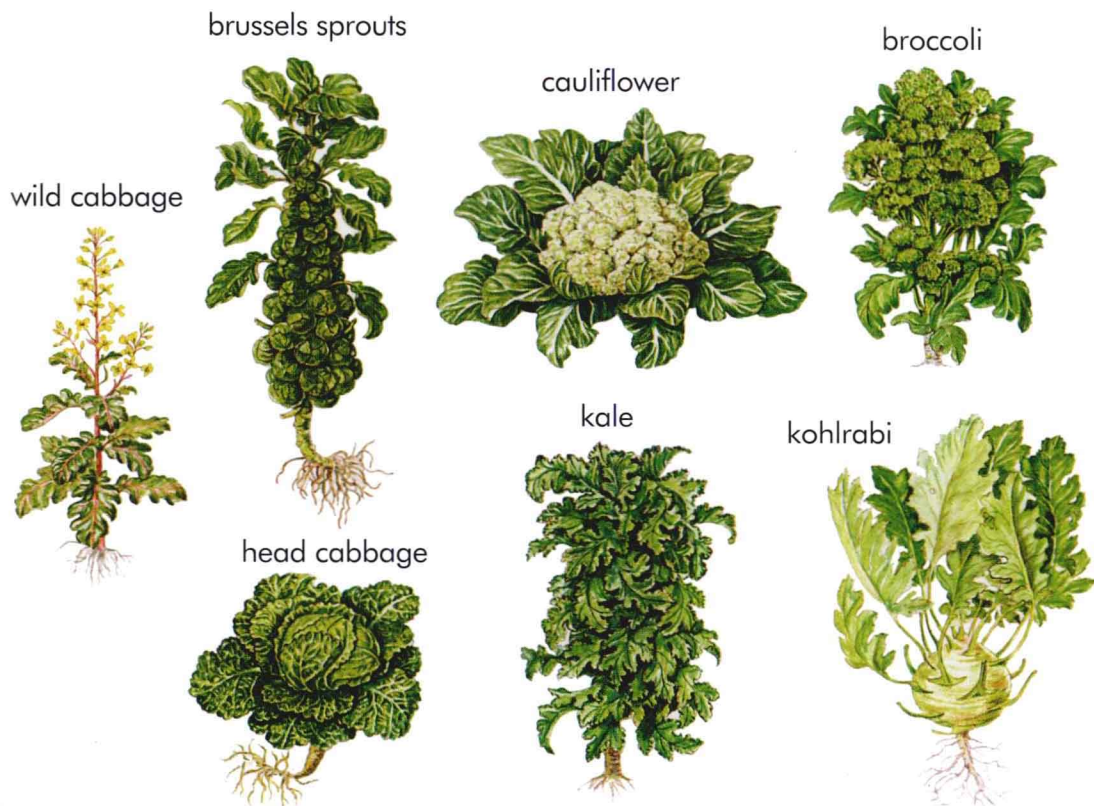
the parts that are used for food. In some forms the leaves are eaten. These include kale, kohlrabi¹⁴, head cabbage, and brussels sprouts. Kale and kohlrabi have loose leaves that spread outward from a stem. In the case of kohlrabi the stem is also eaten. Head cabbage has tightly folded leaves that form a single large head around a stem. Brussels sprouts are like head cabbages but are much smaller. Many brussels sprouts grow along a stem. Other cabbages, such as cauliflower and broccoli, have thickened¹⁵ flowers that are eaten.

► More to explore

Flower • Plant

Cabot, John 卡伯特

After the news of Christopher Columbus¹⁶ famous trip to the Americas reached





A picture shows John Cabot claiming what is now Canada in the name of King Henry VII in 1497.

The Granger Collection, New York

England, King Henry VII¹ sent John Cabot to seek new lands for the English. Cabot reached North America in 1497. His landing² led England to claim³ what is now Canada.

Like Columbus, John Cabot was born in Genoa⁴, in what is now Italy, in about 1450. His original⁵ name was Giovanni Caboto⁶. By 1461 Cabot had moved to Venice⁷, Italy. During the 1470s Cabot sailed to the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea⁸ as a trader⁹. He visited Mecca¹⁰, a great trading center in Arabia¹¹.

By 1495 Cabot was living in Bristol¹², England. He believed that he could find a short route¹³ to Asia. His plan was to sail north and west across the Atlantic Ocean. In 1496 King Henry VII agreed to the trip. Bad weather, food shortages¹⁴, and conflicts¹⁵ with his crew forced Cabot to turn back.

The next year Cabot sailed again with a crew of 18 men on the small ship Matthew¹⁶. On June 24, 1497, the men

reached North America. They explored the coast of what is now Canada, in either Newfoundland¹⁷ and Labrador¹⁸ or Nova Scotia¹⁹. The ship may also have reached what is now the U.S. state of Maine²⁰. In August 1497 Cabot returned to Bristol.

The next year the king sent Cabot on another trip. Cabot thought that he could reach Japan by sailing south along the coast he had found. Cabot left England with five ships. One ship stopped in Ireland. The other four ships never returned. Cabot may have reached North America again, or he may have died at sea.

► More to explore

Columbus, Christopher

1. 亨利七世国王
2. 登陆
3. 宣布拥有
4. 热那亚
5. 原来的
6. 卡波托
7. 威尼斯
8. 地中海
9. 商人
10. 麦加
11. 阿拉伯
12. 布里斯托尔
13. 路线
14. 缺乏
15. 冲突
16. 马太
17. 纽芬兰省
18. 拉布拉多
19. 新斯科舍省
20. 缅因州

Cactus 仙人掌

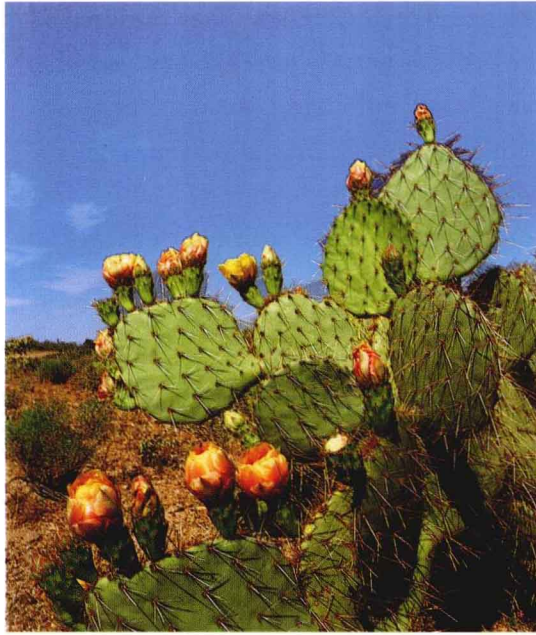
Cactuses, or cacti, are desert plants. They grow in dry places where other plants have



There are several different varieties of barrel cactus. In general they have strong, stiff spines and prominent ribs.

Carlo Bevilacqua — Scala/Art Resource, New York

1. 刺
2. 种类
3. 肉质肥厚的
4. 组织
5. 量
6. 生存
7. 吸收
8. 尖头的
9. 仙人掌
10. 束, 串
11. 巨大的
12. 树形仙人掌
13. 寄生仙人掌
14. 珍惜
15. 家养植物
16. 亚利桑那州
17. 采用
18. 卵形的
19. 部落
20. 原先
21. 路易斯安那州
22. 得克萨斯州
23. 阿肯色州



A type of cactus known as the Engelmann prickly pear commonly grows in the southwestern United States.

Grant Heilman Photography

trouble living. Their ability to store water keeps them alive. Cacti are also protected by sharp spines¹, or needles. These discourage animals from eating them.

Where Cacti Grow 分布区域

There are about 1,650 species², or types, of cactus. These plants grow mainly in the dry areas of the United States, Mexico, Central America, and South America. Mexico has the greatest number and variety of cacti.

Physical Features and Growth

形态特征与生长

Cacti are succulent³ plants. This means that they have thick tissues⁴ that take up and hold large amounts⁵ of water. The stored water keeps them alive during dry periods. Unlike many plants, cacti do not have deep roots. Instead they have roots that spread out near the surface of the soil.

This is important to their survival⁶. These roots absorb⁷ water from a wide area during the few times it rains.

Cacti are known for their pointy⁸ spines. These grow in different patterns on the plant's surface. Some cacti also have flowers and branches. Most do not have leaves. If a cactus has leaves, they are very small and fall off as the plant grows.

Cacti come in many sizes. The cactus called the prickly pear⁹ grows in low bunches¹⁰. The giant¹¹ cactus known as the saguaro¹² can be 50 feet (15 meters) tall. Its branches may be 2 feet (about 0.6 meter) thick.

Most cacti grow in the ground. Some cacti, known as epiphytes¹³, grow on plants. Others may grow on hard things such as rocks.

Uses 用途

Cacti are often grown for decoration. Many unusual and beautiful varieties are prized¹⁴ as houseplants¹⁵. In South America cacti are sometimes used as fences. The U.S. state of Arizona¹⁶ has adopted¹⁷ the saguaro as its state flower.

Some types of cacti are also grown for food. The egg-shaped¹⁸ fruit of the saguaro can be eaten. People also eat the fruit of the prickly pear.

Caddo 喀多族

The Caddo were a group of about 25 Native American tribes¹⁹ that originally²⁰ lived in the area that is now the U.S. states of Louisiana²¹, Texas²², Arkansas²³, and



The Caddo people made this small human figure in the early 1800s.

Bill Haber/AP

Oklahoma¹. They built their villages on fertile² lands along the Red River³.

The Caddo got most of their food by farming. They grew corn, pumpkins⁴, squash⁵, and beans. They also used bows⁶ and arrows to hunt deer, bear, and small game animals⁷. They lived in dome-shaped⁸ houses made from grass stuffed⁹ into a wooden frame¹⁰.

In the 1540s the Caddo welcomed Spanish explorers into their territory¹¹. Spanish and French traders¹² visited regularly by the early 1700s. The Caddo traded their corn to other tribes for animal furs. They then gave the furs to the French in exchange for¹³ European goods.

As more and more non-Indians¹⁴ arrived, the Caddo began to lose their lands. By the mid-1800s they fled to Indian Territory¹⁵

(now Oklahoma). There they settled on a reservation along the Washita River¹⁶, which they shared with the Wichita Indians¹⁷.

By the end of the 20th century, there were about 3,000 Caddo in the United States. Many lived in tribal¹⁸ lands in Oklahoma.

► More to explore

Native Americans

Caesar, Julius 凯撒

The general and dictator¹⁹ Julius Caesar helped to build ancient Rome²⁰ into a mighty²¹ empire. The name Caesar became the Russian word tsar²² and the German kaiser²³. Both mean emperor.

Julius Caesar was born on July 12 or 13, in about 100 BC. His father died when Caesar was 16. Caesar's family was patrician²⁴, or upper class, but they supported the



Julius Caesar was a leader of ancient Rome. He built a mighty empire. This marble bust of Caesar is in the Capitoline Museum in Rome.

Alinari/Art Resource, New York

1. 俄克拉何马州
2. 肥沃的
3. 红河
4. 南瓜 (大果)
5. 南瓜 (小果)
6. 弓
7. 狩猎动物
8. 拱顶形的
9. 塞进
10. 框架
11. 领地
12. 商人
13. 交换
14. 非印第安人
15. 印第安准州
16. 沃希塔河
17. 威奇托印第安人
18. 部落的
19. 独裁者
20. 罗马
21. 强大的
22. 沙皇
23. 德国皇帝
24. (古罗马的) 贵族

1. (罗马帝国时期的)执政官
2. 高卢
3. 内战
4. 支持者
5. 庞培
6. 独裁统治
7. (古罗马的)元老院议员
8. 月中日
9. 布鲁图
10. 文化的
11. 阿拉伯
12. 尼罗河
13. 纪念碑
14. 有历史意义的
15. 墓地
16. 坟墓
17. 金字塔
18. 吉萨
19. 郊区
20. 加工
21. 运输公司
22. 建立
23. 穆斯林
24. 兴旺,繁荣

common people in politics.

Rise to Power 掌权

Caesar studied public speaking and later entered politics. In 59 BC he was elected consul¹, the highest public office in ancient Rome. As one of two consuls, he ruled the Roman state for one year.

He then left Rome to govern a Roman province in Gaul² (modern France). In nine years of fighting he brought all of Gaul under Roman rule.

Dictator of Rome 罗马独裁者

Caesar returned to Italy in January of 49 BC and made himself dictator. Five years of civil war³ between Caesar's forces and the supporters⁴ of the popular general Pompey⁵ followed. Pompey fled to Egypt and died there before Caesar could catch him. But Caesar continued to fight and win battles against Pompey's supporters.

When he returned to Rome, Caesar pardoned his old enemies and gained many supporters. Not everyone trusted Caesar, however. Many wanted Rome to be a republic governed by a group of people rather than a dictatorship⁶ led by one man alone.

Sixty senators⁷ agreed to a plan to kill Caesar on March 15 (the "Ides⁸ of March" in the Roman calendar), 44 BC. Among them was Caesar's friend Marcus Junius Brutus⁹. As he died, Caesar said, "*Et tu, Brute?*" ("You too, Brutus?").

► More to explore

Augustus • Dictator • Rome, Ancient

Cairo 开罗

Cairo is the capital of Egypt, a country in northeastern Africa. It is the largest city in Africa. Cairo has long been the cultural¹⁰ center of the Arab¹¹ world.

Places of Interest 胜地

Two areas, new and old, make up Cairo. Modern Cairo faces the Nile River¹². It includes the central business district and newer living areas.

In Cairo's oldest areas many people live in crowded conditions. Many ancient monuments¹³ are found there. The City of the Dead is a large section of historic¹⁴ cemeteries¹⁵ along the edge of the city. Thousands of poor people live among the tombs¹⁶ there. The Great Pyramids¹⁷ at Giza¹⁸ lie along the outskirts¹⁹ of Cairo.

Economy 经济

Cairo has long been an important trading center. Factories in the city make cotton, processed²⁰ foods, paper, cigarettes, and many other products. Most of Egypt's important banks, shipping companies²¹, airlines, and hotels are in Cairo. The city's museums and monuments attract many tourists.

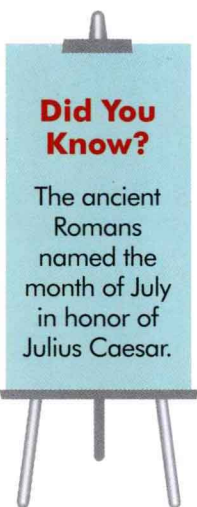
History 历史

People have lived in the area around Cairo for thousands of years. In AD 969 Egypt's rulers at the time established²² a new city. It was later named Cairo.

In the 1200s Cairo became the capital of a large Muslim²³ empire. The city thrived²⁴ as

Did You Know?

The ancient Romans named the month of July in honor of Julius Caesar.





Modern Cairo's blocks of apartments, office buildings, and shops line the Nile River.

Robert Holmes/Corbis

a center of trade and Islamic¹ learning and culture. Most of Cairo's greatest buildings went up during that period. After other rulers took over² in the 1500s the city went into a period of decline³.

In the 1860s many European-style buildings were built in new city districts. In 1922 Egypt became an independent country with Cairo as its capital. Since then the city has grown and grown.

► More to explore

Egypt • Egypt, Ancient • Nile River
• Pyramid

Calendar 日历

A calendar is a tool used to mark the passing of time. People of ancient times based⁴ their calendars on the most obvious regular events they knew — the changing positions of the sun, moon, and stars. These calendars helped them figure out⁵ when to plant and harvest their crops. Over time different groups of people developed

other calendars based on their own needs and beliefs.

Days, Weeks, Months, and Years 日,周,月,年

Several units of time are common to almost all calendars. The day is the most basic unit. The day measures the cycle⁶ of daytime and nighttime. It is now known to be the length of time that Earth takes to spin⁷ once on its axis⁸. A group of seven days is called a week.

The month is about 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ days long, the time taken by the Moon to orbit⁹ Earth. The year is about 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days long. That is the time taken by Earth to orbit the sun. The year measures the seasons.

Fitting months into years is a problem for calendar makers. The difficulty comes from the fact that the month is lunar¹⁰, or based on the Moon, but the year is solar¹¹, or based on the sun. Twelve cycles of the Moon take about 354 days, not 365 $\frac{1}{4}$. To make the lunar months fit into the solar year, it is necessary to add days at certain times. This is why calendar months differ in length. All except February are longer than 29 days to make up for¹² the extra 11 days of the solar year. For the same reason a day is added to February every fourth year. These are called "leap years¹³."

Early Calendars 早期日历

The Sumerians¹⁴ of ancient Mesopotamia¹⁵ (now Iraq¹⁶) used a calendar of 12 lunar months. They added an extra month about every four years. This calendar served as a model for early Greek and Jewish¹⁷ calendars.

1. 伊斯兰教的
2. 接管(政权)
3. 衰落
4. 以...为基础
5. 琢磨,想明白
6. 周期
7. 旋转
8. 轴
9. 沿轨道转
10. 月亮的,阴历的
11. 太阳的,阳历的
12. 弥补
13. 闰年
14. 苏美尔人
15. 美索不达米亚
16. 伊拉克
17. 犹太人的

Did You Know?

Unlike the day, the month, and the year, the week is not based on any astronomical event.

1. 相符合
2. 牧师
3. 日益地
4. 与...不协调
5. 凯撒
6. 数字
7. 创造者
8. 儒略历年
9. 阳历年
10. 格列高利十三世教皇
11. 跳过
12. 伊斯兰教的
13. 玛雅人
14. 阿兹特克人
15. (宗教) 仪式
16. 穆斯林的
17. 阿拉伯
18. 传统的
19. 印度的

The early Egyptians also used a calendar based on the Moon. Later, though, the Egyptians worked out a calendar that corresponded¹ almost exactly to the seasons.

The early Romans had a lunar year of 355 days. To make the lunar year agree with the solar year, priests² added extra months. The calendar became increasingly³ out of phase⁴ with the seasons.

Julian and Gregorian Calendars

儒略历与格列高利历

In 46 BC, the Roman ruler Julius Caesar⁵ decided on the figure⁶ of 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days for the length of the year. Every fourth year had 366 days. This calendar was named “Julian” after its creator⁷. It had the 12 months at the lengths used today.

The Julian year⁸ was still slightly longer than the solar year⁹, however, and problems arose as the centuries passed. In 1582 Pope Gregory XIII¹⁰ ordered 10 days to be dropped from the year. To keep the calendar correct in the future, Gregory ordered that leap year should be skipped¹¹ three times in every 400 years. His system is called the Gregorian calendar. It is now used almost everywhere outside the Islamic¹² world.

Native American Calendars

美洲原住民日历

The Maya¹³ and the Aztec¹⁴ had the best Native American calendars. Their calendars

each had a cycle of 260 named days related to their religious rituals¹⁵ and a year of 365 days. The year was divided into 18 months of 20 days each, with five days added to fill out the years.

Other Calendars 其他日历

Several calendars other than the Gregorian calendar are still in use. The Muslim¹⁶ calendar, for example, is used by most Arab¹⁷ countries. It is a lunar calendar with 12 months of 30 or 29 days that add up to a year of 354 or 355 days.

The Chinese calendar is still used along with the Gregorian calendar in China and neighboring countries. The traditional¹⁸ Hindu¹⁹ and Jewish calendars continue to be used as well for religious purposes.

► More to explore

Aztec • Caesar, Julius • Maya • Season



A Jewish calendar from the 1800s is written in Hebrew.

Archivo Iconografico, S.A./Corbis



California 加利福尼亚州

More people live in California than in any other U.S. state. About one eighth of the country's entire population lives in the state. California even has more residents¹ than about half of the world's countries. The state's name is believed to have come from a Spanish novel of the 1500s that described a fabled² place called California. The nickname³ of the Golden State⁴ comes from the golden poppies⁵ that grow in California and from the gold that was found there in the mid-1800s. Sacramento⁶ is the capital.

Geography 地理

California is one of the country's largest states in area; only Alaska⁷ and Texas⁸ are bigger. It borders Nevada⁹ and Arizona¹⁰ on the east, Oregon¹¹ on the north, Mexico on the south, and the Pacific Ocean on the west.

California's landscape¹² is varied¹³, with mountains, valleys, forests, seacoasts¹⁴, and deserts. The Klamath Mountains¹⁵ are in the state's northwest corner. To their east is the southern part of the Cascade Range¹⁶. The Sierra Nevada¹⁷ is a wall of mountains in the east-central part of the state. The Central Valley runs north to south between the Sierra Nevada on the east and the highlands of the Pacific Coast Ranges¹⁸. Most of eastern California is desert. The largest desert in the state, the Mojave¹⁹, is in the southeast.

California's climate differs by location²⁰. The climate along the Pacific Coast is

generally mild. The Central Valley has hot summers and mild to cool winters. The mountains have short summers and cold winters. The southeastern desert is very hot and dry.

People 人民

The majority of California's people are of European descent²¹, but the state's minority groups are large. More than one fourth of California's residents were born outside the United States. Mexicans are the largest foreign-born group by far²². People from the Philippines²³, China, Vietnam²⁴, and El Salvador²⁵ are other large groups. Mexicans and other Hispanics²⁶ make up about one third of California's population. African Americans make up more than 6 percent. California's Native American population, numbering more than 330,000, is the largest in the country.

The largest clusters²⁷ of people are in the south, around Los Angeles²⁸ and San Diego²⁹, and in the San Francisco Bay³⁰ Area. Los Angeles is the largest city in the state and the second largest city in the country. Bay Area cities include San Francisco, Oakland³¹, and San Jose³².

Economy 经济

California's economic production ranks³³ first among the 50 states. If California were a country, it would have one of the world's largest economies. Services account for³⁴ about three fourths of the state's economy. Service-related jobs include workers such as actors, social workers, government employees³⁵, schoolteachers, doctors and nurses, lawyers³⁶, and restaurant and hotel

1. 居民
2. 寓言中的
3. 别名, 绰号
4. 黄金州
5. 罂粟
6. 萨克拉门托
7. 阿拉斯加州
8. 得克萨斯州
9. 内华达州
10. 亚利桑那州
11. 俄勒冈州
12. 地貌
13. 多种多样的
14. 海岸
15. 克拉斯马斯山脉
16. 喀斯喀特山脉
17. 内华达山脉
18. 太平洋海岸山脉
19. 莫哈韦沙漠
20. 地理位置
21. 后裔
22. 大大地
23. 菲律宾
24. 越南
25. 萨尔瓦多
26. 西班牙(或拉美)裔
27. (人)群
28. 洛杉矶
29. 圣地亚哥
30. 旧金山海湾
31. 奥克兰
32. 圣何塞
33. 名列, 排行
34. (在数量上)占
35. 雇员
36. 律师

1. 职员
2. 贡献
3. 制造
4. 汽车
5. (物资)供应
6. 电的
7. 设备
8. 食品加工
9. 硅谷
10. 电影
11. 有生产力的
12. 酿酒
13. 柑橘水果
14. 奶制品农场
15. 沙斯塔人
16. 波莫人
17. 米沃克人
18. 丘马什人
19. 部落



The scenic coastline of Big Sur stretches for 100 miles (160 kilometers) along the Pacific Ocean in California.

© Trevor Wood — Stone/Getty Images

staff¹. Tourism is an important service industry. Each year it contributes² about 75 billion dollars to the state's economy.

California manufactures³ automobiles⁴,

aircraft, ships, military supplies⁵, electrical⁶ equipment⁷, and chemicals. California also has many food-processing⁸ plants and publishing and printing industries. A region known as Silicon Valley⁹, in the San Francisco Bay Area, is home to much of the country's computer industry. The motion picture¹⁰ industry is centered in the Los Angeles area.



The Golden Gate Bridge connects San Francisco to Marin County. It is between San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean.

© Roberto Gerometta — Lonely Planet Images/Getty Images

California's farms are the most productive¹¹ in the country. The dozens of crops grown include grapes for eating and winemaking¹², citrus fruits¹³, and nuts. Dairy farms¹⁴ produce milk, cheese, and other products.

History 历史

Native Americans of the Shasta¹⁵, Pomo¹⁶, Miwok¹⁷, and Chumash¹⁸ tribes¹⁹ lived along the Pacific coast of what is now

California long before Europeans arrived. The Mojave lived in the southeast and the Yokut¹ in the Central Valley.

Spaniards² were the first Europeans in California. Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo³ claimed⁴ the land for Spain in 1542. In 1602 Sebastián Vizcaíno⁵ explored the coast and gave many places their present names. In 1769 two Spanish priests⁶ founded a mission⁷ called San Diego de Alcalá⁸. During the next 50 years 20 more missions were established⁹ along the coast. Towns and large ranches¹⁰ grew around the missions.

Between the 1820s and the 1840s Mexico and the United States competed for California. Mexico owned the territory¹¹ and refused to sell it to the United States. In 1846 Californians¹² around Sonoma¹³, near San Francisco, rebelled¹⁴ against Mexican rule and joined the United States in fighting the Mexican War. The peace treaty¹⁵ that ended the war in 1848 gave California and other Mexican land to the United States.

Early in 1848, before the treaty was signed¹⁶, gold had been discovered near

Coloma¹⁷, in northern California. This find started a gold rush¹⁸. The arrival¹⁹ of tens of thousands of gold hunters called forty-niners (because many of them arrived in 1849) changed California. The population surge²⁰ helped lead to statehood²¹ for California in 1850.

Many more people came to California after railroad service from the eastern United States began in 1869. During the Great Depression²² of the 1930s thousands of homeless²³ farm families moved to the state hoping to earn a living. During World War II²⁴ (1939–45) California's industries, such as aircraft plants and shipyards²⁵, greatly expanded²⁶. Many people moved to the state for work and stayed after the war.

In the early 21st century California continued to attract new residents, including many from Mexico. The state had to deal with issues²⁷ such as creating affordable²⁸ housing²⁹ and educating people from many different backgrounds.

► More to explore

Gold Rush • Los Angeles • Mexican War

- Missions, Spanish • Sacramento
- Sierra Nevada

1. 约库特人
2. 西班牙人
3. 卡布里略
4. 宣布拥有
5. 比斯卡诺
6. 牧师
7. 传教使团
8. 圣地亚哥修道院
9. 建立
10. 牧场
11. 领土
12. 加利福尼亚人
13. 索诺玛
14. 反叛
15. 条约

16. 签订
17. 科洛马
18. 淘金热潮
19. 到达
20. 增长
21. 州的地位(资格)
22. 经济大萧条
23. 无家可归的
24. 第二次世界大战
25. 造船厂
26. 扩展, 发展
27. 棘手问题
28. 担负得起的
29. 住房

Facts About CALIFORNIA

Flag



Population

(2000 census)
33,871,648—
rank, 1st state

Capital

Sacramento

Area

163,696 sq mi
(423,970 sq
km)—rank, 3rd
state

Statehood

September 9,
1850

Motto

Eureka (I Have
Found It)

State bird

California quail



State flower

Golden poppy



1. 穆斯林
2. 伊斯兰教
3. 先知, 预言者
4. 穆罕默德
5. 哈里发
6. 阿拉伯半岛
7. 艾卜·伯克尔
8. 社区
9. 欧麦尔一世
10. 奥斯曼
11. 阿里
12. 反叛
13. 导致, 促使
14. 分裂
15. (伊斯兰教的) 什叶派
16. 穆阿威叶一世
17. 反对派
18. (伊斯兰教的) 逊尼派
19. 接管
20. 伊比利亚半岛
21. 葡萄牙
22. 阿拔斯家族
23. 马蒙
24. 讲和
25. 地中海
26. 巴格达
27. 伊拉克

Caliphate 哈里发辖地

The Caliphate was the name of the lands ruled by Muslims¹ from AD 632 to 1258.

The leaders of Islam² after the prophet³ Muhammad⁴ had the title of caliph⁵, which means “successor” in Arabic. The caliphs built an empire that stretched from India in the east to Spain in the west.

The First Caliphs 早期哈里发

Islam began in the Arabian Peninsula⁶ in the early 600s. Muhammad, the founder of Islam, died in 632. Muslims then chose Abu Bakr⁷ to lead the Muslim community⁸. He became the first caliph. He and the three caliphs who followed him — ‘Umar I⁹, ‘Uthman¹⁰, and ‘Ali¹¹ — were relatives of Muhammad.

Some Muslims rebelled¹² against ‘Ali. This brought about¹³ a split¹⁴ in Islam that still exists today. The followers of ‘Ali became the Shi’ite¹⁵ branch. The followers of Mu’awiyah I¹⁶, who was ‘Ali’s main opponent¹⁷, became the Sunnites¹⁸.

The Umayyad Caliphate

倭马亚哈里发辖地

By 661, Mu’awiyah had become the first of a line of caliphs called the Umayyads. Under their rule, Muslim armies took over¹⁹ North Africa and most of the Iberian Peninsula²⁰ (now Spain and Portugal²¹) in Europe.

Eventually, some Muslims rebelled against the Umayyads’ rule. Forces of the ‘Abbasid family²² defeated the last Umayyad caliph in battle in 750.

The ‘Abbasid Caliphate

阿拔斯哈里发辖地

The ‘Abbasid family started a new line of caliphs. The early ‘Abbasid caliphs supported trade, the arts, and the sciences. One caliph, called al-Ma’mun²³, tried to make peace²⁴ with the Shi’ites but failed.

The ‘Abbasids turned their attention away from the area around the Mediterranean Sea²⁵. Instead, they looked eastward and made Baghdad²⁶ (in what is now Iraq²⁷) their capital. They also took on



An Umayyad caliph is pictured on a gold coin from the 600s.

The Granger Collection, New York