

略看美国各州 通晓各州代言



美国各州

小知识 (六)

明尼苏达州

密西西比州

马萨诸塞州

密歇根州

44

(注释版)

杜洪 周程 主编

远方出版社

课外英语

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前言

英语,作为国际化的语言,有着非同寻常的地位。单纯的为了学习英语而学习,这样不仅让我们在心理上有排斥和逆反情绪,久而久之,它也会成为一种负担。这就违背了语言作为交流共同发展和进步的初衷。学习英语的目的只有一个:同交流,共进步;而学习英语的方法和手段却是多样化的。当然,书籍依然是这些途径当中的首选。在这里,我们将这套《课外英语》推荐给大家,一起分享这美好的课外时刻。

您将在本套书中欣赏到:美国各州的小知识,七彩缤纷的音符,优美好看的小散文,开心时分的短文,经典流传的寓言,超级高效的短句,实际有用的词汇等等。在这些书中,备有单词解释,相关简介,或中文翻译,便于同学们更好的阅读和理解,真正进入文字的内涵当中,准确地和文字进行交流。从课堂走到课外,同学们的视野要开放,而我们的每一本书都有启迪和想像的空间。因此,阅读过程中,同学

要尽量做到先独立阅读英文部分,将不太理解的地方做上记号,再参阅相关的简介或译文。相信这次的课外之旅,一定会让您从中得到意外的收获。

由于编写的内容只是亿万之一,加之编者水平有限,不足之处,愿大家批评和指正。

编 者



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Minnesota

明尼苏达州

明尼苏达州小档案:

人口: 约 500 万

面积: 约 217,725 平方公里, 排名第 12 位

州府: 圣·保罗 St. Paul

明尼苏达州, 名称来自印第安语, 其意义是“乳蓝色的河水” milky blue water 指(指本州南部明尼苏达河)。

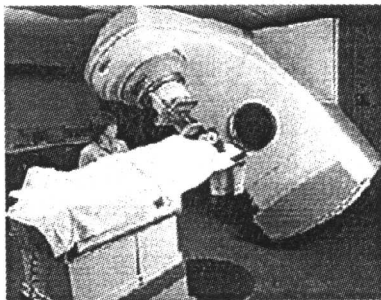


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1805 年开始殖民。1858 年 5 月 11 日成为美国第 32 州。以鲜艳的凤仙花 *Showy-Lady's-slip-per* 为州花。本州别名叫做“北星之州”*North Star State*。本州箴言：“北方之星”*Star of the North*。

州府是圣·保罗 *St. Paul*, 位于东南部, 跨密西西比河。以西之明尼亚波利斯 *Minneapolis*, 是本州第一大都市。两市区已互相连接。杜鲁司为本州大港。此港之海轮, 可直达大西洋。附近的苏必略港, 铁砂输出甚富。本州大专院校有 55 所。其中最著名的是明尼苏达大学, 创于 1851 年, 地点在明尼亚波利斯。



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美国各州小知识(六)

本州特征有二：第一，美国产铁最富之州。美国大铁矿麦沙比山位于本州东部。第二，美国密西西比河上源与加拿大温尼伯湖水系之天然分水岭。本州北部有许多小湖。西北部之伊塔斯加湖 Itasca L. 是密西西比河上源。此湖以北，许多小湖之水北流入加拿大。较大的河，叫做“北红河”Red River of the North，北流注入温尼伯湖。

本州地面波状起伏。可分为三区：(A)本州东北部是三角形，属于苏必略台地，岩层古老，是加拿大丘陵之一部。(B)本州最南部是无冰碛区，与威斯康星州无冰碛区互相连接。(C)低地区。除上两区外，全是低丘浅谷，冰碛层甚厚。本州气候冬季酷冷，常受北方冷气流吹袭。物产有小麦、玉蜀黍、大豆。也有乳牛、肉牛及猪。矿产有铁。高级铁矿(含铁成分超过 60%)已渐枯竭。现今开采中级铁矿(含铁 35%—50%)，产量约占全美国产量之一半。

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Introduction

简介

Native American Sioux and Chippewa Indians lived in Minnesota when French fur-traders landed in Two Harbors in 1660. Following the visits of several French explorers, fur traders, and missionaries(传教士), including Jacques Marquette, Louis Joliet, and sieur de la Salle, the region was claimed for Louis XIV by Daniel Greysolon, sieur[<法> n. 先生, 阁下(旧时法国对男子的尊称)]Duluth, in 1679. He claimed the entire region for France.

Spain receives Louisiana Territory (includes Minnesota west of the Mississippi River) from France in compensation(补偿, 赔偿)for its loss(损失)of Florida during

the Seven Years War. However, Spain did little to explore or settle the region and France continued fur trading. At the end of the French and Indian War in 1763, Great Britain wins claim to what is now eastern North America (east of the Mississippi River) and Canada, including eastern Minnesota.

The end of the Revolutionary War(美国之革命战争) in 1787 the U. S. acquired eastern Minnesota from Great Britain and 20 years later bought the western part from France in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. Much of the region was explored by U. S. Army Lt. Zebulon M. Pike before the northern strip of Minnesota bordering Canada was ceded (放弃) by Britain in 1818. All of Minnesota was now owned by the United States.

In 1824 Fort St. Anthony was built where the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers meet. Fort St. Anthony

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completed. Name changed to Fort Snelling in Honor of Colonel Josiah Snelling's work. Fort Snelling became a place of industry and growth rather than just a military post. In 1837, Land-cession(割让)treaties negotiated[(与某人)商议, 谈判]with the Dakota Indians and the Chipewa(齐佩瓦族) Indians for United States rights to a portion of land between the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers. This new land stimulates(刺激, 激励)the lumber(<美>木材)industry in Minnesota. Loggers and farmers settled the first small towns of Minnesota, including St. Paul, St. Anthony (Minneapolis), and Stillwater.

Minnesota belonged to many territories before it became its own on March 3, 1849. with present day eastern and southern boundaries set. The population amounts to less than 4000 people, not including persons of pure Native-American heritage(遗产, 继承权, 传统). Law pro-

vides for free public schools to be open to all people between four and twenty-one years of age. Minnesota Historical Society formed to collect, publish, and educate people about Minnesota history. Soon afterward, at Traverse des Sioux and Mendota with the Dakota Indians whereby(凭什么, 为何)the Dakota ceded their lands east of the Red River, Lake Traverse, and the Big Dakota River and south of a boundary line between the Dakota and Chippewa in 1825. In return the Dakota received \$ 1, 665,000 US, \$ 1,360,000 of which was set into a trust fund, of which the interest would be distributed to chiefs partly in cash(现金), partly in supplies, and partly in education and civilization funds

Minnesota became the 32nd state admitted to the Union of the United States of America. State on May 11, 1858 with St. Paul as the state capital and the seal adopt-