



---

# 英语国家文化概况

---

——郭树林 郭 剑◎主编——

---



科学出版社





---

# 英语国家文化概况

郭树林 郭 剑◎主编

---

科学出版社

北 京



## 内 容 简 介

为了帮助读者全面深入了解英语国家文化概况,增强整体观察和综合研究的能力,本书采用有横有纵的讲解方式,横向展开以拓宽视野,讨论英语国家社会的方方面面;纵向探索以追溯其发展轨迹和因果关系。纵横结合,互相补充。在尽量控制篇幅的前提下,本书兼容并蓄,加大内容含量,以提高全书的可教性、可读性和可参考性,以满足多层次、多方位的不同需要。

本书的章节划分清晰明了,简便易读,重点考虑学生的自学阅读。为此,各节都配有汉语翻译。阅读时,不需要过多受限于原文字句,本书鼓励学生在汉语的提示下,流畅阅读,侧重欣赏,掌握基本知识。本书适合各级学校教师和教育行政干部、教育学类和公共管理类本科生和研究生参考阅读。

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语国家文化概况/郭树林,郭剑主编. —北京:科学出版社,2017.3

ISBN 978-7-03-046045-5

I. ①英… II. ①郭… ②郭… III. ① 英语—阅读教学—高等学校—教材 ②文化—概况—世界 IV. ①H319.4:K

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2015)第 247842 号

责任编辑:常春娥 / 责任校对:彭珍珍

责任印制:张 伟 / 封面设计:铭轩堂

科 学 出 版 社 出 版

北京东黄城根北街 16 号

邮政编码:100717

<http://www.sciencecp.com>

北京科印技术咨询服务公司 印刷

科学出版社发行 各地新华书店经销

\*

2017 年 3 月第 一 版 开本:787×1092 1/16

2017 年 3 月第一次印刷 印张:9 1/2

字数:272 000

定价:78.00 元

(如有印装质量问题,我社负责调换)



## 前 言

为了便于非英语专业的学生深入了解英语国家文化,本书特别对英语国家的文化概况进行了汉、英两种语言的编写。

文化的重要特点之一是基于符号,即用抽象符号进行思维和交流,语言文字和数理化所使用的公式符号,就是典型代表。语言既是交际工具,也是思维的外壳,是构成民族文化的要素之一,但语言不是文化的同义词。相对而言,来自不同文化(社会)的人们要进行交际,其最大障碍不是语言,而是文化。不同的民族语言产生于不同的民族文化土壤,并随着该民族的文化发展而发展,因此,不懂一个民族的文化,就不可能真正学懂这个民族的语言,更不懂这个民族的人民。没有对英美文化的深刻了解,就没有真正意义上的英语语言和英美文学研究,更谈不上对英美社会的真正研究。

为了帮助学生全面深入了解英语国家文化,增强整体观察和综合研究的能力,本书所讲述的基本内容采用了有横有纵的结构组合,横向展开以拓宽视野,讨论英语国家社会的方方面面,纵向探索以追溯其发展轨迹和因果关系。纵横结合,互相补充,犹如影像中使用的摇镜头和变焦距技巧。在控制篇幅的前提下,尽量兼容并蓄,加大内容含量,以提高全书的可教性、可读性和可参考性,以满足多层次、多方位的不同需要。

本书的章节划分清晰明了,简便易读,重点考虑了学生的自学阅读需求。为此,各节都配了汉语翻译。阅读时,读者不要受限于具体的语法,本书鼓励读者在汉语的提示下流畅阅读,侧重欣赏,掌握基本知识。

笔者在编写这本《英语国家文化概况》的英、汉双语用书时,得到了北京印刷学院科研处等相关部门的大力支持,预致谢忱。但是否做得到位,还有待读者和研究英语国家文化与国家概况的专家批评指正。

作 者

2016 年 12 月



# 目 录

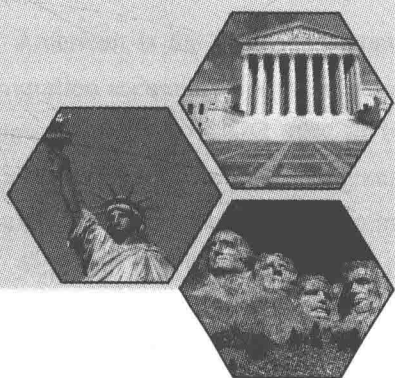
## 前言

第一部分 美国文化概况	1
第一章 人口和种族	3
第二章 美国历史	4
第三章 美国经济	16
第四章 政治体制	18
第五章 美国教育	21
第六章 文学	24
第七章 美国节假日	26
第二部分 英国文化概况	29
第一章 英国的国土与人民	31
第二章 英国的起源(公元前 5000—公元 1066)	32
第三章 英国的形成(1066—1381)	36
第四章 向现代英国的过渡(1455—1688)	40
第五章 大英帝国的兴衰(1688—1990)	45
第六章 英国政府机构	54
第七章 英国社会	57
第八章 英国教育制度	62
第三部分 澳大利亚文化概况	65
第一章 澳大利亚经济	67
第二章 澳大利亚政治制度	73
第三章 澳大利亚社会和文化	79
第四章 国土与人民	85
第五章 澳大利亚历史(一)	91
第六章 澳大利亚历史(二)	96
第四部分 加拿大文化概况	101
第一章 加拿大的地理和历史	103
第二章 经济	107
第三章 政府和政治	111
第四章 加拿大社会和文化	116



第五部分 新西兰文化概况 .....	121
第一章 新西兰概况 .....	123
第二章 今日新西兰 .....	127
第六部分 爱尔兰文化概况 .....	131
第一章 爱尔兰共和国 .....	133
第二章 今日爱尔兰 .....	138
参考文献 .....	144





# 第一部分

## 美国文化概况









## 第一章 人口和种族

### Chapter 1 Population, Race and Ethnic Groups

#### 1. Introduction 介绍

American is the third most populous country in the world. It is a nation of immigrants. Immigration accounts for a major source of population growth. There are many racial and ethnic groups. Between 80% and 90% of immigration in the United States now is from Asian and Hispanic countries. The first immigrants in American history came from England and Netherlands. Population movements are common in America.

美国是世界上的第三大人口大国(仅次于中国和印度)。美国是一个移民大国,移民人口是其人口总数增长的重要原因。美国有着不同民族和种族。在目前美国移民人口中,80%~90%来自亚洲和西班牙语国家。美国历史上最早的移民来自英格兰和荷兰。人口迁徙在美国十分普遍。

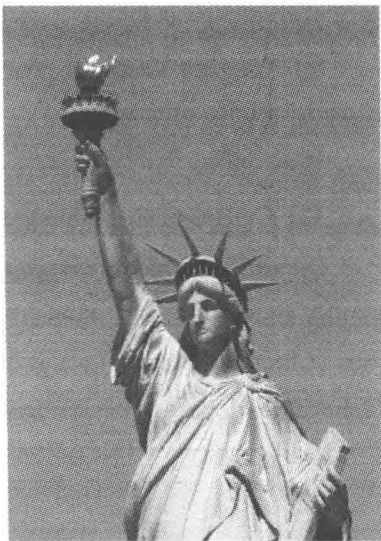
#### 2. Black People and the Civil Rights Movement 黑人和美国民权运动

① The blacks are the largest of the racial and ethnic minorities in the US, with 12.1% of the population; the first blacks were brought to North America as slaves in 1619.

美国最大的少数人种是黑人,占人口的 12.1%;第一批黑人作为奴隶被运至北美是在 1619 年。

② The slave system was formally ended by Lincoln's *Emancipation Proclamation* in 1863 and the *Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution* in 1865. The Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s demanded equal right and desegregation.

1863 年林肯总统的《解放黑人奴隶宣言》和 1865 年的《宪法第十三条修正案》使奴隶制度正式瓦解。呼吁人权平等和废除种族隔离导致了 20 世纪 60 年代的民权运动。







## 第二章 美国历史

### Chapter 2 American History

#### 1. Early History 早期历史

##### (1) The “discovery” of the New World 新世界的“发现”

① The “first Americans” were the Indians.

最早的美国人是印第安人。

② In the late 15th century, Christopher Columbus, an Italian navigator, supported by the Spanish queen, led his men to sail across the vast ocean in 1492 and reached some small islands in the now West Indies. He thought he had reached Asia and didn't know he had discovered a new continent.

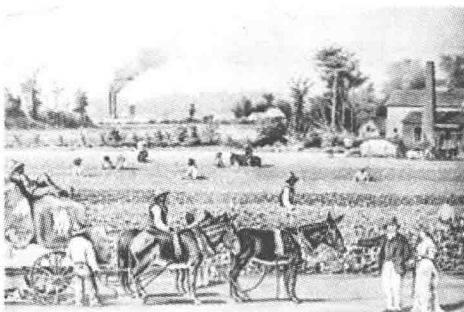
15 世纪后期，意大利航海家克里斯托弗·哥伦布，在西班牙女王的支持下，于 1492 年率领船队穿越浩瀚的大西洋，抵达了现在西印度群岛的一些小岛。他误以为到达了亚洲，并不知道自己已经发现了一个新大陆。

③ Amerigo Vespucci proved that the land was a new continent. Therefore, the land was named America after him.

阿美利歌·韦斯普奇证明了这是新大陆，因此以他的名字命名。

##### (2) Causes of the colonization of the New World 新世界殖民化的原因

Opportunity was a magic word. The New World drew English nobles who dreamed of getting more land and establishing great new estates and drew other people who could not find jobs in England. Most of all, it drew the poor and the homeless from the farmlands and villages of Europe. Many settlers came to the English colonies in search of religious freedom because they had been persecuted in England.



机遇是一个神奇的词。新世界吸引了英国的贵族，那些梦想在荒原上创建庞大的新地产的，以及在英国无法找到工作的人。尤其是吸引了欧洲农场和乡村的穷人和无家可归的人。许多人为寻求宗教自由而在这英国殖民地定居下来，因为他们在英国受到迫害。

The first English colony in the America was



founded at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. Between 1607 and 1733 the British established 13 colonies along the east coast of North America. They were Virginia, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Rhode Island, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Georgia.

美洲的第一块英国殖民地于 1607 年在弗吉尼亚的詹姆斯敦建立。1607~1733 年，英国在北美的东海岸建立了 13 个殖民地。它们是弗吉尼亚、缅因、新罕布什尔、马萨诸塞、康涅狄格、纽约、罗得岛、马里兰、北卡罗来纳、南卡罗来纳、新泽西、宾夕法尼亚和佐治亚。

In 1620, 201 Pilgrims (清教徒前辈) sailed to the New World in a ship called *Mayflower*. They arrived at Plymouth and built the Plymouth colony. The Puritans, unlike the Pilgrims who were artisans and peasants, were wealthy and well-educated gentlemen. The Puritans did not allow religious dissent. The colonists built a new way of life in the New World. There were a number of features which would play a role in forming the American characters. They were: representative form of government, rule of law, respect of individual rights, religious tolerance and a strong individual enterprise.

1620 年，清教徒前辈中的 201 人乘坐“五月花”号船来到新大陆，在普利茅斯建立了殖民地。清教徒和身为手艺人或农夫的清教徒前辈不同，他们富有，是受过良好教育的绅士。清教徒不允许异教存在。殖民者在新大陆建立了一种新的生活方式。以下几点为美国特色的形成起到一定作用：政府的代表形式、法制、对人权的尊重、宗教的宽容和强大的个人进取精神。

### (3) The American War of Independence and its consequences 美国独立战争及其影响

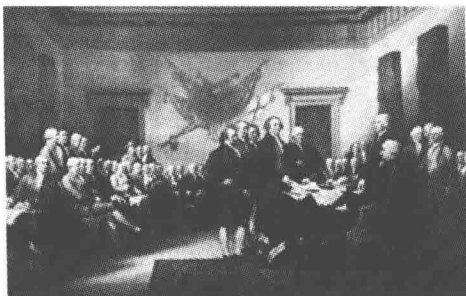
① The causes: with the development of economy, people in the colonies wanted more power to determine their own business. But the policy of the British government was to bring the development under control and collect more taxes from the colonies.

原因：随着经济的发展，殖民地人民要求更多的自决权。而英国政府的政策是要把经济发展控于股掌，并向殖民地征收更多的税。

② The Boston Tea Party (波士顿倾茶事件): in 1773, several dozen Boston residents dressed as Indians boarded the ships of the British East India Company and threw the tea into the harbor.

1773 年，几十名波士顿居民化装成印第安人，登上英国东印度公司的船，将茶叶倾入海中。

③ The First Continental Congress: in September 1774, the First Continental Congress was held in Philadelphia which encouraged Americans to refuse to buy British goods.





第一届大陆会议：1774年9月，在费城召开，鼓励美国人抵制英货。

④ Lexington and Concord (来克星顿和康克特)：the War of Independence began there in 1775. 独立战争在1775年从这里开始。

⑤ The Second Continental Congress (three weeks after the battle at Lexington in 1775)：founded a Continental Army and Navy under the command of Washington; appointed a committee to draft a formal declaration (Thomas Jefferson was the man who draft it), and adopted *The Declaration of Independence* on July 4, 1776.

第二次大陆会议(1775年的来克星顿战役三周之后)：建立了大陆军和海军，任命华盛顿为总司令；指定了一个委员会负责起草一份正式宣言(托马斯·杰斐逊起草)，1776年7月4日，通过了《独立宣言》。

⑥ *The Declaration of Independence* is a clear explanation of the political theory behind the revolution and this theory came from the British philosopher John Locke.

《独立宣言》清晰地解释了指导这场革命的政治理论，这一理论源于英国哲学家约翰·洛克。

⑦ The significance: in September, 1783, the *Treaty of Paris* was signed. Britain recognized the independence of the United States; the war was from 1775 to 1781, which showed that, in a just war, a weak nation could defeat a strong one. American people gained independence and capitalism developed in America. It also had great international influence.

意义：1783年9月，《巴黎条约》签署，英国承认美国独立；战争从1775年持续到1781年，这场战争表明，在一场正义的战争中，弱者可以战胜强者。美国人民获得了独立，资本主义得到发展。这场战争同时具有深远的国际影响。

#### (4) Establishment of a federal form of government 联邦政府的建立



① The *Articles of Confederation* was unusual in many ways. It provided for no king; while the Articles created a central government in the form of a Congress, the emphasis was still on state powers; the *Articles of Confederation* was a written constitution for the US, but there were serious weaknesses. It was difficult to carry on the business of the government without someone to do the executive's job. Congress was too large a body to function as government. And Congress had no power to raise taxes. A conference was held in Philadelphia in May 1787 to consider what should be done to make the *Articles of Confederation* adequate.

《十三州联邦宪法》的特别之处在于，它没有采用君主立宪制；确立了国会形式的中央政府，但仍以州治为主；是美国的明文宪法，但也存在严重缺陷。无人主持行政工作，政府事务很难执行；国会体制庞大，无法起到政府职能，国会无权提高税收。1787年5月



于费城召开了一次大会，讨论如何改进《十三州联邦宪法》。

② The Great Compromise (on July 16, 1787) gave each state an equal vote in the Senate but the representatives in the House reflect the size of each state's population.

1787年7月16日出台的妥协案赋予各州在参议院中同样的选举权，而众议院中的代表人数则根据各州的人口决定。

③ *The Bill of Rights* (1791), became the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution. By then, it is agreed, the foundation of the American constitutional system was completed.

1791年通过的《人权法案》成为对美国《宪法》最早的十项修正案。一般认为至此美国宪法体制的建立全部完成。

④ The first Congress met in New York in 1789. The first President of US is George Washington.

1789年在纽约召开第一届会议，乔治·华盛顿是第一任总统。

## (5) Consequences of territorial expansion and the Westward Movement 领土扩张和西进运动

① England was forced to give up the Old Northwest.  
迫使英格兰放弃旧西北地区。

② Louisiana was purchased from Napoleon (1790s).  
在18世纪90年代向拿破仑购买路易斯安那州。

③ Spain was forced to cede Florida and the Gulf coast.  
迫使西班牙放弃佛罗里达和墨西哥海岸。

④ Texas was added to the Union (1845).

1845年，得克萨斯加入联邦。

⑤ California and New Mexico was obtained from Mexico by the war with Mexico (1846-1848).

从墨西哥战争(1846—1848)中得到加利福尼亚和新墨西哥。

⑥ The Gadsden Purchase (1853)

Another 30,000 square miles or so of Mexican

land were added to the territory of the US, in return, the US paid 10 million dollars.

1853年的“加兹登购地”中，又有约3万平方英里的墨西哥领土变成了美国领土，美



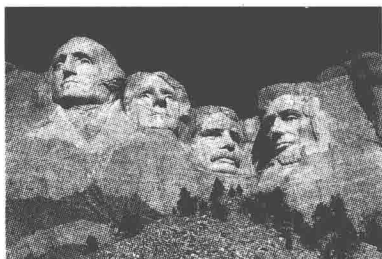


国支付了 1000 万美元作为补偿。

## (6) The American Civil War and its impact on the development of the US 美国内战及其对美国发展的影响

① The conflict between the North and the South: in the early 1800's, black slavery disappeared in the north because of industry development. But it continued to exist in the South. In the south, farming remained the most important way of making a living and the planter farmed a large area of land. Slave labors seemed best suited for producing these crops.

南北冲突: 19 世纪早期, 由于工业的发展, 黑奴在北方消失; 但在南方仍然存在。在南方, 农耕是最主要的谋生手段, 农场主耕种了大片土地。奴隶劳动力似乎最适于这些农作物的生产。



② The Compromise of 1850: the North and the South allowed California to be accepted as a free state while ordering the returning of runaway slaves to the masters.

1850 年南北通过了一个折中的方案: 同意加利福尼亚为自治州, 将逃跑的奴隶归还主人。

③ Abraham Lincoln (亚伯拉罕·林肯): soon after Lincoln became the US President, the war broke out on April 12, 1861. He realized that he could win support for the Union at home and abroad by making the war a just war against slavery. So he issued the famous *Emancipation Proclamation* in 1863. Thus England and France stood by the Union's side. Many black slaves joined the Union Army.

亚伯拉罕·林肯: 当林肯成为美国总统后, 1861 年 4 月 12 日战争爆发, 他意识到可以把战争变为反奴隶的正义战争, 从而获得国内外对联邦的支持。所以他在 1863 年颁布了著名的《解放黑人奴隶宣言》。这样英法两国站到了联邦一边, 许多黑奴加入了联邦军。

Lincoln's speech: "That government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." The *Thirteenth Amendment*, which banned slavery, was added to the Constitution in December, 1865.

林肯宣言: 民有、民治、民享的政府是不会从地球上消亡的。废除奴隶制的《宪法第十三条修正案》于 1865 年 12 月写入宪法。

## (7) Rapid growth of Capitalism after the Civil War 内战后资本主义的迅速发展

After the war, the US saw great developments in industry, agriculture, science and technology, and population.

战争后, 美国在工业、农业和科技方面发展迅速, 人口增长也很快。

① Reasons: A stable political environment after the war was over; enough labor supply after black slaves were free; new immigrants; science and invention played a very important role



in accelerating America's industrial development; the federal government put high taxes on foreign imports; the rich natural resources.

原因：战后稳定的政治环境；黑人奴隶获得自由都提供了足够的劳动力；新移民；科学和发明在加速美国的工业发展中起到重要作用；联邦政府对进口商品课以高税，丰富的自然资源。

② Effects: both production and capital became increasingly concentrated.

影响：生产和资本越来越集中。

## 2. American History from 1900-1945 美国历史(1900—1945)

### (1) Economic growth in the early 20th century 20 世纪早期的经济增长

① Tremendous growth of the American economy (between the end of the Civil War and 1900): steam and electricity replaced human muscle; steel took the place of iron. Machines and oil were used. People and goods could be moved by railroads. In 1900 it became the largest producer of coal and steel in the world.

内战结束到 1900 年，美国经济取得了巨大发展：蒸汽和电力取代了人力，钢取代了铁。机器和石油得到了应用，客运和货运可以通过铁路进行。在 1900 年，煤和铁以巨大产量位居世界之首。

② Features in the growth of the economy: there emerged a growth of industrial and financial mergers. By 1910, incorporation had become the dominant type; with the development of industry and the extension of railroad network, there was a mushroom growth of cities and urbanization; there was a rapid development of new technology; the automobile and radio also developed. America was on the way of becoming a nation on wheels.



经济发展的特点：出现了工业和金融合并发展的势头。到 1910 年，联合企业已成为主导形式；随着工业和铁路网络的扩张，城市如雨后春笋般发展起来(都市化)；新工业技术的发展迅猛；汽车和无线电也发展起来。美国正在成为一个车轮上的国家。

### (2) Progressivism and some of the reform efforts 进步运动和改革

Progressivism, also known as the Progressive Movement, appeared in America at the beginning of the 20th century. It demanded government regulation (规范) of the economy and social conditions—social area: to improve living conditions of the poor, to ban child labor; political area: to reform state and city governments and economic area: to regulate big businesses.



进步运动出现在 20 世纪伊始,是一场要求政府调控经济和社会生活条件的运动——社会领域:改善城市贫民的居住条件,禁止使用童工;政治领域:改革市政府和州政府;经济领域:调控大型企业。

The Muckrakers in Progressive Movement, a group of reform-minded journalists, made investigations and exposed various dark sides of society. Progressive Movement was not an organized campaign with clearly defined goals. Rather, it was a number of diverse efforts at political, social, and economic reforms.

进步运动中搜集并揭发丑闻的人,是一群锐意改革的新闻记者,调查和揭露了社会的阴暗面。进步运动不是一场具有明确目标的有组织的运动,而是在政治、社会和经济改革方面所做的诸多努力。

### (3) Role of the US in World War I 第一次世界大战中美国的作用

At the beginning of the war, Wilson said American policy was neutral, but in fact it pursued a policy of pro-Ally (支持同盟国) partiality. American declared war on Germany on April 6, 1917. The Paris Peace Conference began on January 18, 1919. The conference was actually a conference of division of colonies of Germany, Austro-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire and the grabbing as much as possible from the defeated nations. The result of the Paris Peace Conference was the emergence of the *Versailles Treaty System* in Europe.

战争初期,威尔逊声明美国中立,但事实上采用了亲同盟国的偏狭政策。美国于 1917 年 4 月 6 日对德宣战。1919 年 1 月 18 日巴黎和会召开,这个会议实质上是瓜分德国、奥匈帝国和奥斯曼帝国殖民地的会议。巴黎和会的结果是欧洲《凡尔赛条约体系》的出现。





#### (4) Characteristics of the 1920s 20 世纪 20 年代的特点

The 1920s in the US has been described by many historians as a period of material success and spiritual frustration or confusion and purposelessness. The war changed the US from a debtor nation into a creditor. There was further urbanization, new development of technology and mass production. More people had cars. The government gave help to industry and business. There existed a highly aggressive and intolerant nationalism. There was the Red Scare in 1919 and 1920. There was the revival of the Ku Klux Klan (三 K 党反动组织复活) which claimed a membership of 5 million.

20 世纪 20 年代的美国被很多历史学家描绘成一个物质丰厚而精神崩溃和迷惘的年代。战争将美国从债务国变成债权国。进一步的都市化, 技术和大规模生产有了新的发展。更多的人有了车。政府辅助工业和商业。产生了一种激进、偏狭的民族主义。例如, 1919 年和 1920 年的“红色恐怖”; 三 K 党的复兴, 当时宣布已有 500 万党员。

#### (5) The Great Depression (1929-1937) 大萧条 (1929—1937)

① There was no regulation or control over various kinds of investment companies. The banking system lacked stability. Stock market speculated (股票市场投机) and there was over expansion of credit (借贷过度膨胀). America's stock market crash came on October 24th, 1929, which was called the black Thursday.

没有对各种投资公司进行调节与控制。银行系统缺乏稳定性。股票市场的投机与信贷过度膨胀。1929 年 10 月 24 日, 美国的股票市场崩盘, 这被称为“黑色星期四”。

② The gross national product (GNP) shrank (收缩) from \$87 billion in 1929 to \$41 billion in 1933. The unemployed went up; misery and personal sufferings were widespread.

国民生产总值从 1929 年的 870 亿美元降到 1933 年的 410 亿美元。失业率增加, 不幸和痛苦到处可见。

#### (6) Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal 富兰克林·罗斯福和他的新政

① Roosevelt became the US president in 1932. He had a sure sense of what seemed practical or possible. He was a great communicator, able to talk to people in all walks of life. His “fireside chats” over the radio were listened to by millions of people.

罗斯福于 1932 年成为美国总统, 他能准确辨别什么是现实的或可行的。他是一个伟大的交际者, 和各界人士都谈得来。他通过无线电播出的“炉边谈话”拥有数百万的听众。

② The New Deal: measure of the New Deal include establishment and strengthening of government regulation and control of banking; federal government management of relief and security system (社会救济保障体系); recovery of industry and agriculture; passage of federal labor laws; improvement of the situation of minorities and members of certain religious groups. These measures, was to “save American democracy” and help overcome the most serious