

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

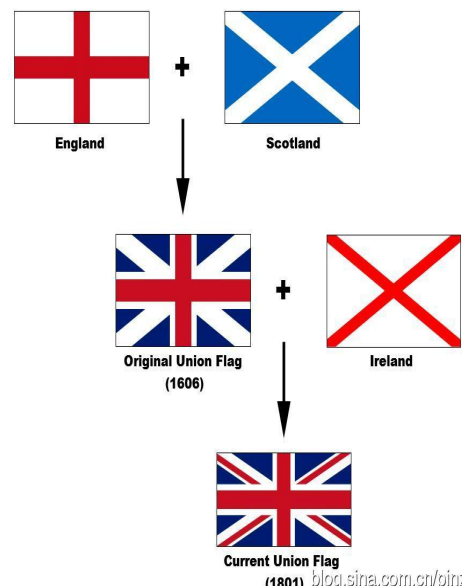
Chapter 1: geography, people and language

1. Different Names for Britain and its Parts

- ① The British Isles ② Great Britain ③ England
 (geographical names)
 ④ The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (official name)
 ⑤ Britain ⑥ the United Kingdom ⑦ the U.K

2. National Flag the Union Jack

3. The British Isles are made up of two large islands-Great Britain (the larger one) and Ireland, and hundreds of small ones. (geography)



4. The image of John Bull.

5. British National Emblem

6. Climate: maritime climate

Temperate (with warm summer ,cool winter) plentiful precipitation (降雨量)

Three principal features: frequent fog the large number of rainy days

Instability or changeability

7. Three political divisions on the island of Great Britain: England, Scotland and Wales. (三个政治区: 英格兰、苏格兰和威尔士)

Region	Capital	National emblem	People	language	Famous persons
England (Southern)	London	rose	English 50M 83%	English (Official)	
Scotland (north)	Edinburgh (爱丁堡)	Thistle (蓟花)	Scottish/Scots 5M <9.6%	Gaelic (盖尔语)	Robert Burns (罗 伯 特 · 彭 斯) —— Auld Lang Syne (友谊地久 天 长) A Red Red Rose(一朵红红的玫瑰)
Wales (west)	Cardiff (加的夫)	daffodil (黄水仙) Leek (韭葱)	Welsh <3M <2%	Welsh (1/4 in Wles)	

Northern Ireland	Belfast (贝尔法斯特)	Shamrock (三叶草)	Northern Irish 1.7M 1.8%	English	William Butler Yeats (威廉·巴特勒·叶芝) ——When you are old James Joyce(詹姆斯·乔伊斯) —— stream-of-consciousness(意识流) George Bernard Shaw (乔治·萧伯纳)
			Other people: 3% (immigrants)		

补充: (1) **England**

is the largest, most populous and most wealthiest part of the country.

The River Thames originates in southwestern England. (英国第二长河)

(2) **Scotland**

has three natural zones (the Highlands in the north; the Central lowlands; the south Uplands) Capital: Edinburgh 苏格兰位于大不列颠的北部。它有三大自然区: 北部高地, 中部低地及南部山陵。

(3) **Wales**

the Severn River(英国第一长河) originates in mid-Wales.



(4) **Northern Ireland**

Lough Neagh 内伊湖 (英国最大湖泊)

People and language

(1) population distribution: >60M

unevenly distributed; highly urbanized; an aging population



People	Ancestors	Character	Others
English	Anglo-Saxons	gentleman	
Scots (lowlanders/ highlanders)	Celts/Celtic people	serious, tough and thrifty also hospitable, generous and friendly.	Scotch whisky kilt (pl. kilts) 格子短裙裙 Play bagpipes 风笛
Welsh	Celts	Emotional and cheerful	Two passions: choral singing(male choir); rugby football Red dragon
Irish	Celts	Charm and vivacity	St. Patrick's Day 圣·帕特里克节 (3.17) Green and yellow

(2) English is a member of the Indo-European family of languages. (印欧语系)
Germanic

The development of the English language:

Old English/ Anglo-Saxon English (5th-11th)

The Angles(盎格鲁人), the Saxons(撒克逊人) and the Jutes(朱特人)populating the British Isles.

Strongly influenced by Old Norse(古斯堪的纳维亚语) spoken by the Vikings(北欧海盗)

Enriched by Latin and Greek words

Middle English ---The rise of English (11th-15th)

William the Conqueror(征服者威廉), the Duke of Normandy(诺曼底公爵) invaded and conquered the England in 1066.

The black death 黑死病

The failure of Hundred Years' War

English took the place of French

The huge influence of French words on English

Modern English---standardization (from the late 15th)

Factors help the evolution of Middle to Modern English:

Printing press the dialect of London become the standard

Spelling and grammar become fixed. The first English dictionary published in 1604.

Factors speed the development of modern English:

Renaissance 文艺复兴 King James Bible 英王詹姆士钦定版《圣经》

The Industrial Revolution and the rise of technology

The rise of British Empire and the growth of global trade

Standard English

“the Queen’s English” or “BBC English”

Position: 1/3 of the world’s population use English

Become a universal lingua franca (母语不同的人之间使用的通用语)

Chapter2: History

P1: under Roman Conqueror (55BC-410)

British recorded history begins with the Roman invasion. In 55BC and 54BC, **Julius Caesar**, a Roman general, invaded Britain twice.

In AD 43, the Emperor Claudius invaded Britain successfully. For nearly 400 years, Britain was under the Roman occupation, though it was never a total occupation.

有记录的英国历史开始于罗马人的入侵。公元前 55 年和 54 年，罗马将军朱略斯·凯撒两次入侵英国，均未成功。

直到公元 43 年，克劳狄一世才成功占领不列颠。将近四百年里，英国人处于罗马人的占领下，但这并非是完全的占领。

P2: the Angles, the Saxons & the Jutes came William was crowned (-1066)

1. The Angles (盎格鲁人), the Saxons(撒克逊人) and the Jutes(朱特人) 五世纪中叶

2. The seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms (七王国)
半叶

六世纪后

King Alfred (849-899) 阿尔弗雷德大帝

3. Edward the Confessor (1003-1066) 忏悔者爱德华
4. William defeated Harold (Edward's brother-in-law) and killed him. One Christmas Day, **1066**, William was crowned king of England, thus beginning the Norman Conquest of England.

P2 :The founding of the nation

1. Celtic invasion (700bc-200bc) Britain
2. Roman invasion (55bc-410)
3. Anglo-Saxon invasion (410-871) England
A legendary hero—King Arthur
4. The Vikings invasion & the Danish rule (8th)
The first national hero-- King Alfred the Great
5. The Norman Conquest (1066)
The Middle Age
Establishment of feudalism

P3: House of Anjou 安茹王朝 (Magna Carta 《大宪章》 1215) (1154-1485)

1. Henry II, William's great grandson ascended the throne and thus began the rule of the **House of Anjou (安茹王朝)** in England. /**House of Plantagenet(金雀花王朝)**
2. King John Magna Carta/the Great Charter 《大宪章》 **1215** 63 clauses to limit the powers of the king

P4: "The Hundred Year's War" & "The Wars of Roses" (14th-15th) The decline of feudalism

The Hundred Year's War (1337-1453) 百年战争

Fought between England and France over trade territory, security and the throne.

Consequence: the England lost all the territories

The Wars of Rose(1455-1485) 玫瑰战争

Civil wars between two great noble(贵族) families: the House of Lancaster(兰开斯特王朝)whose badge was the red rose and House of York(约克王朝), whose badge was the white red

Battled for power, throne

Consequence: the House of Lancaster won and started the rule of the House of Tudor(都铎王朝)

England started changing from a medieval to a modern country.

P5: The Reformation (16th c) Religious Reformation

King Henry VIII

The inevitable conflict between the Roman Catholic Church and the King of England

In 1534, King Henry VIII issued **the Act of Supremacy** 《至尊法案》 and declared himself to be **the Supreme Head of the Church of England**. “英格兰教会最高首脑”

Elizabeth I (1558-1603) 伊莉莎白一世 Elizabeth Age

An age of glory: literature achievements victory on sea—defeat Spanish fleet “the Armada”(无敌舰队)

P6: The Civil Wars & the Glorious Revolution (17th century) 光荣革命

The House of Stuart (1603-1714) The Bourgeois Revolution(17c) 资产阶级革命

1.King Charles

The cause: acute conflict between king & parliament (a power struggle)

Consequence: Charles I was condemned to death

2.the Glorious Revolution (1688)

Outcome: the Bill of Rights 《权利法案》

The beginning of constitutional monarchy 君主立宪制度

P7: The Industrial Revolution (18th-19th century)

the enclosure movement (圈地运动)

the inventions:

(1) John Kay's flying shuttle in 1733;

1733 年, 约翰·凯的飞梭;

(2) James Hargreaves' Spinning Jenny in 1766;

1766 年詹姆士哈格里夫斯珍妮纺纱机;

(3) James Watt's steam engine in 1765.

1765 年詹姆斯瓦特的高效蒸汽机。

Consequences:

The most advanced industrial country

the “workshop of the world” by 1830 “世界工场”

underwent a process of mass urbanization

changed in the class structure

P8: British Empire(by the end of 19th century)

Queen Victoria(1819-1901) Victoria Age (1837-1901)

Britain occupied about 1/4 of the earth's habitable(可居住的) area

1/4 of the world's population boasted(拥有)

“an empire on which the sun never set” 日不落帝国

Opium War (鸦片战争)

P9: Word War I & Word War II (20th-) the fall of the empire

The Central Powers(同盟国) the Allies (协约国)

A policy of appeasement 绥靖政策 Winston Churchill 温斯顿·丘吉尔

The British Empire was replaced by the British Commonwealth of Nations 英联邦

Britain since Word War II

Britain adopted an isolationist policy with Europe 孤立主义

Britain cooperated closely with United States after World War II

Joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) 北大西洋公约

Britain adopted a social welfare state system

Chapter3: Government and the Commonwealth

1. Constitution: Britain is a **parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarchy**. 议会民主制 君主立宪制

The Monarchy: the sovereign(君主) reigns but does not rule 统而不治

Buckingham Palace

2. Government: division of powers---the legislature(立法机关), the executive(行政

(1) The legislature(立法机关): parliament

The major roles of the Monarchy: to symbolize the unity & tradition of the nation

The House of Lords(上议院) Upper House

Main functions: examine & revise bills judicial function

It's usually composed of 650 Members of Parliament, known as "MPs".

Three major function:

scrutinize(仔细检查) the actions of the government supervise finance

(2) the executive(行政部门)

The Cabinet is the supreme decision-making body in the British government.

The Privy Council 枢密院

the civil courts the criminal courts

the supreme court 2009

A two-party system

4. general election: every 5 years

Chapter 4 :Education

Compulsory Education(1) { 1.Primary education (5-11) } The state system the independent
 { 2.Secondary education (11-16) }

The General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) 普通中等教育证书

The sixth form 第六级学院 (2 年)

General Certificate of Education-Advanced Level 普通高等教育证书

3. Further education

4.Higher education: 4 degrees

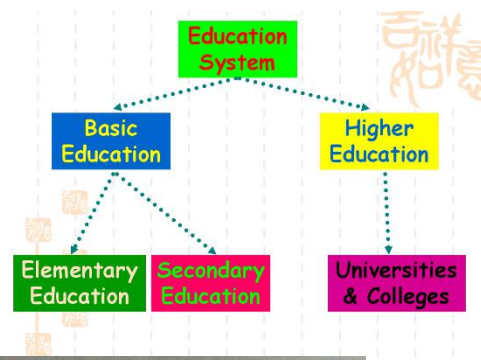
Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) or Bachelor of Science (B.S.) 3 years

Master's Degree in Art (M.A.) or Master's Degree in Science (M.S.) 1years

A doctoral degree 3-4 years

Famous universities:

Oxford, Cambridge, King's College London, the London School of Economics and Political and Science.



Major newspapers: *The Observer, The Times, The Guardian, The Daily Telegraph, The Sun on Sunday*

Television and broadcast: BBC, Independent Television, BSkyB

Holidays and festivals: Christmas, Easter, Trooping the Color, Bonfire Night, Mother's Day, April Fools' Day, Remembrance Sunday, various saints' days

Chapter 5: others

The United States of America

Chapter 1: geography and people

1.Names: a. the United States of America

c. the United States

e. America

b. the USA

d. the U.S.

2.people: Uncle Sam Yank(Yankee) Yank Doodle

3.national flag: the star-spangled banner

Meaning: the 50 white stars----the 50 states

the 13 stripes -----the first 13 colonies

4. national anthem(国歌): the star-spangled anthem (星条旗永不落)

5.the national emblem: strength; courage; freedom; immortal(永恒的)

6.Three parts:

The western part: high plateaus and mountains the Rocky Mountains(落基山脉)

The Great plain

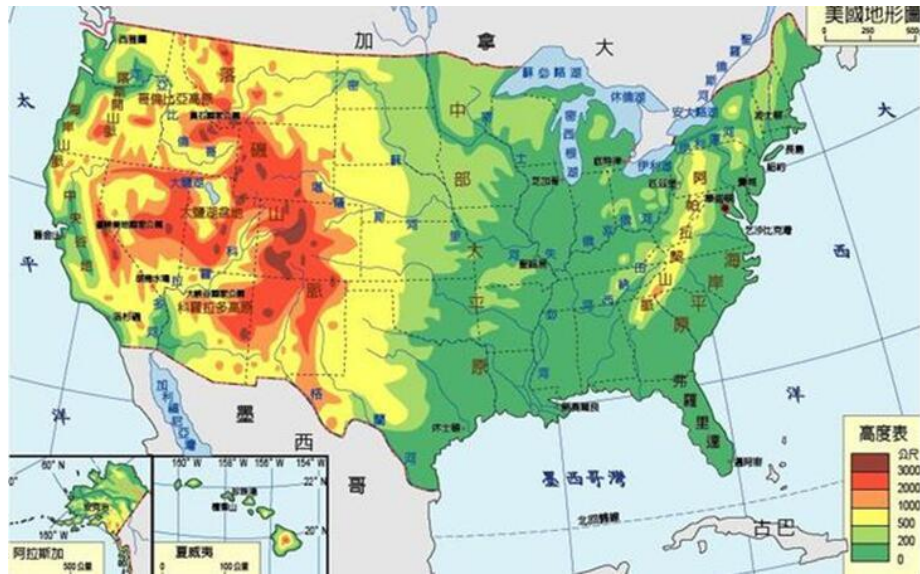
The eastern part: the highlands the Appalachian Range(阿巴拉契亚山脉)

Great lakes: Lake Superior(苏必利尔湖) Lake Huron(休伦湖) Lake Michigan (密歇根湖) Lake Erie (伊利湖) Lake Ontario (安大略湖)

The Niagara Falls(尼亚加拉瀑布) is located on the U.S.-Canadian border between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.

The Mississippi river





7. Climate---the main feature: varied

- a. temperate zone
- b. mild subtropical zone
- c. tropic
- d. subarctic & arctic

8. Disastrous weather: hurricane tornado snowstorm

9. the major parts & resources: 9



中文州名	英文州名	音标	缩写	中文首府名	英文首府名	音标
1、新英格兰地区 (6) New England						
康涅狄格州	Connecticut	[kə'netikət]	CT	哈特福德	Hartford	['hɑ:tfəd]
罗得岛州	Rhode Island	[rəud'aɪlənd]	RI	普罗维登斯	Providence	['prɒvɪdəns]
马萨诸塞州	Massachusetts	[ˌmæse'tʃu:sɪts]	MA	波士顿	Boston	['bɒstən]
缅因州	Maine	[mein]	ME	奥古斯塔	Augusta	[ɔ:'gʌstə]
新罕布什尔州	New Hampshire	['hæmpʃɪə]	NH	康科德	Concord	['kɒŋkəd]
佛蒙特州	Vermont	[ve:'mɒnt]	VT	蒙彼利埃	Montpelier	[mɒnt'pi:lje(r)]
2、中大西洋地区 (5) The Middle Atlantic						
马里兰州	Maryland	['merɪlənd]	MD	安纳波利斯	Annapolis	[ə'napəlɪs]
哥伦比亚特区	District of Columbia		DC	华盛顿(首都)	Washington D.C	['wɒʃɪŋtən]
特拉华州	Delaware	[ˈdeleweə]	DE	多佛	Dover	['dəuve]
			著名城市	巴尔的摩	Baltimore	['bɒ:ltɪmɔ:]
新泽西州	New Jersey	[ˈdʒɛ:zi]	NJ	特伦顿	Trenton	['trentən]
纽约州	New York		NY	奥尔巴尼	Albany	['ɒ:lbeni]
宾夕法尼亚州	Pennsylvania	pensɪl'veɪnjə]	PA	哈里斯堡	Harrisburg	['hærɪsbɜ:g]
			著名城市	费城	philadelphia	[ˌfɪlə'delfiə]
				匹兹堡	Pittsburgh	[ˈpɪtsbɜ:g]

3、大湖地区(5) Greal Lakes						
伊利诺伊州	Illinois	[,ili'nois]	IL	斯普林菲尔德	Springfield	Spring.field
			著名城市	芝加哥	Chicago	
印第安纳州	Indiana	[,indi'æne]	IN	印第安纳波利斯	Indianapolis	['indiə'næpəlis]
俄亥俄州	Ohio	[əu'haiəu]	OH	哥伦布	Columbus	[kə'ləmbəs]
			著名城市	哥伦布	Columbus	[kə'ləmbəs]
				克利夫兰	Cleveland	['kli:vlənd]
密歇根州	Michigan	['mi'ʃigən]	MI	兰辛	Lansing	['lænsɪŋ]
			著名城市	底特律	Detroit	
威斯康星州	Wisconsin	[wis'konsin]	WI	麦迪逊	Madison	['mædisn]
			著名城市		Milwaukee	

4、中西部地区(7) The Midwest (Plains)						
北达科他州	North Dakota	[də'kəutə]	ND	俾斯麦	Bismarck	['bizmɑ:k]
南达科他州	South Dakota		SD	皮尔	Pierre	[pi'εə]
内布拉斯加州	Nebraska	[ni'brɛskə]	NE	林肯	Lincoln	['lɪŋkən]
			著名城市	奥马哈	Omaha	
				辛辛那提	Cincinnati	[,sɪsɪn'æti]
堪萨斯州	Kansas	['kænzəs]	KS	托皮卡	Topeka	[tə'pi:kə]
			著名城市	惠科塔	Wichita	
密苏里州	Missouri	[mi'zuəri]	MO	杰斐逊城	Jefferson City	['dʒefəsən]
			著名城市	圣路易斯	St. Louis	['lu(:) i, 'lu(:) is]
艾奥瓦州	Iowa	['aiəwə]	IA	得梅因	Des Moines	[di'mɔɪnz]
明尼苏达州	Minnesota	[,mini'seʊtə]	MN	圣保罗	St. Paul	[seɪnt] [pɔ:l]
			著名城市	米尼亚波利斯	Minneapolis	

5、西部地区(5) The West (Rocky Mountain)						
爱达荷州	Idaho	['aɪdəhəu]	ID	博伊西	Boise	['boisi]
犹他州	Utah	['ju:tə:]	UT	盐湖城	Salt Lake City	[so:lt]
科罗拉多州	Colorado	[,kɒlə'ra:dəu]	CO	丹佛	Denver	['denvə]
			著名城市	科罗拉多斯普林斯	Colorado Springs	
				丹佛	Denver	['denvə]
怀俄明州	Wyoming	[wai'əʊmɪŋ]	WY	夏延	Cheyenne	[,ʃai'en]
蒙大拿州	Montana	[mɒn'tænə]	MT	海伦娜	Helena	['helɪnə, he'li:nə]

6、太平洋沿岸地区(4) Pacific Coast Area						
华盛顿州	Washington		WA	奥林匹亚	Olympia	[əu'limpiə]
			著名城市	西雅图	Seattle	[si'ætɪ]
俄勒冈州	Oregon	['ɒ:rɪɡən]	OR	塞勒姆	Salem	['seiləm]
				波特兰	PORTLAND	
加利福尼亚州	California	[,kæli'fɔ:njə]	CA	萨克拉门托	Sacramento	[sæk'ræ'mentəu]
			著名城市	洛杉矶	Los Angeles	lɒs'ændʒəles
				圣约瑟	San Jose	[so:n həu'zeɪ]
				圣迭戈	San Diego	[sændi(:)'eɪgəu]
				旧金山	San Francisco	[,sæfrən'sɪskəu]
				奥克兰	Oakland	['əʊklənd]
				圣塔安娜	Santa Ana	
内华达州	Nevada	[ni'vædə]	NV	卡森城	Carson City	['ko:sn]
			著名城市	拉斯维加斯	Las Vegas	Las Ve.gas

7、西南部地区(4) The Southwest						
亚利桑那州	Arizona	[æri'zəʊnə]	AZ	菲尼克斯	Phoenix	['fi:niks]
			著名城市	菲尼斯	PHONEIX	
				图森	TUS	
新墨西哥州	New Mexico	['meksikəʊ]	NM	圣菲	Santa Fe	['sæntə'fei]
德克萨斯州	Texas	['teksəs]	TX	奥斯汀	Austin	['v:stɪn]
			著名城市	休斯敦	Houston	
				达拉斯	Dallas	['dæləs]
				圣安东尼奥	San Antonio	['sænən'təʊniəʊ]
				奥斯汀	Austin	['v:stɪn]
				沃斯堡	Fort Worth	[fɔ:t]
俄克拉何马州	Oklahoma	[,əʊklə'həʊmə]	OK	俄克拉何马城	Oklahoma City	[,əʊklə'həʊmə]

8、东南部地区(12) The Southeast						
路易斯安那州	Louisiana	[lu:,i:zi'ænə]	LA	巴吞鲁日	Baton Rouge	['bætn'ru:ʒ]
			著名城市	新奥尔良	New Orleans	[nju:ɔ:'li:ənz]
密西西比州	Mississippi	[,misi'sipi]	MS	杰克逊	Jackson	['dʒæksn]
亚拉巴马州	Alabama	[,ælə'bæmə]	AL	蒙哥马利	Montgomery	[mɒnt'gæməri]
佛罗里达州	Florida	['flɒrɪdə]	FL	塔拉哈西	Tallahassee	['tælə'hæsi]
佐治亚州	Georgia	['dʒɔ:dʒjə]	GA	亚特兰大	Atlanta	[ət 'læntə]
			著名城市	亚特兰大	Atlanta	[ət 'læntə]
南卡罗来纳州	South Carolina		SC	哥伦比亚	Columbia	[kə'læmbiə]
北卡罗来纳州	North Carolina	[,kærə'lainə]	NC	纳罗利	Raleigh	['rɔli:'rɔ:li]
			著名城市	夏洛特	Charlotte	['ʃɑ:lət]
弗吉尼亚州	Virginia	[və'dʒɪnjə]	VA	里士满	Richmond	['ritʃmænd]
西弗吉尼亚州	West Virginia		WV	查尔斯顿	Charleston	['tʃɑ:lstən]
肯塔基州	Kentucky	[kən'tæki]	KY	法兰克福	Frankfort	['fræŋkfət]
田纳西州	Tennessee	[,tenɪ'si:]	TN	纳什维尔	Nashville	['næʃvil]
阿肯色州	Arkansas	['ɑ:kənsɔ:]	AR	小石城	Little rock	

9、阿拉斯加州和夏威夷州(2) Alaska and Hawaii						
阿拉斯加州	Alaska	[ə'læskə]	AK	朱诺	Juneau	['dʒu:nəʊ]
夏威夷州	Hawaii	[hə'wai:]	HI	火奴鲁鲁	Honolulu	[,hɒnə'lu:lu:]
			著名城市	檀香山	Honolulu	[,hɒnə'lu:lu:]
			著名城市	土尔沙	Tulsa	
				奥克拉荷马市	Oklahoma	

补充:

- (1).the smallest state: Rhode Island 罗得岛州 (新英格兰地区)
The biggest state: Texas 德克萨斯州 (西南部地区 The Southwest)

(2). California: Hollywood, Silicon Valley

(3) The West(Rocky Mountain)西部地区: 4 mountain states, 4 plateau states, 3 pacific coast states

- (4). other parts: Hawaii overseas colonies
A typical “melting pot”

People

1.population: 327million

The third largest by population

2.metropolis: New York

3.The most populous state: California

4.the composition:

A. the native American: 0.9%

B. the white: 62.4%

C. Hispanics: 17.1% the black: 12.3%

D. the Asian: 6%

5.distribution:

The most densely populated regions:

A. Northeastern areas the New England the middle Atlantic coast area the
middle west

Boston Chicago New York

