

全国普通高等学校优秀教材一等奖 **第一版**

普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

# 英 语 国 家 社 会 与 文 化 入 门

THE SOCIETY AND CULTURE OF  
MAJOR ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES  
AN INTRODUCTION

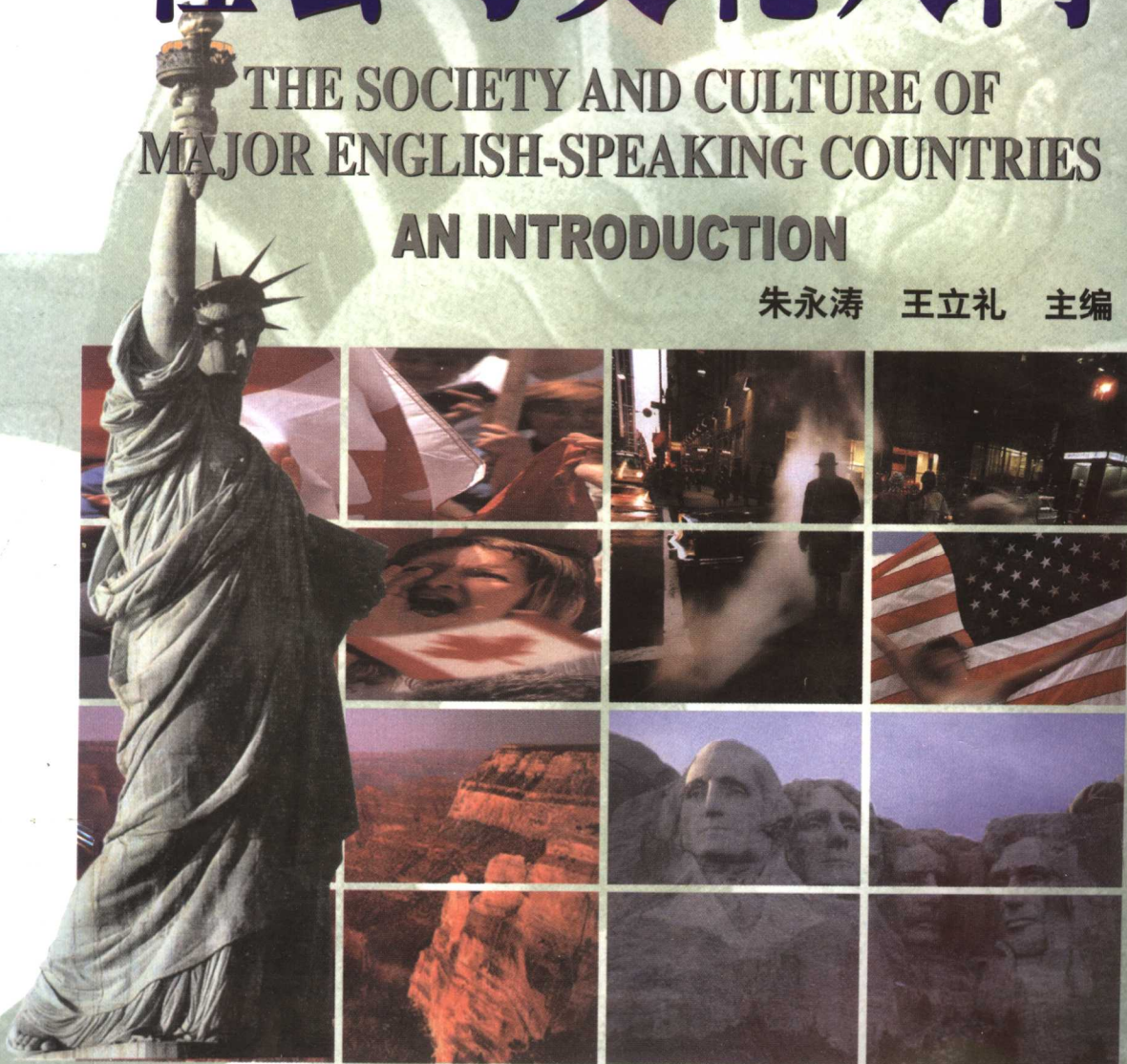
朱永涛 王立礼 主编

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## THE SOCIETY AND CULTURE OF MAJOR ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES AN INTRODUCTION

朱永涛 王立礼 主编  
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## 内容提要

《英语国家社会与文化入门》是一套关于主要英语国家(英国、爱尔兰、澳大利亚、新西兰、美国及加拿大)的社会与文化背景的教科书,旨在帮助英语专业学生和英语自学者了解这些国家的社会与文化概貌,如地理、历史、政治、经济、社会生活和文化传统等方面的基本知识。同时,通过学习课文、完成各种练习,可达到提高英语水平之目的。本书大部分课文由有教学经验的来华外国专家撰写,英语地道,内容新颖,通俗易懂,全书版式设计独特,图片丰富,内容活泼,生词当页标注的编排方式便于学习阅读。全书分上、下两册,适用于各类大专院校(包括电大、成人教育学院)英语专业一、二年级学生及具有同等英语水平的自学者。本书为全国高等师范专科英语专业“英语国家概况课”教材。

本册介绍新西兰、美国和加拿大的社会与文化背景。

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## 第二版前言

《英语国家社会与文化入门》自出版以来得到广大使用者的好评。第二版在第一版的基础上进行了修改和增删，力求改进和完善。从所包括的国家方面，第二版上册增加了“爱尔兰”，共4个单元。“英国”由原来的12章改为10个单元。“澳大利亚”由原来的4章改为6个单元，特请澳大利亚专家重新编写，内容更加充实，也更好地体现了澳大利亚这个国家的特点。“新西兰”的原2章进行了修改，并移到下册。原12章“美国”做了适当的调整，增加了有关二战结束后的美国外交政策的内容。“加拿大”也做了部分修改。

每单元有如下调整：第一，将重点内容提示(Focal Points)放到课文的前面，便于使用者阅读课文时抓住重点内容。第二，保留生词部分，但去掉音标，因为读者只要能识别生词即可，不要求准确读出来。第三，有些课文有一定的改变，主要是更新信息。个别课文增加了较多的内容。第四，注释(Explanations)仍为本书的特色之一，内容更加充实详尽，以帮助使用者自学。第五，练习部分遵循由浅入深的原则，设计了正误判断题、多项选择题、填空题和解释题。练习均有答案，解释题有参考答题，供使用者参考。

英国部分由英国专家John Hill撰写，爱尔兰部分由爱尔兰专家Jerusha McCormack撰写，澳大利亚部分由澳大利亚专家Ann Aungles撰写，美国部分课文由美国专家Morton Schagrin和Helen Young分别撰写，外交政策一章由美国问题专家、北京外国语大学梅仁毅教授提供，加拿大部分由加拿大专家Ann Rogers撰写，新西兰部分由新西兰专家Helen Wylie修改审校。在此，主编向他们各位深表谢意。

主 编

2005年5月

## 第一版前言

《英语国家社会与文化入门》是一套关于主要英语国家（英国、美国、加拿大、澳大利亚和新西兰）的社会与文化背景的教科书，旨在帮助英语专业学生和英语自学者了解这些国家的社会与文化概貌，如地理、历史、政治、经济、社会生活和文化传统等方面的基本知识。同时，通过课文的学习和各种练习的实践，达到提高英语水平的目的。本书分上、下两册，上册介绍英国、澳大利亚和新西兰，下册介绍美国和加拿大。本书适用于各类大专院校（包括电大、成人教育学院）英语专业一、二年级学生及具有同等英语水平的自学者。

本书主编在北京外国语大学英语系一年级授过数年美国历史课，参与了英语系二年级欧洲文化入门的授课和教科书的编写工作。这两门课均受到学生的欢迎。学生通过听课，阅读简易的英语课本，在扩大知识面和英语掌握上都有很大的收获。这一成功的教学经验再次说明，英语教学必须实行语言教学与文化知识课紧密结合的原则，而且应从低年级开始有计划地逐步实施。只有这样，英语教学才能进一步深化。随着社会的进步和科技的高速发展，中外各种交流越来越密切，这种结合必将日益显得更加重要。本书的编撰正是基于这样的认识。

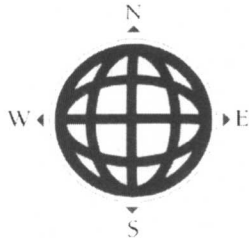
根据以上编撰宗旨和认识，本书在课文的编写及练习的设计上作了一些新的尝试。首先，本书力图符合中国学生的具体情况，适应他们的实际需要。英语学习刚刚起步的中国读者极需要一本大众化的英语国家文化背景教科书。为此，我们邀请了数位在中国有过教学经验的外国专家撰写了本书的大部分课文。这些专家分别来自英国、美国、加拿大和新西兰等国家。他们都有各自的特长，并从自己的国家带来了新鲜的思想，他们对中国学生的特点和需要有一定了解，因此，他们编写的课文通俗易懂，基本词汇量不超过2500个，英语地道，内容新颖。本书的中国编者是北京外国语大学英语系有着丰富教学经验的老师。他们根据中国学生的需要对难点作了精心注释，并设计了方便学生学习的练习。

其次，本书在编写中试图体现教学应以学生为中心，学生自己是学习的主人的教学思想。为了帮助学生理解课文，掌握英语，吸取知识，注释部分尽量做到详细、实用，希望能起到教师课堂引导的作用。注释的内容包括重大事件和人物的历史背景、典故、语言难点或学生不容易理解的地方等。每课编有重点内容提示(Focal Points)，以助于学生掌握课文的组织结构和中心思想。每课课文后都设计了多项选择题、填空题及解释题，这些练习不仅可以帮助学生记忆各种信息，巩固和提高文化和语言知识，还可以帮助学生复习、归纳所学内容。书后附有练习题的答案，供学习者参考。此外，每章都编有思考题，供学生进行口语练习或用英语开展跨文化比较讨论时使用。

本册的英国部分由英国专家 John Hill 博士及加拿大专家 Ann Rogers 博士撰写。澳大利亚和新西兰驻华大使馆为本书的编写提供了有关他们国家的书面材料。中央广播电视大学的鄂鹤年先生为本书的编写和出版作了大量的工作。北京外国语大学的熊德轲教授、外交学院张益庭教授及国务院发展中心世界发展研究所吴晋研究员审阅了本书。主编谨向他们表示谢意。

主编 朱永涛

1997年6月



# NEW ZEALAND

## Contents



New Zealand

Unit 1 Land, People, History 2

Unit 2 Education and Economy 17

Unit 3 United States of America 33

Unit 4 Religion in the United States 53

Unit 5 American Literature 67

Unit 6 Religion in the United States 85

Unit 7 American Literature 92

Unit 8 Education 102

Unit 9 Social Movements of the 1960s 110

Unit 10 Social Problems in the 1960s 117

Unit 11 Technology in American History 125

Unit 12 Post-WWII American Foreign Policy 132

Unit 13 Sports and Scenic Spots in America 140

Unit 14 Early American Jazz 148

Unit 15 The Country and its People 239

Unit 16 The Government and Politics of Canada 247

Unit 17 The Canadian Mosaic 257

Unit 18 The Canadian Economy 280

Unit 19 Canadian Literature 293

Unit 20 Canada's International Relations 307

# Contents

## New Zealand

Unit 1	Land, People and History	2
Unit 2	Political System, Education and Economy	17

## The United States of America

Unit 3	American Beginnings	33
Unit 4	The Political System in the United States	53
Unit 5	American Economy	67
Unit 6	Religion in the United States	85
Unit 7	American Literature	100
Unit 8	Education in the United States	122
Unit 9	Social Movements of the 1960s	138
Unit 10	Social Problems in the United States	156
Unit 11	Technology in America	174
Unit 12	Post-WWII American Foreign Policy	192
Unit 13	Sports and Scenic Spots in America	205
Unit 14	Early American Jazz	223

## Canada

Unit 15	The Country and Its People	239
Unit 16	The Government and Politics of Canada	252
Unit 17	The Canadian Mosaic	267
Unit 18	The Canadian Economy	280
Unit 19	Canadian Literature	293
Unit 20	Canada's International Relations	307



# PEOPLE AND HISTORY

relationship between Maori and Pakeha  
 historical perspectives of the islands  
 and relations  
 Pacific island people  
 Maori language  
 Maori society  
 environmental responsibility

## Text

New Zealand is a special country in many ways. It is a small country with a small population, a long way from the huge powerful countries, but many people know about New Zealand.

Maybe when someone mentions New Zealand you think of a clean, green image: fresh air, clean rivers, lakes and sea, clean food, green trees and mountains and blue skies. Some people are aware of New Zealand because it has an interesting geological history. The islands of New Zealand have been separated from other land for millions of years and they have unique plants, birds and insects.

### New Zealand

- Unit 1 Land, People and History 2
- Unit 2 Political System, Education and Economy 17



# Unit 1

## LAND, PEOPLE AND HISTORY

**Go over the following focal points before reading the text:**

geography: North Island and South Island,

weather

wildlife—unique flora and fauna

environmental responsibility

Maori society

Maoritanga

Pacific Island people

race relations

history: first settlers of the Islands

relationship between Maori and Pakeha

### Text

New Zealand is a special country in many ways. It is a small country with a small population, a long way from the large powerful countries, but many people know about New Zealand.

Maybe when someone mentions New Zealand you think of a clean, green image: fresh air; clean rivers, lakes and sea; clean food; green trees and mountains and blue skies. Some people are aware of New Zealand because it has an interesting **geological** history. The islands of New Zealand have been separated from other land for millions of years, and they have unique plants, birds and insects.

Some people know about New Zealand because the Government and people speak out against nuclear weapons and nuclear power. Some people may know that in 1893 New Zealand became the first country in

geological *adj.*

地质学的

the world where women could vote for a new government.

Some people know about the **Maori** people and their central place in the life, culture and politics of New Zealand.

Some people know New Zealand produces a lot of meat and dairy products. Some people just know that a lot of tourists go to New Zealand and enjoy their holidays there.

Whatever you know about New Zealand you will learn more from these two units. If you meet someone from New Zealand or if you ever have the chance to go to this country, perhaps you will remember something you learn here, and that will make you feel more at home.

### Geography, Land and Environment

Situated in the southwest Pacific Ocean, New Zealand is a large, long group of islands, 1 600 kilometres from north to south. New Zealand has another name, "Aotearoa," meaning "a land of the long white cloud" in the native Maori language. This long group of islands is made up of two main **landmasses**, the North Island and the South Island, separated by **Cook Strait**. The third largest island, **Stewart Island**, is south of the South Island, and there are many smaller islands, including **uninhabited** isolated islands hundreds of kilometres **offshore**. Its nearest large neighbour—Australia—is almost 2 000 km away.

With a land area of 270 500 square kilometres, New Zealand is similar in size to Japan or the British Isles. A huge diversity of physical geography has produced a wide **variation** in landscape.<sup>1</sup> The North Island has been formed mostly by **volcanoes**, some of which are still active, and the **Auckland** city skyline is dominated by the **cones** of **extinct** volcanoes.<sup>2</sup> In the central North Island, a spectacular **cluster** of four active volcanoes is crowned by 2 797m Ruapehu, home of the island's major **ski fields**.<sup>3</sup> The steam **vents**, hot pools, **bubbling** mud and **geysers** of the famous **thermal region** stretch northeast to the coast and to White Island in the Bay of Plenty.<sup>4</sup> The **majestic symmetrical** cone of Mt Taranaki dominates the west coast. Chains of mountains run northeast to southwest, parallel to the coast.

A massive mountain chain, **the Southern Alps**, runs almost the full length of the South Island. The highest mountain in the country, 3 754m Mt. Cook (called Aoraki by the Maori people), is in the southern part of the Alps. This is an area of outstanding scenic beauty, with the Marlborough Sounds in the north, many beautiful lakes and rivers, and Fiordland with its remote, deeply-cut **inlets** in the southwest.<sup>5</sup>

Although most of the land is 200 metres or more above sea level there are extensive fertile lowlands in both islands, and rolling plains in

Maori *n. adj.*

毛利人, 毛利人的

landmass *n.*

地块, 陆块

Cook Strait

库克海峡

Stewart Island

斯图尔特岛

uninhabited *adj.*

无人居住的

offshore *adj.*

离开海岸的

variation *n.*

变化

volcano *n.*

火山

Auckland

奥克兰市

cone *n.*

火山锥

extinct *adj.*

熄灭的, 天绝的

cluster *n.*

群, 组

ski field

滑雪场

vent *n.*

排放口

bubble *v.*

冒泡, 沸腾

geyser *n.*

间歇喷泉

thermal region

温泉区

majestic *adj.*

雄伟的

symmetrical *adj.*

对称的

the Southern Alps

南阿尔卑斯山

inlet *n.*

水湾, 小港

South Canterbury and Hawkes Bay.

New Zealand is in the southern **temperate latitudes** midway between the **Equator** and the **South Pole**. The capital city, **Wellington**, is the southernmost and windiest national capital city in the world. It is the same distance south of the Equator as Beijing is north of the Equator.<sup>6</sup> The climate is **maritime**: no part of the country is more than 120 km from the sea.<sup>7</sup> Slow-to-change sea temperatures produce moderate temperatures. The prevailing wind is westerly; many parts of the country have extremes of wind and rain.<sup>8</sup> This is because the **mountain backbone** disturbs and **channels** the wind. Wellington can be windy because it is on Cook Strait, a 32 km gap in an otherwise continuous chain of mountains. Many microclimates<sup>9</sup> exist in particularly sheltered or exposed places. The West Coast of the South Island has one of the highest annual rainfalls in the world.

Seasons are opposite to the Northern **Hemisphere**, with January and February the warmest months and July the coldest. Temperature averages range from average maximum 10—15°C in July to average maximum 19—25°C in January. New Zealand's long isolation from other landmasses has allowed the evolution of unique **flora** and **fauna**<sup>10</sup>. The country was once almost covered with evergreen native forest, including some of the world's oldest plant forms. Some 6.2 million hectares of native forest still survives, its importance formally recognized by the creation of national and forest parks.<sup>11</sup>

A large number of native birds and plants, insects (many **flightless**), spiders and snails, as well as all native earth worms, are found only in New Zealand.

Because there were no land **mammals** except bats until 1 000 years ago, many remarkable birds evolved. Several species were flightless, because they had no natural enemies. Larger birds occupied the ecological places filled by **marsupials** in Australia, and mammals in the rest of the world.<sup>12</sup> Now extinct, **moas** were huge **browsing** birds, some species much taller than a person. Surviving flightless species include the **kiwi** and the **kakapo**, a large flightless **parrot**. The word kiwi should be remembered for it is the name of the bird from which New Zealanders have adopted their name. In colloquial English, the Kiwi, capitalized, means a New Zealander.

There are no snakes, but several other native **reptile** species. The **tuatara** is the most interesting, being the only surviving species of a reptile family which otherwise became extinct 100 million years ago.<sup>13</sup>

Although the human impact on the environment is not as marked as in some larger countries, introduced animals such as cats, dogs, **ferrets**

temperate *adj.*  
温带的  
latitude *n.*  
纬度  
the Equator  
赤道  
the South Pole  
南极  
Wellington  
惠灵顿市  
maritime *adj.*  
海洋性的  
backbone *n.*  
山脊  
channel *v.*  
引导  
hemisphere *n.*  
半球  
flora *n.*  
植物群  
fauna *n.*  
动物群  
flightless *adj.*  
无飞行能力的  
mammal *n.*  
哺乳动物  
marsupial *n.*  
有袋动物, 如袋鼠  
moa *n.*  
恐鸟 (毛利语)  
browsing *adj.*  
食草的  
kiwi *n.*  
鸮, 几维,  
kakapo *n.*  
鸮  
parrot *n.*  
鸮鹑  
reptile *n.*  
爬行动物  
tuatara *n.*  
斑点楔齿蜥  
ferret *n.*  
雪貂

and **opossums** have seriously affected native fauna and their **habitat**. Some species are extinct. Many are rarely seen, surviving only on offshore island reserves. Some protection and breeding programmes have been successful, and major **conservation** efforts are still being made to save several **endangered species**.

New Zealanders' environmental awareness is reflected in legislation. In 1991, the Resource Management Act came into effect. It was the first piece of environmental legislation of its kind in the world.<sup>14</sup> Its purpose is to promote the **sustainable** management of natural and physical resources, bringing together laws governing land, air and water resources. Noise and pollution are also included. The environment is looked at as a whole, and the focus is on the effects that proposed activities will have on the environment.<sup>15</sup>

Favourable geographic features, low population and a late development of industry mean New Zealand has avoided the air, water and land pollution problems of more densely populated and heavily industrialized countries.

The **ozone hole** that develops over **Antarctica** each spring does not cover New Zealand but, because of **global ozone depletion**, year-round ozone levels have declined by about 6% since 1980.

New Zealanders are keen to take environmental responsibility on an individual basis, as well as nationally and internationally.<sup>16</sup> Individuals and their local authorities reduce waste and recycle their rubbish. There are no nuclear power plants or weapons. New Zealand has significantly influenced international attitudes on ozone depletion, whaling, sustainable forestry and the relationship between trade and the environment. It continues to be active in international discussions on these and other environmental issues, such as climate change, **bio-diversity**, pollution and waste.

Though a small country, New Zealand had a significant voice at the "Earth Summit"—the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held at **Rio de Janeiro** in 1992. The resulting document **Agenda 21** passed at the summit was modeled after New Zealand's Resource Management Act.

## The New Zealanders

New Zealand's population has grown steadily over the last 150 years, and reached approximately 3.84 million in October 2001. New Zealand is lightly populated with an average of 13.2 people to a square kilometre. One quarter of children live in one-parent families.



opossum *n.*

负鼠科动物

habitat *n.*

栖息地

conservation *n.*

保存

endangered species

濒临灭绝的物种

sustainable *adj.*

可持续性的

ozone hole

臭氧空洞

Antarctica

南极洲

depletion *n.*

耗尽

bio-diversity *n.*

生物多样性

Rio de Janeiro

里约热内卢, 巴西首都

Agenda 21

21 世纪议程

## 6 Unit 1 Land, People and History

Most New Zealanders (about 85%) live in cities and towns, and about 74% live in the North Island. Much of the country is too mountainous for people to live.

Since the end of the 1870's gold boom in the South Island, the proportion of the total population living in the South Island has decreased steadily, and since 1896 there have been more people in the North Island than in the South. The North Island has also had a faster natural increase, with a higher birthrate and lower **mortality**. In addition, most overseas **migrants** settle in the North Island. Auckland, where several cities combine to form the nation's largest urban area, is home to more than a quarter of the population.<sup>17</sup>

Around 80% of New Zealanders identify themselves as having some European ancestry<sup>18</sup>. Their **forebears** came mainly from Britain, but also from Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, former Yugoslavia and other nations. The next largest population group are Maori, about 15% in 2001. People from the Pacific Islands—mainly **Western Samoa**, Cook Islands, **Niue**, **Tokelau**, **Tonga** and **Fiji**—make up about 5% of the population.

There are more Niueans, Tokelauans and Cook Islanders in New Zealand than in their countries of origin.<sup>19</sup> Over 200 000 people from the Pacific Islands have settled in Auckland, making it the world's largest **Polynesian** city.

Significant groups of Chinese and Indian people have lived in New Zealand for generations, and almost every other country in the world is represented in the population mix.

Refugees from Europe, many of Jewish and Polish origin, arrived in the 1930s, and during and after World War II. Since then, more refugees have arrived from Hungary, Chile, Russia, Eastern Europe, Iraq, Vietnam, Cambodia, Somalia and Ethiopia.

New Zealand continues to receive great interest from prospective migrants.<sup>20</sup> In the year to December 1996, approvals were given for 43 000 people to settle permanently in New Zealand. Applicants from North Asia made up 39% of the total, with Europe representing 23%. Great Britain continues to provide the largest single number of migrants, with Korea following.<sup>21</sup>

Both immigrants and **refugees** have been welcomed into New Zealand society and contributed their different ethnic and cultural values to the New Zealand way of life.

Those identifying themselves as Maori are as a group significantly younger in age than the total population. Maori women tend to have more children than their non-Maori counterparts. They also have children at a younger age than non-Maori women. The Ministry of Maori

mortality *n.*

死亡率

forebear *n.*

祖先

Western Samoa

西萨摩亚

Niue

纽埃岛

Tokelau (Tokelau Islands)

托克劳群岛

Tonga

汤加

Fiji

斐济

Polynesian *adj.*

波利尼西亚 (人)的

refugee *n.*

难民

Development works to facilitate and support Maori achievement in key areas of health, education, training and economic resource development.<sup>22</sup>

Over 200 000 people in New Zealand identify themselves as being of Pacific Island origin. A large percentage of them are under 15, and only a small number over 60. The Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs helps New Zealand Pacific Island people achieve the aspirations that brought them, or their forebears, to New Zealand. Priorities are education, employment, health, training, and the participation of Pacific Island people in public decision-making.

English and Maori are the official languages and English is the language spoken by almost all New Zealanders. Maori is the first language of about 50 000 people; a further 150 000 speak Maori as a second language and thousands more learn some Maori language each year. Many names of places, plants and birds are Maori, and many other Maori words have enriched New Zealand English.

As well as the kohanga reo (Maori "language nests") and Pacific Island centres, other schools and community centres run evening or weekend classes so that children from other ethnic groups may share in the language and cultural heritage of their ancestors.<sup>23</sup>

In New Zealand religion is a matter of individual conscience.<sup>24</sup> Christianity is the most common religion. The main denominations are: Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic, but there are many others. The world's other great faiths—Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism—are also represented.

In New Zealand, it is unlawful to discriminate on the grounds of age, disability, employment status, family status, gender, marital status, political opinion, race or ethnic origin, religious or ethical belief, or sexual orientation.<sup>25</sup> On the advice of the Minister of Justice, the Governor-General appoints a Human Rights Commissioner and a Race Relations Conciliator to promote human rights by education and conciliation, and to investigate complaints of breaches of these rights.<sup>26</sup>

New Zealand was the first country in the world to give women the right to vote (in 1893). Today a Ministry of Women's Affairs advises the government on policy matters relating to the equality and rights of women.

Measured in terms of education and employment, equality and opportunity, health and personal safety, housing and physical environment, leisure satisfaction, quality of working life and social welfare provisions, New Zealand's standard of living is relatively high.<sup>27</sup> By such yardsticks as education, health, infant mortality, life expectancy and

denomination *n.*

教派

Anglican *adj.*

英国圣公教会的

Methodist *adj.*

卫理公会的

Presbyterian *adj.*

长老会的

Hinduism *n.*

印度教

Judaism *n.*

犹太教

orientation *n.*

倾向

Governor-General

总督

commissioner *n.*

专员, 特派员

conciliator *n.*

调解人

conciliation *n.*

安抚, 抚慰

breach *n.*

违反

provision *n.*

条文, 规定

yardstick *n.*

衡量标准

life expectancy

预期寿命

price stability, New Zealand's situation is **comparable** to that of Australia, Canada, Japan, Sweden, United Kingdom, and the United States.

## Maoritanga

Maoritanga means "Maori culture", and embraces the language, customs and traditions that make up the rich heritage of the **indigenous** people of Aotearoa New Zealand. One in seven people identify themselves as New Zealand Maori. Maori people today have adopted many aspects of western life, and Maori businesses make up one of the most important parts of the private sector. At the same time, many Maori sustain their own unique culture, which colours and enriches the New Zealand way of life.

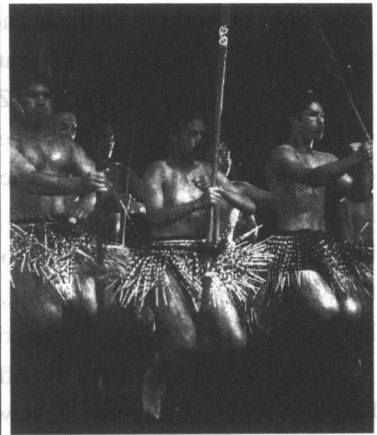
Maori oral traditions and history explain the place of the Maori people in the world and in Aotearoa. The Maori creation story tells of Ranginui, the sky father, and Papatuanuku, the earth mother, who were the parents of all the gods.<sup>28</sup> Their son Tane, creator of the bush and all its living creatures, also created the first woman from the earth, and from them all people are descended.

There are many legends about Maui. Stories of his cleverness, magic and trickery explain elements of natural history such as the discovery of fire.<sup>29</sup> Children are taught how Maui **outwitted** his brothers to join them on a fishing trip. According to the legend, one day Maui went out fishing with his brothers. He persuaded them to sail far to the south to unknown waters. When Maui began fishing, he used his grandmother's jawbone for a hook. He struck himself on the nose and used his blood for bait.<sup>30</sup> With this magical hook and charmed bait he caught a monstrous fish, which became the North Island of New Zealand. The South Island is sometimes conceived of as the **canoe** of Maui.

**Genealogy** traces the descent of a Maori individual from the gods, to their ancestors from Hawaiki who sailed **canoes** across the Pacific Ocean and then down to their present tribal groupings in Aotearoa.<sup>31</sup> Tribal lands and **kinship** links are still key factors that connect people in Maori society.

Although some Maori still live in their tribal areas, over 80% of the Maori population live in urban areas. These urban Maori have established multi-tribal meeting places or marae, which enable them to continue their maoritanga, and to ensure the culture and traditions continue to be passed from generation to generation.

Behaviour on the marae follows strict **protocols** (kawa), which are followed to show proper respect at a tangi (funeral) or hui (conference). Marae protocol may be learned also by Pakeha (European) people who



comparable *adj.*

可比较的, 比得上的

indigenous *adj.*

当地的

outwit *v.*

以智谋胜过

canoe *n.*

独木舟

genealogy *n.*

家谱

kinship *n.*

亲属关系

protocol *n.*

礼仪

visit marae in the course of their employment, or to further their understanding of Maori culture.

Perhaps the best known internationally of all Maori traditions is the haka, a dance often performed to terrify the enemy and to prepare warriors for battle. Today, it starts every All Blacks international rugby match, and is frequently televised worldwide.<sup>32</sup>

The Treaty of Waitangi was an instrument designed to bring law and order to the trading settlements and to protect Maori rights in dealings with the settlers. It reflected the attitudes prevailing in Britain at that time. When Maori people began to restrict land sales, however, the government came under pressure from the increasing number of British settlers. Relations between Maori and settlers deteriorated and war broke out in the early 1860s. By the 1890s less than one-sixth of New Zealand was owned by Maori.

Around the turn of the century, several Maori leaders used their knowledge of the law and their positions in Parliament to satisfy some Maori needs within a Pakeha (European) legal framework.<sup>33</sup> Rural Maori communities were revitalized, but Maori still had little influence on the mainstream of New Zealand life.

The Second World War was another turning point. A high proportion of **eligible** men volunteered for the Maori **Battalion** and fought with distinction in North Africa and Southern Europe. After the war, Maori workers moved to the mainly Pakeha cities in response to labour shortages. The urban migration brought problems, but it greatly increased public awareness of Maori culture. It also brought a Maori "protest movement" into the public eye.<sup>34</sup> Beginning in the 1970s, and mainly among younger urban Maori, the protest movement gained wide support and publicity.

In an effort to address past wrongs and Maori grievances, the Waitangi **Tribunal** was established in 1975. The Tribunal considers claims dating back to 1840 from any Maori person or group in terms of the Treaty of Waitangi, and makes recommendations to Parliament.<sup>35</sup>

Maori and Pakeha alike may study Maori language. Maori is the second official language, and it is recognized in Parliament and in courts of law. Since the 1970s, the language has become revitalized, with **total-immersion** Maori language schools, and a significant increase in studying of Maori at all educational levels, including university.

1995 was New Zealand's national Maori Language Year, an initiative intended to encourage an active commitment to learning and promoting the language. A Maori Language Commission has been established to encourage its use, and Maori broadcasting on radio and televi-

eligible *adj.*

符合条件的

battalion *n.*

营, 军队

tribunal *n.*

法庭

total-immersion *n.*

(学习外语时) 沉浸式强化训练



sion is becoming increasingly significant, giving new directions for the future of a language that was once in danger of disappearing.

## History

New Zealand—Aotearoa, “land of the long white cloud”—was settled over 1000 years ago by voyagers from East Polynesia.

These settlers, the forebears of today’s Maori, lived in tribes based on family networks. They adapted quickly to the new environment, and by 1200, had settled the North and South Islands. Using the abundant natural resources for food and trade, Maori developed a rich culture; oral traditions, handed down through generations, continued this.<sup>36</sup> The Maori language was not written down until the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

By the time the first European navigators arrived in 1642, most Maori lived in the warm climate of the upper North Island. Dutchman Abel Tasman **anchored** offshore in that year, naming the country Staten Land, later Nieuw Zeeland. Englishman James Cook visited in 1769; he sailed around the whole coast and made a fairly accurate map. He traded with Maori and claimed the land for the British.

**Sealers** and **whalers** followed, and, in 1814, Christian missionaries. By 1840, 2 000 Europeans lived among a Maori population of 115 000. In that year, over 500 **chiefs** signed the Treaty of Waitangi, retaining ownership of natural resources but giving up the right to govern to the British Crown.<sup>37</sup> For both Maori and Pakeha, the Treaty continues to hold a central place.

British settlers arrived in the 1840s and 1850s, establishing towns and clearing land for farms. Maori and settler interests sometimes clashed, resulting in war during the 1860s. With the loss of Maori, and the effect of European diseases such as **smallpox** and **measles**, the Maori population fell to 42 000 in 1896.

Settler society boomed after the **gold rushes** from the 1860s. Roads, railways and public buildings were constructed, and national education introduced. A new wave of British, European and Australian migrants arrived to populate the towns and develop farmland.

Economic depression in the 1880s produced social and economic change. New Zealand led the world in granting votes to women in 1893, wages were regulated, and old-age pensions began in 1898. Maori political leaders initiated a Maori renaissance started earlier under the influence of the Maori King movement and Maori religious **prophets**. Health and welfare improved and the Maori population rose. Maori and European soldiers fought alongside the British in the First World War

anchor *v.*  
抛锚泊船  
sealer *n.*  
捕海豹者  
whaler *n.*  
捕鲸者, 捕鲸船  
chief *n.*  
部落首领  
smallpox *n.*  
天花  
measles *n.*  
麻疹  
gold rush  
淘金热  
prophet *n.*  
预言者