

略看美国各州 通晓各州代言



美国各州

小知识(四)

伊利诺斯州
印第安纳州
爱荷华州
堪萨斯州

42

(注释版)

杜洪 程程 主编

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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里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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Illinois

伊利诺斯州

伊利诺斯州小档案:

人口:约 1300 万

面积:约 146,075 平方公里,排名第 24 位

州府:春田 Springfield

伊利诺州,名称来自印第安
第安语,其意义是“人”或
“战士”Menor Warriors。

1720 年开始殖民。

1818 年 12 月 3 日成为美



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国第 21 州。以本地出产之紫罗兰 Native Violet 为州花。
本州别名叫做“草原之州”Prairie State。本州箴言：“州有
主权，国家团结”State Sovereignty, National Union。

州府是春田 Springfield, 位于西部。大都市芝加哥在
本州东北角, 滨密执安湖, 为美国第二大都市。由芝加哥北
上, 通过圣罗伦斯河海道, 可达大西洋; 南下, 通过密西西比
河, 可达墨西哥湾。它有河、湖、海三方面航路。市内三个
飞机场, 每年起飞与降落之旅客人数, 多至 3 千万。芝加哥
是美国机械制造业中心, 其中心农业机械为最重要。市内
最高大厦, 叫做西尔斯大厦 Sears Building, 有 110 层, 高
1450 尺, 成为美国第一高楼(纽约国际贸易中心大厦只有
1350 尺高)。

州内大专院校有 140 所。其中最著名的是伊利诺大学
University of Illinois, 创于 1867 年, 地点在乌班那 Urbana。

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本州特征有二:第一,在大湖区域内拥有最大的湖港。大湖区域共有 70 多个湖港。其中最大的,是芝加哥 Chicago,进出口货物有 5 千万吨,在湖港之中,列第一位。第二,本州三分之二的人口,住在芝加哥市区、郊区及其附近卫星市镇之内。

本州农业方面有两个特点:(A)玉蜀黍产量极大,位于美国玉蜀黍产量之前列。(B)本州大豆产量在各州之内列第一位。据统计,本州农产总值,有 15 亿美元,仅次于加州,列第二位。烟煤与石油等矿产,约 7 亿美元。工业产品总值约 230 亿美元。伊利诺是一个富庶之州。

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Introduction

简介

Indians hunted in Illinois as far back as 5000 B. C. and today you can still view the remains of their civilization at places such as Chahokia Mounds North America's largest and most valuable prehistoric earthwork ([建]土方(工程), [军]土木工事) relic(遗物, 遗迹). Dickson Mounds Indian Museum near Lewiston features special exhibits which chronicle(编入编年史) the Indian's valuable place in Illinois history.

French explorers Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet, in 1673, were the first Europeans of record to visit the region paddling(涉水) by birch bark canoe(独木舟, 轻舟) along the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers. They traveled the

length of the state—from what is now Chicago to the southernmost reaches of Illinois.

In 1699 French settlers established a fur-trading post (商栈, 交易站) and the first permanent (永久的, 持久的) settlement at Cahokia, near present-day East St. Louis. More French explorers followed, building military outposts (前哨, 边区村落) and establishing a fur trading empire with local Indians. In 1675, Father Jacques Marquette founded a mission at the Kaskaskia Indian Village near present-day Ottawa.

In 1717, France placed Illinois into the Louisiana Colony. Great Britain obtained the region at the end of the French and Indian Wars in 1763 at the close of the French and Indian War, the Treaty of Paris ceded (放弃) to England all lands France had claimed east of the Mississippi River, except for New Orleans in Louisiana. Many of the French settlers in Illinois moved across the

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river into Iowa. Only missionaries, fur traders, a few settlers, and English soldiers remained in the Illinois region.

The British continued to control what is now Illinois until 1778 when George Rogers Clark, a Revolutionary War hero, and his band of American colonists captured Fort Kaskaskia. The Illinois country became a possession of Virginia until 1787 when it joined the Northwest Territory under the government of the United States.

In 1809, the Illinois Territory was created. The area figured prominently (显著地) in frontier struggles during the Revolutionary War and in Indian wars during the early 19th century. Hundreds of settlers began moving to Illinois from Virginia, Kentucky, and Maryland. Indians, angry with the settlers for taking their lands, sided with Britain in the War of 1812. Many settlers were massacred (残杀, 集体屠杀) as they attempted to leave Fort Dearborn near the mouth of the Chicago River.

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Illinois was one of the five states created from the Northwest Territory. Six different forms of government operated in Illinois before its first constitution(宪法)took effect in 1818. That first document was followed by constitutions in 1848, 1870, and 1970.

Illinois became the 21st state on December 3, 1818. Construction of the Erie Canal(运河) in 1825 provided easy transportation to the Midwest. Kaskaskia became Illinois' first capitol[州议会大厦, (古罗马的)主神殿(丘比特神殿)]. Two years later the seat of Illinois government was moved to Vandalia.

Hundreds of people from the eastern states and Europe rushed to settle the new state following the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825. The federal government forced Indians living in the state to cross the Mississippi River into Iowa. In 1832, the Sauk and Fox Indians fought state militias(民兵)for their land. The Black Hawk War ended

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that same year, and all Indians were forced out of Illinois which virtually ended the Indian troubles in the area.

In 1839, largely through the efforts of a young legislator named Abraham Lincoln, the capitol was again moved this time to Springfield, where it is now open to the public as an historic site. In 1858, Abraham Lincoln ran against Stephen A. Douglas for the U. S. Senate. Lincoln's stand against slavery during several debates in Illinois, gave him national attention. He lost the election, but became president of the United States two years later. Six southern states seceded(正式脱离或退出, 分离) from the Union and the Civil War (1861—1865) began after Lincoln's inauguration(就职典礼).

Ulysses S. Grant, general of the Union Army, and 250,000 soldiers fought from Illinois during the war.

After the war, industry boomed(兴隆) in Illinois. Railroads were expanding, bringing immigrants to work