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10.

Tourism and Cities

旅游和城市

Introduction 导读

Tourism is travel for recreational, leisure or business purposes. Tourism has become a popular global leisure activity. Tourism is vital for many countries, such as Egypt, Greece, Lebanon, Spain and Thailand, and many island nations, such as the Bahamas, Fiji, Maldives, Philippines and the Seychelles, due to the large intake of money for businesses with their goods and services and the opportunity for employment in the service industries associated with tourism. These service industries include transportation services, such as airlines, cruise ships and taxis, hospitality services, such as accommodations, including hotels and resorts, and entertainment venues, such as amusement parks, casinos (娱乐场所), shopping malls, various music venues and the theatre.

A city is a relatively large and permanent settlement, particularly a large urban settlement. Although there is no agreement on how a city is distinguished from a town within general English language meanings, many cities have a particular administrative, legal, or historical status based on local law. Cities generally have advanced systems for sanitation, utilities, land usage, housing, and transportation.

10.1 America 美国

The United States of America is a federal constitutional republic comprising fifty states and a federal district. The country is situated mostly in central North America, where its forty-eight contiguous states and Washington, D. C., the capital district, lie between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. The state of Alaska is

in the northwest of the continent, with Canada to the east and Russia to the west across the Bering Strait. The state of Hawaii is an archipelago (群岛) in the mid-Pacific. The country also possesses several territories in the Caribbean and Pacific.

At 9.83 million km² and with over 309 million people, the United States is the third or fourth largest country by total area, and the third largest both by land area and population. It is one of the world's most ethnically diverse and multicultural nations, the product of large-scale immigration from many countries. The U. S. economy is the world's largest national economy.

10.1.1 Major States and Cities in America 美国主要州及城市

10.1.1.1 Washington, D. C. 华盛顿特区

Washington, D. C., referred to as Washington, the District, or simply D. C., is the capital of the United States, founded on July 16, 1790. The city shares its name with the U. S. state of Washington, which is located on the country's Pacific coast.

The National Mall (国家广场) is a large, open park area in the center of the city. Located in the center of the Mall are the Washington Monument and the Jefferson Pier. Also located on the mall are the Lincoln Memorial, the National World War II Memorial at the east end of the Reflecting Pool, the Korean War Veterans Memorial, and the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. The National Archives (国家档案馆) houses thousands of documents important to American history including the Declaration of Independence, the United States Constitution, and the Bill of Rights.

The Smithsonian American Art Museum (史密森尼国家美术馆) and the National Portrait Gallery are located in the same building, the Donald W. Reynolds Center (唐纳德 W. 雷诺兹中心), near Washington's Chinatown. Washington, D. C. is a national center for the arts. The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts is home to the National Symphony Orchestra, the Washington National Opera, and the Washington Ballet. Washington is an important center for indie culture (独立文化) and music in the United States. The National Gallery of Art is located on the National Mall near the Capitol (美国国会大厦), but is not a part of the Smithsonian Institution. The gallery's West Building features the

Berkeley was a founding member of the Association of American Universities. Sixty-five Nobel Laureates (获得者) have been university faculty, alumni (毕业生) or researchers.

The University of California, Berkeley is currently ranked third among world universities by the Academic Ranking of World Universities, and ranks first nationally in the number of graduate programs in the top 10 in their fields by the United States National Research Council.

2. San Diego 圣地亚哥

San Diego, named after Saint Didacus, is the ninth largest city in the United States, second-largest city in California and 46th largest city in the Americas.

Cleveland National Forest is a half-hour drive from downtown San Diego. Numerous farms are found in the valleys northeast and southeast of the city. San Diego County has one of the highest counts of animal and plant species that appear on the endangered species list among counties in the United States.

Tourism is a major industry owing to the city's climate, its beaches, and numerous tourist attractions such as Balboa Park, Belmont Amusement Park, San Diego Zoo, San Diego Wild Animal Park, and SeaWorld San Diego. San Diego's Spanish influence is reflected in the many historic sites across the city, such as Mission San Diego de Alcala (圣地亚哥传道院) and Old Town San Diego State Historic Park (老城州立历史公园). Annual events in San Diego include Comic-Con (动漫大会), the Buick Invitational Golf Tournament, the San Diego/Del Mar Fair, and Street Scene Music Festival. Many popular museums, such as the San Diego Museum of Art, the San Diego Natural History Museum, the San Diego Museum of Man, and the Museum of Photographic Arts, are located in Balboa Park. The Museum of Contemporary Art San Diego is located in an oceanfront building in La Jolla and has a branch located at the Santa Fe Depot downtown. The Columbia district downtown is home to historic ship exhibits belonging to the San Diego Maritime Museum, headlined by the Star of India (ship), as well as the unrelated San Diego Aircraft Carrier Museum featuring the USS Midway aircraft carrier.

10.1.1.3 Maine 缅因州

Maine is a state in the New England region of the northeastern United States.

Maine is the northernmost portion of New England and is the easternmost state in the contiguous United States. It is known for its scenery—its jagged, mostly rocky coastline, its low, rolling mountains, and its heavily forested interior—as well as for its seafood cuisine, especially lobsters (龙虾) and clams (蚌, 蛤).

Geologists describe this type of landscape as a drowned coast, where a rising sea level has invaded former land features, creating bays out of valleys and islands out of mountain tops. Maine is generally safe from hurricanes and tropical storms. By the time they reach the state, many have become extratropical and few hurricanes have made landfall in Maine. Maine has fewer days of thunderstorms than any other state east of the Rockies, with most of the state averaging less than 20 days of thunderstorms a year. Tornadoes are rare in Maine with the state averaging fewer than two per year, mostly occurring in the southern part of the state. Maine has a longstanding tradition of being home to many shipbuilding companies. In the 18th and 19th centuries, Maine was home to many shipyards that produced wooden sailing ships.

10.1.1.4 Connecticut 康涅狄格州

Connecticut is a state in the New England region of the northeastern United States. The highest peak in Connecticut is Bear Mountain (贝尔山) in Salisbury in the northwest corner of the state. The Connecticut River cuts through the center of the state, flowing into Long Island Sound, Connecticut's outlet to the Atlantic Ocean. Many towns center around a "green", such as the New Haven Green, Litchfield Green, Simsbury Green, Lebanon Green (the largest in the state), and Wethersfield Green (the oldest in the state). Near the green typically stand historical visual symbols of New England towns, such as a white church, a colonial meeting house, a colonial tavern (小旅馆) or "inn", several colonial houses, etc., establishing a scenic historic appearance maintained for both historic preservation and tourism.

The name "Connecticut" originates from the Mohegan word quonehtacut, meaning "place of long tidal river". Connecticut's official nickname, adopted in 1959, is "The Constitution State", based on its colonial constitution of 1638—1639 which was the first in America and, arguably, the world. Unofficially (but popularly), Connecticut is also known as "The Nutmeg State" (豆蔻州). Connecticut is also known as "the Land of Steady Habits" (痼习州). Connecticut

“Buckeye State” (七叶树州) for its prevalence of Ohio Buckeye trees, and, as such, Ohioans are also known as “Buckeyes”. Much of Ohio features glaciated plains (冰川平原), with an exceptionally flat area in the northwest known as the Great Black Swamp. This glaciated region in the northwest and central state is bordered to the east and southeast first by a belt known as the glaciated Allegheny Plateau, and then by another belt known as the unglaciated Allegheny Plateau. Ohio is bounded by the Ohio River, but nearly all of the river itself belongs to Kentucky and West Virginia.

10.1.1.6 North Carolina 北卡罗来纳州

North Carolina is a state located on the Atlantic Seaboard in the Southern United States. Its capital is Raleigh (罗利市), and its largest city is Charlotte. Spanish colonial forces were the first Europeans to make a permanent settlement in the area, when the Juan Pardo-led Expedition built Fort San Juan in 1567. This was 20 years before the English established their first colony at Roanoke Island. North Carolina became one of the English Thirteen Colonies, and was originally known as Province of Carolina. Tourism destinations in the state include amusement parks, golf, wineries (葡萄酒酿造厂), beaches, meetings and conventions and sports venues (体育比赛场所).

The North Carolina tourism industry employs more than 190 000 people. The state is the 6th most visited in the country (preceded by Florida, California, New York, Nevada and Pennsylvania). North Carolina is known particularly for its tradition of old-time music, and many recordings were made in the early 20th century by folk song collector Bascom Lamar Lunsford.

10.1.1.7 Florida 佛罗里达州

Located in the extreme southeastern U. S. , Florida is the 2nd-largest state (after Georgia) east of the Mississippi River, and ranks 22nd in size among the 50 states. In 1513, Ponce de León, seeking the mythical “Fountain of Youth”, discovered and named Florida, claiming it for Spain. Later, Florida would be held at different times by Spain and England until Spain finally sold it to the United States in 1819. Florida’s economy rests on a solid base of tourism, manufacturing, and agriculture.

Tourism plays a primary role in the state’s economy; in 1996 visitors to

downtown Orlando every spring. At the festival, there are also readings and fully staged productions of new and unknown plays by local artists. Also in the spring, there is the Harriett Lake Festival of New Plays, hosted by Orlando Shakespeare Theater.

3. Eatonville 伊顿维尔

Eatonville is a town in Orange County, Florida, six miles north of Orlando. It was one of the first all-black towns to be formed after the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 and was incorporated on August 15, 1887. Zora Neale Hurston grew up there. Every winter, Eatonville stages its annual Zora Neale Hurston Festival of the Arts and Humanities and the Zora Neale Hurston Library opened in January 2004. Eatonville was also the hometown of former professional football player David (Deacon) Jones. Artist Jules Andre Smith did a series of paintings depicting life in Eatonville during the 1930s and 1940s. Twelve of these works are at the Maitland Art Center in the adjacent town of Maitland. While sources seem to disagree on the exact date and even the year of the town's incorporation, the town's own official web site provides a detailed account of the process and the dates. According to that official source, the town is named after Josiah C. Eaton, one of a small group of white landowners who were willing to sell sufficient land to African Americans to create a large enough tract of land to incorporate a black town. In addition to this, Hurston's novel *Their Eyes Were Watching God* presents a brief overview of the founding of the town through the eyes of Janie Crawford, the main character of the novel, and some suggest a cipher (密码) for Hurston herself. The novel also mentions several places in the State of Florida that many outsiders would have no concept of without the novel.

4. Jacksonville 杰克逊维尔

Jacksonville is the largest city in the U. S. state of Florida, and is the county seat of Duval County. The European-American settlement that became Jacksonville was founded in 1791 as Cowford, so named because of its location at a narrow point in the river where cattle once crossed. In 1822, a year after the United States acquired the colony of Florida from Spain, the city was renamed for Andrew Jackson, the first military governor of the Florida Territory. He would become the seventh President of the United States (1829 - 1837).

1. The Central Park Zoo 美国中央公园动物园

The Central Park Zoo is located in Central Park in New York City and run by the Wildlife Conservation Society. Here, just a few yards from 5th Ave., you'll find over 130 different species ranging from giant Polar Bears to the tiny Leaf Cutter ants. The Rain Forest houses a brilliant collection of tropical birds including the Crested Coua of Madagascar and the Victoria Crowned Pigeons of New Guinea. Here you'll also find enough frogs, lizards, snakes, toads and various other squirmly things (蠕动的生物) to keep any little girl or boy enraptured (狂喜) for their entire visit. Then there are the Black and White Ruffed Lemurs (黑白羽毛狐猴), as well as three species of Tamarins (绢毛猴), to represent the primates of the tropics. The Temperate Territory includes the California Sea Lion tank at the center of the exhibit and stretches around the rear of the Zoo. This section is home to the Red Pandas and Japanese Macaques (日本猿). Here you'll also find the lovely Swan Geese.

2. New York City 纽约

New York is the most populous city in the United States, and the center of the New York metropolitan area, which is one of the most populous metropolitan areas in the world. A leading global city, New York exerts a powerful influence over global commerce, finance, media, culture, art, fashion, research, education, and entertainment. As host of the United Nations Headquarters, it is also an important center for international affairs. The city is often referred to as New York City or the City of New York to distinguish it from the state of New York, of which it is a part.

Located on a large natural harbor on the Atlantic coast of the northeastern United States, the city consists of five boroughs: the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island.

Many districts and landmarks in the city have become well known to outsiders. The Statue of Liberty greeted millions of immigrants as they came to America in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Times Square, codified as "The Crossroads of the World", is the brightly illuminated hub of the Broadway theater district, one of the world's busiest pedestrian intersections, and a major center of the world's entertainment industry. Wall Street, in Lower Manhattan, has been a premier

joined to Newark Bay by Arthur Kill. Jamaica Bay is an eastern extension of Lower Bay. Sections of Lower Bay's shoreline are part of Gateway National Recreation Area. Ambrose Channel, federally maintained, crosses Sandy Hook bar at the bay's entrance and extends north to the piers of Upper Bay, where it is 610 m wide.

(1) Manhattan 曼哈顿

Manhattan is one of the boroughs of New York City. Located primarily on Manhattan Island at the mouth of the Hudson River, the boundaries of the borough are identical to those of New York County, an original county of the state of New York. It consists of Manhattan Island and several small adjacent islands: Roosevelt Island, Randall's Island, Ward's Island, Governors Island, Liberty Island, part of Ellis Island, and U Thant Island; as well as Marble Hill, a small section on the mainland near the Bronx. The original city of New York began at the southern end of Manhattan, and expanded in 1898 to include surrounding counties. It is the smallest, yet most urbanized of the five boroughs.

Manhattan is a major commercial, financial, and cultural center of both the United States and the world. Manhattan has many famous landmarks, tourist attractions, museums, and universities. It is also home to the headquarters of the United Nations.

The theatre district around Broadway at Times Square, New York University, Columbia University, Flatiron Building, the Financial District around Wall Street, Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, Little Italy, Harlem, the American Museum of Natural History, Chinatown, and Central Park are all located on this densely populated island.

Central Park is bordered on the north by West 110th Street, on the west by Eighth Avenue, on the south by West 59th Street, and on the east by Fifth Avenue. Along the park's borders, these streets are usually referred to as Central Park North, Central Park West, and Central Park South, respectively (Fifth Avenue retains its name along the eastern border). The park was designed by Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux. The 3.4 km² park offers extensive walking tracks, two ice-skating rinks, a wildlife sanctuary (避难所), and grassy areas used for various sporting pursuits, as well as playgrounds for children. The park is a popular oasis for migrating birds, and thus is popular with bird watchers. The 10 km road circling the park is popular with joggers, bicyclists and inline skaters, especially on

was known officially as the Quaker Province, in recognition of Quaker William Penn's First Frame of Government constitution for Pennsylvania that guaranteed liberty of conscience. He knew of the hostility Quakers faced when they opposed religious ritual, taking oaths, violence, war and military service, and what they viewed as ostentatious frippery (虚饰而无用的东西). "The Coal State", "The Oil State", "The Chocolate State", and "The Steel State" were adopted when those were the state's greatest industries. "The State of Independence" currently appears on many road signs entering the state.

1. Philadelphia 费城

Philadelphia is the largest city in Pennsylvania.

Popular nicknames for Philadelphia include Philly and the City of Brotherly Love, from the literal meaning of the city's name in Greek.

A commercial, educational, and cultural center, Philadelphia was once the second-largest city in the British Empire, and the social and geographical center of the original 13 American colonies.

Philadelphia's largest park, Fairmount Park (菲尔芒特公园), encompasses 9 200 acres of this parkland and includes 63 neighborhood and regional parks. The largest tract of Fairmount Park is on the west side of the city along the Schuylkill River and Wissahickon Creek and includes the Philadelphia Zoo. Fairmount Park is the world's largest landscaped urban park. Philadelphia is home to many national historical sites that relate to the founding of the United States. Independence National Historical Park is the center of these historical landmarks. Independence Hall, where the Declaration of Independence was signed, and the Liberty Bell are the city's most famous attractions. Other historic sites include homes for Edgar Allan Poe, Betsy Ross, and Thaddeus Kosciuszko, early government buildings like the First and Second Banks of the United States, Fort Mifflin, and the Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church National Historic Site.

Philadelphia's major science museums include the Franklin Institute, which contains the Benjamin Franklin National Memorial, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Mütter Museum, and the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. History museums include the National Constitution Center, the Atwater Kent Museum of Philadelphia History, the National Museum of American Jewish History, the African American Museum in Philadelphia, the

The U. S. government protects millions of acres of New Mexico as national forests including:

- (1) Carson National Forest
- (2) Cibola National Forest (headquartered in Albuquerque)
- (3) Lincoln National Forest
- (4) Santa Fe National Forest (headquartered in Santa Fe)
- (5) Gila National Forest
- (6) Gila Wilderness

Visitors also frequent the surviving native pueblos (印第安人村庄) of New Mexico. Tourists visiting these sites bring significant monies (钱) to the state. Other areas of geographical and scenic interest include Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument and the Valles Caldera National Preserve. The Gila Wilderness lies in the southwest of the state.

Santa Fe is the capital of the state of New Mexico. It is the fourth-largest city in the state and is the seat (所在地) of Santa Fe County.

Santa Fe is characterized by cool winters and warm summers.

The city is well-known as a center for arts that reflect the multicultural character of the city; and has been designated as a UNESCO Creative City. Each Wednesday the alternative weekly newspaper, *The Santa Fe Reporter*, publishes information on the arts and culture of Santa Fe; and each Friday, the daily *Santa Fe New Mexican* publishes *Pasatiempo*, its long-running calendar and commentary on arts and events.

The city and the surrounding areas have a high concentration of artists. They have come over the decades to capture on canvas and in other media the natural beauty of the landscape, the flora (植物群) and the fauna (动物群). After the State government, tourism is a major element of the Santa Fe economy, with visitors attracted year-round by the climate and related outdoor activities (such as skiing in years of adequate snowfall; hiking in other seasons) plus cultural activities of the city and the region. Tourism information is provided by the convention and visitor bureau and the chamber of commerce.

Most tourist activities take place in the historic downtown, especially on and around the Plaza, a one-block square adjacent to the Palace of the Governors, the original seat of New Mexico's territorial government since the time of Spanish colonization. Other areas include "Museum Hill", the site of the major art

through the center of England, reaching its highest point in the Lake District in the northwest. To the west along the border of Wales — a land of steep hills and valleys — are the Cambrian Mountains, while the Cotswolds, a range of hills in Gloucestershire, extend into the surrounding shires.

Important rivers flowing into the North Sea are the Thames, Humber, Tees, and Tyne. In the west are the Severn and Wye, which empty into the Bristol Channel and are navigable, as are the Mersey and Ribble.

10.2.1 Major Cities and Counties 主要城市和郡

10.2.1.1 London 伦敦

The City of London owns and manages over 10 000 acres of open spaces in and around London for the recreation and enjoyment of the public and as breathing spaces from built-up developments. Most of these open spaces are maintained from private funds at no cost to the community. The City of London's commitment to open spaces dates back to the 1870s when, in response to the rapid disappearance of many public open areas to make way for the building of new suburban homes and city offices, it embarked on an ambitious project to safeguard some of what remained.

As a result, two Acts of Parliament were passed in 1878 that granted the City of London the right to acquire and protect both Epping Forest and land within 25 miles of the City for the recreation and enjoyment of the public. This far-sighted policy was the inspiration behind the later Green Belt movement, designed to protect the countryside around other British cities from urban sprawl (拓展).

Today, within the Square Mile there are some 150 small parks and gardens, green oases in the middle of the world's leading international financial and business centre.

The City of London's green fingers extend far beyond the Square Mile too. It owns and manages some of Londoners' favorite leisure spots — such as Hampstead Heath (韩普特西斯公园), Highgate Wood and Epping Forest.

Further afield, Burnham Beeches and a crescent of commons (新月形公地) in the South Croydon and Bromley area all enjoy the same expert care and protection, benefiting humans and wildlife alike.

10.2.1.3 Manchester 曼彻斯特

Manchester is a city and metropolitan borough of Greater Manchester, England. Manchester is situated in the south-central part of North West England, fringed by the Cheshire Plain to the south and the Pennines to the north and east. Forming part of the English Core Cities Group, Manchester today is a centre of arts, media, higher education and commerce, factors all contributing to Manchester polling as the second city of the United Kingdom.

Manchester was the host of the 2002 Commonwealth Games, and among its other sporting connections are its two Premier League football teams, Manchester United and Manchester City (曼彻斯特联队和曼彻斯特城队).

The name Manchester originates from the Ancient Roman name Mamucium, the name of the Roman fort and settlement, generally thought to be a Latinisation of an original Celtic name.

Manchester has a wide selection of public museums and art galleries. Manchester's museums celebrate Manchester's Roman history, rich industrial heritage and its role in the industrial revolution, the textile industry, the Trade Union movement, women's suffrage (女性投票权) and football. In the Castlefield district, a reconstructed part of the Roman fort of Mamucium is open to the public in Castlefield. The Museum of Science and Industry, housed in the former Liverpool Road railway station, has a large collection of steam locomotives, industrial machinery and aircraft.

In the south of the city, the Whitworth Art Gallery displays modern art, sculpture and textiles. Other exhibition spaces and museums in Manchester include the Cornerhouse, the Urbis centre, the Manchester Costume Gallery at Platt Fields Park, the People's History Museum, the Manchester United Museum in Old Trafford football stadium and the Manchester Jewish Museum.

10.2.1.4 Gloucestershire 格洛斯特郡

Alongside its wealth of ecclesiastical architecture (教堂用建筑物), Gloucestershire has plenty of other historical sites and venerable buildings of note, some general and homely and some unique.

The county is rich in Neolithic remains (新石器时代的古物) with about 80 long barrows (古坟) of the Cotswold-Severn type. Belas Knap is one of the

largest, while you can actually crawl inside the fine example of Hetty Pegler's Tump. There are also a number of causewayed camps dating from this period with a well-researched example at Crickley Hill. The Bronze Age is represented by the remains of some 400 round barrows concentrated on the Cotswolds. This area is also home to the majority of the 32 Iron Age hill forts identified in Gloucestershire, many in strong positions on the Cotswold scarp. Leckhampton Hill has a fine accessible example from this period. Near Barrow Wake was found the superb brooch and mirror from the Birdlip grave group, now displayed in Gloucester City Museum.

Two main Roman roads, Ermin Street and the Foss Way, that crossed Gloucestershire and many miles, are still in use today. Gloucester and Cirencester were the first Roman administrative centres in the county and this is still reflected in their present day street plans. Substantial Roman settlements existed at a number of places including Dymock, Dorn and Bourton-on-the-Water. Chedworth has the county's best-known example of a luxurious villa and the lesser-known Great Witcombe villa is in an equally delightful situation. At Lydney, in the Forest of Dean, are the remains of a Roman temple site, while the Corinium Museum at Cirencester has one of the finest collections of Roman antiquities in Britain.

Berkeley Castle has been lived in by the same family for 850 years and was the scene of the horrific murder of Edward II in 1327. Sudeley Castle dates from Tudor times and is the burial place of Katherine Parr, the last wife of Henry VIII, while St. Briavels Castle (now a Youth Hostel) was once the residence of the Constable of the Royal Forest of Dean. Several fine manor houses (庄园主宅地) are regularly open to the public, such as Snowhill Manor (cared for by the National Trust) with its unique and eccentric collection of artifacts. Others are still in private hands, including Chavenage, Owlpen and the delightful Stanway House built of golden stone. At Woodchester Park Mansion there is a unique chance to see a masterpiece of Victorian building, mysteriously abandoned unfinished in 1870.

10.2.1.5 Northumbria 诺森布里亚

Northumbria or Northhumbria was a medieval kingdom of the Angles, in what is now northeast England and southern Scotland, becoming subsequently an earldom (伯爵) in a united Anglo-Saxon kingdom of England. The name reflects the approximate southern limit to the kingdom's territory: the Humber Estuary.

Addis Ababa on 6 September, 1924, became the first official orchestra of Ethiopia. By the end of World War II, large orchestras accompanied singers; the most prominent orchestras were the Army Band, Police Band, and Imperial Bodyguard Band. Most of these bands were trained by Europeans or Armenians (亚美尼亚人).

10.6.8 Italy 意大利

Italy is a country located partly on the European Continent and partly on the Italian Peninsula in Southern Europe and on the two largest islands in the Mediterranean Sea, Sicily and Sardinia. It is the sixth most populous country in Europe, and the twenty-third most populous in the world.

Italy has a rich Catholic culture, especially as numerous Catholic saints, martyrs and popes were Italian themselves. Roman Catholic art in Italy especially flourished during the Middle-Ages, Renaissance and Baroque periods, with numerous Italian artists, such as Michelangelo, Leonardo Da Vinci, Raphael, Caravaggio, Fra Angelico, Gian Lorenzo Bernini, Sandro Botticelli, Tintoretto, Titian, Raphael and Giotto. Roman Catholic architecture in Italy is equally as rich and impressive, with churches, basilicas (长方形廊柱大厅式基督教堂) and cathedrals such as St Peter's Basilica, Florence Cathedral and St Mark's Basilica.

Tourism is one of the fastest growing and profitable sectors of the national economy; with 43.7 million international tourist arrivals and total receipts estimated at \$42.7 billion, Italy is the fourth highest tourism earner and the fifth most visited country in the world. Despite a slump in the late-1980s and during the Gulf War, Italy has, since the mid-1990s, rebuilt a strong tourism industry. Italy's most popular tourist attractions are the Colosseum (罗马圆形大剧场) (4 million tourists per year, and the world's 39th most visited sight) and the ruins at Pompeii (48th in the world, with 2.5 million visitors).

Public monuments and buildings, such as the Vatican Museums and the Colosseum are amongst the world's 50 most visited tourist destinations.

La Spezia is a city and comune (municipality) in the Liguria region of northern Italy, at the head of La Spezia Gulf, and capital city of the province of La Spezia.

The area of La Spezia has been settled since pre-historic times. In Roman

cartoon with sound) on 18 November, 1928, people in the Company set the special day as his birthday. In 1929 Disney began Mickey Mouse Clubs in large shops and cinemas. The company also made television programs called “The Mickey Mouse Club” (1955-1959) in which the children wore mouse ears known as Mouseketeers and sang a song that spelled out Mickey’s name. The typical image of Mickey Mouse is his big round ears and shy character and his falsetto (假声) voice. At the very beginning, Mickey was voiced by Walt Disney himself. Later, those duties were assumed by Jim Macdonald and today Wayne Allwine provides Mickey’s distinctive voice. The image was so influential that on 18 November, 1978, in honor of his 50th anniversary, the most famous mouse became the first cartoon character to have a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame. Mickey Mouse has appeared on thousands of merchandise items, such as stationery, toys, greeting cards, games, clothes and so on. Nowadays those people who are interested in Mickey can search for various items in Disney Stores online. Besides, he holds the esteemed title of Chief Greeter at the theme parks in the Disney Land. “The anthropomorphic (人形的) mouse has evolved from being simply a character in animated cartoon and comic strips to become one of the most recognizable symbols in the world.”

11.1.7 Minnie Mouse 米尼老鼠

Minnie Mouse is Mickey’s girlfriend created by Walt Disney in 1928. At first she was designed in the fashion of a “flapper” (时髦女青年) girl, which was so probably intended to follow the trends of the modern youth culture in the 1920s’ in an effort to add to her audience appeal. Unlike Mickey, she did not have her own cartoon series, but appeared in 73 cartoons with Mickey Mouse and Pluto. She is a VIP character of the Mickey Mouse Club. She has been a popular character at the Disney theme parks, and 1986 was declared Minnie’s year, giving her much-deserved recognition. The first voice of Minnie Mouse was Marcellite Garner’s, from the Ink and Paint Department at the Disney Studio. She was succeeded by several others from that department, and currently the voice is supplied by Russi Taylor. Minnie’s favorite color is purple. She has a pet dog named Fifi and Fifi has 5 puppies with Mickey’s dog Pluto. Minnie Mouse has two nieces, Melody and Millicent, who appeared in a few comic book stories. Her favorite sayings are:

“Why, hello!”, “Aren’t you sweet!”, “Yoo-hoo!”, “Oh, Mickey ...”

11.1.8 Political Cartoons 政治卡通人物

Political cartoon is also known as editorial cartoon which is an illustration (插图) or comic strip (连环漫画) containing a political or social message that usually relates to current events or personalities. Political cartoons can usually be found on the editorial page of most newspapers. A good collection of modern editorial cartoons can be found in each issue of magazines like the *Humor Times* and *Funny Times*. Recently, many radical or minority issue editorial cartoonists, who would previously have been obscure, found large audiences on the internet. Cartoons can be very diverse, but there is a certain established style among most of them. Most use visual metaphors and caricatures (人物漫画) to explain complicated political situations, and thus sum up a current event with a humorous or emotional picture. Often, their content includes stereotypical, biased and/or demonizing portrayals of people and events. There are mainly two styles of modern political cartoons. The traditional style involves more pictures and symbols like Uncle Sam, the Democratic donkey and Republican elephant. The other style contains more texts that tell a linear story, which is usually in comic strip format. Although their style, technique or viewpoints may differ, editorial cartoonists draw attention to important social and political issues. Political cartoons are an effective way for artists to express their thoughts about the events in a certain period in a comical manner.

11.1.9 Buffalo Nickel 水牛镍币

Buffalo nickel, also known as the Indian Head nickel, sometimes known as the bison (北美野牛) nickel because of the animal displayed on the reverse, was an American nickel five-cent piece minted from 1913 to 1938. It was designed by sculptor James Earle Fraser. The Indian Head nickel was replaced by the Jefferson nickel in 1938. The appearance of Buffalo nickel is in honor of a period in American history — the destruction of the buffalo herds and the American Indians caused by the settlement of the American frontier. In 1911, Treasury Secretary Franklin MacVeagh, who had worked with Roosevelt in the past and agreed with his opinions on US coin designs, hired James Earle Fraser to design a new nickel.