

第三單元：殖民和獨立革命時期	Unit 3: Colonial and Revolutionary Periods
<p>主要觀念：</p> <p>3.1 荷蘭，英國，和法國對紐約州的影響</p> <p>3.2 殖民依賴地理環境的方法</p> <p>3.3 殖民時期社會的經濟系統</p> <p>3.4 文化差異和類同幫助塑造13個殖民地</p> <p>3.5 文化差異和類同幫助塑造我們的社區，地區，和州</p> <p>3.6 殖民地時期的生活方式和日常活動</p> <p>3.7 殖民時期的政府</p> <p>3.8 革命的起因</p> <p>3.9 住在紐約的個人和團體的重要成就</p> <p>3.10 紐約的地理位置戰爭的影響</p> <p>3.11 紐約的印第安人對戰爭的影響</p> <p>3.12 長島戰役的角色</p> <p>3.13 薩拉托加戰役的角色</p> <p>3.14 紐約州的忠貞者和反對英國者</p> <p>3.15 獨立革命時期的領導者</p> <p>3.16 獨立革命戰爭的結果</p>	<p>Key Ideas:</p> <p>3.1 Dutch, English, and French influences in New York State</p> <p>3.2 Ways that colonists depended on and modified their physical environments</p> <p>3.3 The economy systems in colonial societies</p> <p>3.4 Cultural similarities and differences that helped shaped the 13 colonies</p> <p>3.5 Cultural similarities and differences that helped shaped our community, local region, and State</p> <p>3.6 Different lifestyles and daily activities in colonies</p> <p>3.7 Colonial governments</p> <p>3.8 Causes for revolution</p> <p>3.9 Important accomplishments of individuals and groups living in our community and region</p> <p>3.10 Location of New York State that influenced the War</p> <p>3.11 Native American Indians in New York State influenced the War</p> <p>3.12 The role of the Battle of Long Island</p> <p>3.13 The role of the Battle of Saratoga</p> <p>3.14 Loyalists and Patriots in New York State</p> <p>3.15 Leaders of the Revolution</p> <p>3.16 Effects of the Revolutionary War</p>

單元大綱	Unit Overview
<p>當1492年哥倫布(Columbus) 發現新大陸的消息傳回到歐洲以後,其他的歐洲探險家相繼而來,希望能夠在北美洲和南美洲發掘天然資源.1600年中期以前,法國,英國,和荷蘭已經探險過大西洋岸,就是現在的美國,並在北美洲建立殖民地.尤其是英國和荷蘭沿著大西洋岸建立他們的殖民地.許多歐洲人爲了尋找新的生活也跟著來到美洲殖民地.</p> <p>1700 年中期,法國和英國爲了爭奪位於阿帕拉契山脈(the Appalachian Mountains)和密西西比河(Mississippi River)中間的土地控制權而戰. 1776年,13個英國殖民地決定脫離大英帝國統治.</p> <p>英國控制了紐約應該阻隔了新英格蘭殖民地和南部殖民地。英國戰勝了起初的幾場戰役，但是卻輸掉了重要的薩拉托加戰役。經過6年艱苦的戰爭，美國終於贏得了最後勝利。美國獨立革命讓13個殖民地成爲一個獨立的國家。美國人可以制定自己的法律。他們開始建立一個以自由為基本理念的國家。</p>	<p>When news of Columbus’s 1492 voyage to the Americas reached Europe, other European explorers followed, hoping to exploit the natural resources in North and South America. By the 1600s the France, England, and the Netherlands had explored the Atlantic coast of what is now the United States and set up colonies in North America. England and the Netherlands had an interest in the lands along the Atlantic coast. Many Europeans who were looking for a new life followed.</p> <p>In the middle of the 1700s, France and England were fighting over their control of the part of America in between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River. In 1776, the 13 British colonies decided to break away from Great Britain.</p> <p>British control of New York would have separated the New England colonies from the Southern colonies. The British won early battles but lost the important Battle of Saratoga. After six long years of war, the Americans had finally won. The American Revolution made the 13 colonies a separate country. The Americans could now make their own laws. They began to build a country based on ideas of freedom.</p>

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關鍵問題： 美國革命如何影響紐約的生活？	Essential Question: How did the American Revolution affect lives in New York?
3.1 主要觀念 荷蘭，英國，和法國對紐約州的影響	3.1 Key Idea Dutch, English, and French influences in New York State
詞彙： 1. 文化遺產 2. 忍受 3. 多元化 4. 英國大憲章 5. 修改 6. 法國清教徒 7. 工匠	Vocabulary & Phrases: 1. heritage 2. toleration 3. diversity 4. Magna Carta 5. adapted 6. Huguenots 7. artisans
摘要： 歐洲探險家回到他們的國家，報告有關新大陸的種種富裕資源，許多國家都爭相到新大陸定居。在1600年到1776年間，位於現在的紐約地區，受到至少來自三個不同地方的人的影響：荷蘭人，法國人，和英國人。每個來自不同地方的人帶來新的語言，運動，事物，建築物，宗教，和習慣。	Summary: When the European explorers went back to their countries and told all the riches in the New World, many countries were anxious to settle up new colony here. Between 1600 and 1776, the present day NY area influenced by at least three different groups: the Dutch, the French, and the British. Each different group of people brought in new languages, sports, foods, building styles, possibly religions, and customs.
內容： 荷蘭人對紐約的影響 在荷蘭西印度公司 (Dutch West India Company) 派送110個定居者沿著哈德遜河谷建立交易站以後，荷蘭人於1624年抵達現在的曼哈頓尖端。這片土地是由荷蘭管理者，彼得米紐伊特 (Peter Minuit)，於1626年和歐岡昆 (Algonquins) 族以價值約\$24的物品交換得來。荷蘭將這個新的殖民地命名為新阿姆斯特丹。	Content: The Dutch Influence in New York The Dutch arrived on the tip of what is now Manhattan in 1624, after the Dutch West India Company sent 110 settlers to establish a trading post along Hudson River Valley. The land was purchased in 1626 by the Dutch leader Peter Minuit from the Algonquin tribe for goods worth about 24 dollars. The Dutch named their new colony New Amsterdam and built streets, canals,

斯特丹(New Amsterdam)，並建立街道，水道，風車和農莊。40年後，於1664年，英國將荷蘭殖民地奪取下來，並重新命名為紐約。

雖然荷蘭佔據紐約僅有40年的歷史，但是荷蘭在紐約遺留下重要的歷史標誌。荷蘭人將運動帶來紐約，例如，保齡球和溜冰。荷蘭人的食物，例如雞蛋餅(waffles)，涼拌生菜絲(coleslaw)，和甜甜圈(doughnuts)，到如今仍是受到紐約人的喜愛。生菜和番茄是由荷蘭人帶來紐約。有些荷蘭人特有的石頭和磚頭建築物至今仍然存在於紐約。荷蘭人的文化遺產也可由許多紐約的地名中顯現。

例如布魯克林(Brooklyn)和哈林(Harlem)都是荷蘭字。但是荷蘭人對紐約的最大影響是，荷蘭歡迎不同國家來的人民住到紐約。荷蘭人建立了一個宗教自由和文化多元化的範例，讓後代子孫沿襲下去。

英國人對紐約的影響

英國人將荷蘭殖民地拿下之後重新命名位紐約。英國人設立了一個增加人口的目標。英國鼓勵來自各種不同文化背景和國家的人住到紐約。1698年至1771年，紐約殖民地的人口從12,000人增長到將近200,000人。

英國對紐約的影響之一，是人民以英語為母語。紐約市在英國的管理之下，成爲一個重要的交易港口。紐約市也是約翰彼得曾格審判(John Peter Zengertrial)的發源地，

windmills and farmhouses. 40 years later, in 1664, the British captured the Dutch colony and renamed it New York.

Although the Dutch only had a presence in New York for 40 years, Dutch had left an important mark on New York. Dutch brought sports to New York, such as bowling and ice-skating. Dutch foods, like waffles, coleslaw, and doughnuts, are still enjoyed by New Yorkers. The lettuce and tomatoes were both brought to New York by the Dutch. Some Dutch stone and brick buildings still survive.

The Dutch heritage can also be seen in place names around the state — Brooklyn and Harlem are Dutch words. The most important influence that Dutch on New York was that Dutch welcomed people from different places to live in New York. Dutch set an example of religious toleration and cultural diversity, and that has been followed by later generations.

The British Influence in New York

After the British captured the Dutch colony and renamed it New York, British set up a goal to increase the population. British encouraged people from different cultures and countries to live here. The population in the New York colony grew from 12,000 in 1698 to nearly 200,000 in 1771.

One of the influences that British on New York is the fact that people speak English as their mother language. New York City grew in importance as a trading port while under British rule. The city hosted the seminal John Peter

<p>幫助北美洲建立大眾傳播自由的雛形。</p> <p>最重要的是，美國憲法是直接受到英國大憲章 (Magna Carta) 的影響；修改後的英國司法系統，成為殖民地獨立的基本概念。</p> <p>法國人對紐約的影響</p> <p>法國清教徒 (French Huguenots) 想實踐他們的宗教自由，在法國卻被強迫禁止。1678年，他們在現今的城市，新帕爾茨 (New Paltz) 和新洛薛爾 (New Rochelle)，附近沿著哈德遜河谷 (Hudson River Valley) 定居下來，實行他們自己的宗教信仰。他們對於當地的影響有許多。很多法國名稱到現在仍可以找到。法國清教徒是工作非常勤奮的一群人，他們展現並和其他的定居者分享他們耕種技術。他們也相信男女有平等的機會接受教育。他們在當地也提供許多相當精致的工匠和技工，包括蕾絲 (lace) 製造者，時鐘製造者，和家俱製造者。50年以後，由於荷蘭人和英國人的人口增加，法國語言逐漸消失。</p>	<p>Zenger trial in 1735, helping to establish the freedom of the press in North America.</p> <p>Most importantly, the American Constitution was directly influenced by the British Magna Carta; and adapted the legal system that the colonies formed as the base concept in their independence.</p> <p>The French Influence in New York</p> <p>French Huguenots wanted to practice their freedom of religion and were forced from France for doing so. In 1678 the Huguenots settled up at the Hudson River Valley around the present day cities of New Paltz and New Rochelle, so they could practice their religion. Their influences on the area were many. Many French names are still found there. The Huguenots were a very hard working people, and they showed and shared their farming methods with other settlers. They also believed in men and women having equal opportunities for education. They provided the area with many fine artisans and craftsmen, including lace makers, clock makers, and furniture makers. After about 50 years, the French language began to disappear because of the increased Dutch and English population.</p>
<p>複習:</p> <p>比較荷蘭人，英國人，和法國人對於紐約的影響有何類似？有何不同？</p>	<p>Review:</p> <p>Compare and contrast the influences of Dutch, English, and French.</p>

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3.2 主要觀念 殖民依賴地理環境的方法	3.2 Key Idea Ways that colonists depended on and modified their physical environments
詞彙： 1. 地理 2. 農業 3. 建立 4. 毛皮 5. 製造（大量） 6. 農園 7. 經濟作物	Vocabulary & Phrases: 1. geography 2. agriculture 3. establish 4. pelt 5. manufacture 6. plantation 7. cash crops
摘要： 英國殖民地成長並富裕，吸引歐洲各地的人民過來定居。時間長久下來，13個殖民地開始分成三個區域。每一個區域都有不同的地理環境，天氣，和天然資源，這些都影響殖民地的農業經濟活動和交易。	Summary: The English colonies grew and made money. They attracted people from all over Europe. Over time, 13 colonies began to fit into three regions. Each region had different geography, climate and natural resources, which affected their economic activities of agriculture and trade.
內容： 13個殖民地分成三個區域：新英格蘭殖民地，中部殖民地，和南部殖民地。每一個區域都有些許不同。 新英格蘭殖民地： 新英格蘭殖民地包括麻薩諸塞(Massachusetts)，羅德島(Rhode Island)，康涅狄格(Connecticut)，和新罕布什爾(New Hampshire)。 新英格蘭有很長的冬季和短的耕種季節，加上	Content: The 13 colonies were divided into three regions: the New England colonies, the Middle colonies, and the Southern colonies. Each region was a little different. New England Colonies: The New England colonies were Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire. New England had cold long winters and short

許多山脈，並且土壤多岩石，土地不適合耕種。殖民們耕種的農作物只足夠自己的家庭。所以他們必須尋找其他的方法來賺錢。

早期，大部分的殖民居住在沿海一帶的城鎮。這些殖民利用天然資源來幫助他們的經濟。內地森林提供造船需要的樹木。森林裏的許多動物幫助交易毛皮。新英格蘭的商人們和英國人，印第安人，和其他地區的殖民地進行交易。殖民運送毛皮，鐵，木材，魚，煙草，和稻米到英國。英國運送工具，槍，家具，布料，瓷器，茶葉，和絲綢到殖民地。

在港口城鎮的漁夫提供新英格蘭殖民食物。他們捕捉蚌殼，牡蠣，鱈魚，和比目魚。有些捕捉鯨魚。殖民利用鯨魚的許多部分。鯨魚油用來點油燈。鯨魚皮製作皮包和手提袋。

因此，新英格蘭的經濟集中在交易，造船，捕魚，和小型農場。大部分的經濟活動都集中在城市和港口。

中部殖民地：

中部殖民地包括紐約(New York)，紐澤西(New Jersey)，德拉瓦(Delaware)，和賓夕法尼亞(Pennsylvania)。

中部殖民地是新英格蘭殖民地和南部殖民地的混合。中部殖民地有山丘，和肥沃的土地。在這裡定居的人民建立許多小型的農場。

growing seasons; plus there were many mountains, and the soil was rocky and ***not*** good for farming. The colonists could only grow enough food to feed their own families. So, the colonists had to find other ways to earn money.

In the early years, most colonists lived in towns along the ocean. The colonists used natural resources to help their economy. The forests inland provided trees for building ships. The many animals living in the forests helped trade furs. The merchants in New England traded with the British, Native Americans, and with other colonies. Colonists sent furs, iron, lumber, fish, tobacco, and rice to Great Britain. England sent tools, guns, furniture, cloth, fine china, teas, and silks to the colonies.

Fishermen in the port towns provided food for the colonists of the region. They caught clams, oysters, cod, and halibut. Some men also hunted whales. Colonists used many parts of whales. Whale blubber fueled oil lamps. The skin of the whales was made into purses and bags.

The economy in New England was trade, shipbuilding, fishing, and small farms. Most of the economic activities were on cities and ports.

Middle Colonies:

The Middle colonies were New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania.

The Middle colonies were a mix of the Southern and New England colonies. The middle colonies had hills and rich, fertile soil. The people who settled here established many

<p>中部殖民地被稱作“麵包籃”。這裡的穀類非常豐富。婦女們用這些穀類作麵包和甜食。殖民們出口小麥，大麥，燕麥和牲畜到南方。</p> <p>河流從阿帕拉契山脈(Appalachian Mountains)流入海洋。這些河流造成肥沃健康的土地，並幫助交易更容易。內地的農夫們可以利用河流運送他們的物品。船再載運這些物品到港口城市。在那裏，這些物品再裝運到大船。</p> <p>中部殖民地和製造業也有關。打鐵工廠非常重要。鐵用來製造槍，斧頭，和工具。</p> <p>南部殖民地：</p> <p>南部殖民地包括維吉尼亞(Virginia)，馬利蘭(Maryland)，北卡羅萊納(North Carolina)，南卡羅萊納(South Carolina)，和喬治亞(Georgia)。</p> <p>耕種對於這裡的殖民是非常重要的。南方的土地是種植大量農作物的理想地帶。在南方，氣候溫暖，耕種季節非常長；加上有許多河流讓土壤保持水分和肥沃。</p> <p>南方因為它的大型農園而出名。南方殖民種植大量的農作物例如煙草，稻米，玉米，和產靛的豌豆科植物，並賣到歐洲。南部有許多奴，大片農莊，和工廠。</p>	<p>small farms.</p> <p>The middle colonies were called the “Bread Basket” colonies. Grain was plentiful. Women used the grain to make breads and sweets. The colonists exported wheat, barley, oats, and livestock to the South.</p> <p>Rivers flowed from the Appalachian Mountains to the ocean. These rivers made the land healthy. They also helped make trading very easy. Farmers who lived inland could send their goods on the rivers. The boats took the goods to the port cities. There, the products could be loaded onto large ships.</p> <p>The middle colonies were also involved in manufacturing. The iron industry was very important. Iron was used to make guns, axes, and tools.</p> <p>Southern Colonies:</p> <p>The Southern colonies were Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.</p> <p>Farming was very important to the southern colonist. The land in the South was ideal for planting large crops. The climate was warm and the growing season was very long. There were many rivers to keep the soil moist and fertile.</p> <p>The South was famous for its large plantations. They grew large cash crops of tobacco, rice, corn, and indigo to be sold in Europe. The South had many slaves, big plantations, and factories.</p>
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<p>許多南部人都是富裕的農莊莊主。富裕的農莊莊主在地區活動有絕大的控制權利，南部殖民地的日常生活也都圍繞著平原活動。</p>	<p>Many of the southerners were rich plantation owners. Wealthy landowners had more control over local activities, and the life in the Southern Colonies revolved around the plantation.</p>
<p>複習：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 最初的13個殖民地的位置在哪裏？2. 每一個區域的主要經濟活動是什麼？3. 地理環境如何造成殖民地之間的經濟和社交上的差異？	<p>Review:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Where was the location of the original 13 colonies?2. What were the major economic activities of each region?3. How did geography help lead to economic and social diversity in the colonies?

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3.3 主要觀念 殖民時期社會的經濟系統	3.3 Key Idea The economy systems in colonial societies
詞彙： 1. 原材料 2. 進口 3. 出口 4. 三角貿易路線 5. 奴隸 6. 學徒 7. 工匠	Vocabulary & Phrases: 1. raw materials 2. import 3. export 4. Triangular Trade Routes 5. slave 6. apprentice 7. craftsmen
摘要： 13個殖民地的差異為大英帝國提供了豐富的經濟可能性。也滋養富裕了殖民地。	Summary: The diversity of the 13 colonies offered a great deal of economic possibilities to the British Empire. It would also nourish the colonies with wealth.
內容： 1700年中期，許多沿著大西洋岸的小鎮都已發展成城市。大城市包括：馬薩諸塞 (Massachusetts) 的波士頓 (Boston)，紐約的紐約市，賓夕法尼亞 (Pennsylvania) 的費城 (Philadelphia)，維吉尼亞 (Virginia) 的諾福克 (Norfolk)，和南卡羅萊納 (South Carolina) 的查爾斯頓 (Charleston)。 這些大城市都有很好的港口。城市成功的發展是因為當地的交易。船隻抵達港口帶來新的定居者和進口的商品。幾個星期過後，船隻再載滿了出口物品離開，運到其他的國家去賣。從殖民地出口的物品為原材料，可以用來製造完成品。這些原材料包括：皮毛，木材，魚乾，和經濟作物例如煙草，產靛的豌豆科植物 (indigo)，和稻米。	Content: By the middle of the 1700s, several towns along the Atlantic coast had grown into cities. The larger cities were Boston in the Massachusetts colony, New York City in the colony of New York, Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, Norfolk in Virginia, and Charleston in South Carolina. Each of the cities had good harbors. Cities expanded quickly because of their trade. Ships arrived at the city ports carrying new settlers and imported goods. After several weeks in the harbor, the ships sailed away loaded with exports. Exports were goods sold in other countries. Exports from the colonies were raw materials that could be made into a finished product. Colonial exports included furs, lumber, dried fish and cash crops like tobacco, indigo, and rice.

<p>許多船隻跟隨著英國和殖民地之間的交易路線航行。這是因為英國政府通過法律控制殖民地的交易。殖民地只能將他們的出口物品送往英國或英屬殖民地。同時，殖民地也只能購買從英國製造的商品。</p> <p>有些船隻于我們現在所謂的三角貿易路線航行。這條三角貿易路線連接英國，英屬殖民地，和非洲，形成大西洋上一個大三角形貿易路線的三個頂點。三角貿易路線從英國輸送出商品，從13個殖民地輸送出原材料，從非洲輸送出奴隸。</p> <p>沿岸城市的人民同時也從事其他的生意。有些人利用海洋討生活，例如捕魚，捕鯨魚，或造船。其他有些是具有特殊技能的工匠，例如帽子製造者，木匠，裁縫師，和印刷匠。製造木桶者，製造木桶來儲存食物和材料。輪匠為馬車製作車輪。</p> <p>年輕人則從做學徒來學習新工作。學徒和工匠的家人住在一起。學徒在和工匠一家人一起工作的期間，工匠要提供學徒吃和住。學徒替工匠工作的幾年期間，學習交易並沒有工資。</p>	<p>Many ships followed a direct trade route between Britain and its American colonies. This was because the British government had passed laws controlling the trade of the colonies. The colonies could send their exports only to Britain or to other British colonies. Also, the colonies could only buy manufactured goods from Britain.</p> <p>Some ships traveled on what came to be known as the <u>Triangular Trade Routes</u>. These trade routes linked Britain, the British colonies, and Africa as the three points of a great triangle on the Atlantic Ocean. The Triangular Trade Routes carried manufactured goods from Britain and raw materials from the 13 colonies. Slaves were transported from Africa.</p> <p>People in coastal cities also worked in other kinds of businesses. Some people made their living from the sea, by fishing, whaling, or shipbuilding. Other people were craftsmen with special skills like hat makers, carpenters, tailors, and printers. The cooper made barrels to store food and supplies. The wheelwright made wheels for carriages.</p> <p>Young people learned new jobs by becoming an apprentice. An apprentice would move in with the family of a skilled worker. The family would provide him with food and a place to live while the apprentice worked in the family's business. The apprentice did not get paid. He agreed to work for the craftsmen for a number of years while he learned the trade.</p>
<p>複習：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 三角貿易路線如何將英國，英屬殖民地，和非洲三地連接起來？ 2. 殖民地時期人民的工作如何和他們的生活有關？ 	<p>Review:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How did the Triangular Trade Route link Britain, the British colonies, and Africa? 2. How was the people's work in colonial time related to their life?

第三單元：殖民和革命時期	Unit 3: Colonial and Revolutionary Periods
關鍵問題： 美國革命如何影響紐約的生活？	Essential Question: How did the American Revolution affect lives in New York?
3.4 主要觀念 文化差異和類同幫助塑造13個殖民地	3.4 Key Idea Cultural similarities and differences that helped shaped the 13 colonies
詞彙： 1. 宗教 2. 清教徒 3. 清教徒 4. 教友派信徒 5. 道德 6. 指導 7. 契約僕人	Vocabulary & Phrases: 1. religion 2. Pilgrims 3. Puritan 4. Quakers 5. moral 6. guidance 7. indentured servant
摘要： 許多原因讓英國人到殖民地定居. 有些爲了追尋財富. 大部份的人是爲了追尋宗教自由和政府自由.	Summary: The British settled in colonies for many reason. Some of the English people were seeking their fortune in the America. Most people hoped to find freedom of religion and freedom of government.
內容： 新英格蘭殖民地 定居在新英格蘭殖民地的人想和自己的家人在一起並實踐他們自己的宗教。 起初新英格蘭殖民地是一個大殖民地。由兩派不同宗教信仰的人民定居這裡開始。1620年，來自英國的清教徒(Pilgrims)乘坐五月花號(Mayflower)來到新英格蘭並在普里茅斯海灣(Plymouth Bay)建立殖民地。1629年，另一群清教徒(Puritans)跟隨而來。成功的在麻薩諸塞海灣(Massachusetts Bay)建立殖民地。	Content: New England Colonies The people who settled in the New England Colonies wanted to keep their family unit together and practice their own religion. New England started as one large colony. It was settled by two different religious groups. In 1620, the Pilgrims came over from England on the <u>Mayflower</u> . The started a colony in Plymouth Bay. The Puritans followed in 1629. They started the successful Massachusetts Bay Colony.

1636年，有些清教徒(Puritans)開始離開麻薩諸塞(Massachusetts)。許多定居在新罕布什爾(New Hampshire)，另一些則到其他的區域。這些人民有些是想要肥沃的土地，有些仍繼續尋找宗教自由。

清教徒(Pilgrims)離開英國是因為他們想要宗教自由，但是有些麻薩諸塞(Massachusetts)的清教徒(Puritans)不接受和他們有不同宗教信仰的人。羅傑魏廉斯(Roger Williams)，一個清教徒(Puritans)牧師，認為清教徒(Puritans)應該允許其他的人有遵隨自己信仰的自由。1636年，羅傑魏廉斯(Roger Williams)和他的追隨者建立了羅德島(Rhode Island)殖民地。

中部殖民地

多樣性是可以形容中部殖民地的一個字。這表示住在中部殖民地的人民彼此非常的不同。

建立中部殖民地的人民尋求宗教自由（主要在賓夕法尼亞(Pennsylvania)）或是以賺錢為目的。很多人沒有將他們的家人一起從英國帶過來。這些人是很辛苦的鐵工廠和造船廠裏最需要的適合人選。

1681年，英國國王查理二世(King Charles II)將一大片土地給了威廉潘(William Penn)。威廉潘(William Penn)是一個教友派信徒(Quaker)。教友派信徒(Quakers)相信所有的人，不論信仰，種族，和性別，都是平等的。他們甚至鼓勵女性出來傳教和為自己說話。威廉潘(William Penn)開放賓夕法尼亞(Pennsylvania)給任何宗教信仰的人。費城(Philadelphia)

In 1636, some Puritans began to leave Massachusetts. Many settled in New Hampshire, while some traveled to other regions. Some of these people wanted fertile farmland. Others were still looking for religious freedom.

The Pilgrims had left England because they wanted freedom of religion, but some Puritans in Massachusetts did not accept people who did not share their beliefs. Roger Williams, a Puritan minister, believed that Puritans should allow other people to follow their own religions. In 1636, William and some of his followers founded the colony of Rhode Island.

Middle Colonies

Diversity is one word that describes the middle colonies. This means that the people who lived in the middle colonies were very different from one another.

The people who founded the Middle Colonies were looking to practice their own religion (Pennsylvania mainly) or to make money. Many of these people didn't bring their families with them from England and were the perfect workers for the hard work required in ironworks and shipyards.

In 1681, King Charles II gave a large piece of land to William Penn. Penn was a Quaker. The Quakers believe that all people – of every religion, race, and gender – are equal. They even encouraged women to preach and speak out. William opened Pennsylvania to people of every religious belief. Philadelphia quickly became one of the largest cities in North America.

<p>很快的成爲北美最大的城市之一。</p> <p>南部殖民地</p> <p>維吉尼亞 (Virginia) 是13個殖民地的第一個，而喬治亞 (Georgia) 是最後一個。</p> <p>南部殖民地的創立者大部分是爲了賺錢的目的。和新英格蘭殖民地的人民一樣，他們帶者他們的家人一起過來定居在農園。但是他們的主要動機是想要利用經濟市場來賺取豐碩的利潤。</p> <p>農園農作物的種植和撫育需要很大的人力。剛開始，農園的主人雇用契約僕人。契約僕人是一群很窮的人，他們在殖民地工作來償還從英國過來的旅費。到了1600年後期，農園的主人用從非洲來的奴隸。</p>	<p>Southern Colonies</p> <p>Virginia was the first of the thirteen English colonies and Georgia was the last of the thirteen original colonies.</p> <p>The founders of the Southern Colonies were, for the most part, out to make money. They brought their families, as did the New England colonists, and they kept their families together on the plantations. But their main motivation was to make the good money that was available in the new American market.</p> <p>Plantation crops and tending them took a lot of work. At first, the owners used indentured servants. These were men and women who were very poor. They paid off the cost of their trip from England by working in the colonies. By the late 1600s, the plantation owners were using slave labor from Africa.</p>
<p>複習：</p> <p>什麼樣不同的理由讓人民定居到13個殖民地？</p>	<p>Review:</p> <p>What were the different reasons that people settled in 13 colonies?</p>

第三單元：殖民和革命時期	Unit 3: Colonial and Revolutionary Periods
關鍵問題： 美國革命如何影響紐約的生活？	Essential Question: How did the American Revolution affect lives in New York?
3.5 主要觀念 文化差異和類同幫助塑造我們的社區，地區，和州	3.5 Key Idea Cultural similarities and differences that helped shaped our community, local region, and State
詞彙： 1. 契約僕人 2. 文化 3. 奴隸制度 4. 莊園 5. 佃農 6. 商人 7. 雙樓屋	Vocabulary & Phrases: 1. indentured servant 2. culture 3. slavery 4. manor 5. tenant farmer 6. merchant 7. double house
摘要： 1700以前，超過一萬八千人住在英屬紐約殖民地。紐約市和奧伯尼(Albany)為主要城市。其他的紐約人住在沿著哈德遜河谷的村莊或農場，和長島。1700開始，殖民定居的地點開始往莫哈克(Mohawk)河谷推進。	Summary: By 1700, more than 18,000 people lived in British New York. New York City and Albany were the two main towns. Most other New Yorkers lived in villages or on farms along the Hudson River Valley and on Long Island. By the 1700s, settlement had pushed into the Mohawk River Valley.
內容： 紐約的人 定居於紐約殖民地的人來自許多不同的地方，有不同的文化，和實踐不同的宗教信仰。 法國胡格諾派(Huguenots)在哈德遜河谷(Hudson River Valley)建立他們的社區。他們來到紐約爲了可以自由的實踐他們的宗教信仰。其他來到紐約的人還有德國人	Content: People in New York The people who settled in the New York colony came from many different places, had different cultures, and practiced different religions. French Huguenots set up communities in the Hudson River Valley. They arrived in New York so they could practice their religion freely. Another group of people to come to New York was Germans. Germans settled

(Germans)。德國人(Germans)沿著哈德遜河(Hudson River)和莫哈克河(Mohawk River)定居。

並不是每一個從歐洲來到紐約的人都有錢買地或做生意。有些人是契約僕人。他們保證替殖民地的雇主工作一段時間。雇主則幫他們負擔他們來殖民地的船費作為報酬。雇用期結束，他們便可以自由，尋找其他的工作。

1745年左右，在紐約超過五分之一的人是非裔美國人。有些非裔美國人是自由身。但是，大部份是生下來即是奴隸，或是以奴隸的身份被帶入北美。有些奴役非裔美國人在農場工作。有些做家務。其他的是技術性的鐵匠，裁縫師，木匠，鞋匠，金匠，和皮匠。

哈德遜河谷的生活

沿著哈德遜河的有錢地主住在大莊園裏。佃農租借他們的地來耕種。農夫種植穀類，蔬菜，和果園。在莊園裏，農事不是唯一的活動。那裏還有磨坊，把麥子磨成麵粉；鋸木廠，把木頭切成木板；或煉鐵廠，工人把鐵做成鐵釘，水壺，鍋子，和爐子。

奧伯尼和紐約市的生活

奧伯尼和紐約市是殖民地裏最大的兩個社區。

along the Hudson River and Mohawk River.

Not everyone who came to New York from Europe had money to buy land or set up a business. Some people came as indentured servants. They promised to work for an employer in the colony for a period of time. In return, the employer paid for their boat trip to the colony. At the end of their service, they were free to find other jobs.

By 1745 more than one fifth of the people in New York were African Americans. Some African Americans were free. Most, however, were either born into or brought to North America in slavery. Some enslaved African Americans worked on farms. Some did housework. Others were skilled blacksmiths, tailors, carpenters, shoemakers, goldsmiths, and leatherworkers.

Life in the Hudson River Valley

Wealthy landowners lived in manors along the Hudson River. Tenant farmers paid them rent to use their land. The farmers grew wheat and planted vegetable gardens and fruit orchards. In the manors, farming was not the only activity. There were also gristmill, which is a place where grain is ground into flour; sawmill, where logs were cut into boards; or ironworks, where skilled workers made iron nails, kettles, pots, and stoves.

Life in Albany and New York City

Albany and New York City were the two largest communities in the colony.

By 1750, about 11,000 people lived in Albany.

<p>到了1750年，大約有11,000 的人口住在奧伯尼。許多是荷蘭人(Dutch)，也有英國人和蘇格蘭人(Scottish)。奧伯尼大約有十分之一的人口是非裔美國人。他們大部份是奴隸。許多商人擁有船隻。商人將他們的船隻裝滿了貨物，順著哈德遜河送往紐約市。</p> <p>1750年，超過13,000人住在紐約市。紐約市裏有很多客棧，為旅客提供住宿。許多人擁有商店或客棧。其他的人是裁縫師，麵包師傅，木桶製造者，木匠，或鐵匠。他們經常是在雙樓屋生活和工作。這種屋子在底樓有店面，住家在樓上。有些紐約市的權勢人物為有錢的商人。他們住在港口附近。他們和世界各地的人做生意。</p>	<p>Many were Dutch, but there were also English and Scottish. About one-tenth of Albany's population was African Americans. Most were Enslaved people. Many merchants owned boats. The merchants would load their ships with goods and ship the goods down the Hudson River to New York City.</p> <p>Over 13,000 people lived in New York City in 1750. In the city, there were many inns, with rooms for travelers. Many people owned shops or inns. Others were tailors, bakers, barrel makers, carpenters, or blacksmiths. They often lived and worked in what were called double houses. These houses had a business on the ground floor and a home upstairs. Some of New York City's leading citizens were wealthy merchants. They lived near the harbor. They owned businesses that traded goods with people all over the world.</p>
<p>複習：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 人們為什麼要來紐約定居？ 2. 非裔美國人在殖民時期的紐約做什麼樣不同的工作？ 3. 紐約殖民地時期的生活是怎麼樣的情形？ 	<p>Review:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why did people come to settle in New York? 2. What different kinds of jobs did African Americans have in Colonial New York? 3. What was life like in the New York Colony?

第三單元：殖民和革命時期	Unit 3: Colonial and Revolutionary Periods
關鍵問題： 美國革命如何影響紐約的生活？	Essential Question: How did the American Revolution affect lives in New York?
3.6 主要觀念 殖民地時期的生活方式和日常活動	3.6 Key Idea Different lifestyles and daily activities in colonies
詞彙： 1. 壁爐 2. 鐵匠 3. 磨坊主人 4. 製作桶子的人 5. 學徒 6. 業者 7. 校舍 8. 入門書 9. 地理 10. 馬褲 11. 長襪	Vocabulary & Phrases: 1. fireplace 2. blacksmith 3. miller 4. cooper 5. apprentices 6. craftsperson 7. schoolhouse 8. primer 9. geography 10. breeches 11. stockings
摘要： 殖民地時期農場的生活和現在是不同的。那時候沒有自來水或電。如果有馬路的話，馬路經常是很糟糕的。殖民地時期人民的生活也是非常艱難的。很多都是契約僕人或是奴隸。食物經常不夠，醫藥也是非常缺乏。	Summary: Life was different on a farm in the colonies than it is today. There was no running water or electricity. Roads, if they existed at all, were often in poor condition. Life was difficult for the settlers who lived in colonial times. Many of them arrived on these shores as indentured servants or slaves. Food was often scarce, and medical care was lacking.
內容： 許多殖民建造木頭房子。木頭就從鄰近的森林砍伐。大部份的房子都有石頭砌成的壁爐。爐火溫暖房屋，同時也用來煮飯。那時候的房屋沒有洗水槽或廁所。廁所在室外的一間小屋子裏叫做必需品(necessary)。人們在他們的床底下放一個便壺(chamber pot)。他們在半夜就用夜壺而不必走到外面的廁所。 他們從外面將井水帶到家裏。他們用裝了冷	Content: Many colonists built wooden houses. The wood came from nearby forests. Most houses had a stone fireplace. Its fire heated the house. It also was used for cooking. There were no sinks or toilets in the house. The toilet was outside in a small building called a necessary. People kept chamber pots under their beds. They used these pots during the night so they would not have to walk to the outdoor toilet. People carried water to the house from an

水的水壺來每天清洗自己。一年只洗幾次澡。

殖民們辛苦的工作。他們必須自己種植食物，並自己製作家具和碗盤。通常是男人到外面工作。女人則在家裏工作。她們製作蠟燭，奶油，肥皂，和毛線。她們煮飯，縫紉，照顧小孩。

城裏，有鐵匠製造馬蹄和鐵質工具。磨坊工人製作麵粉。製造桶子的工人製作木桶和水桶。

小孩經常需要工作。他們很早就起床擠牛奶，撿蛋，和餵雞。並不是全部的小孩都去學校，但是所有的小孩都跟父母學習。男孩學習建造，打獵，和捕魚。女孩學習烹飪，縫紉，和紡紗織布。女孩幫忙母親從田裏採收和準備全家的食物。有些男孩在10歲左右便成爲學徒。他們幫忙業者做事來求得工作經驗。

有些父母花錢請老師來家裏替孩子上課。其他的孩子到校舍上課。校舍只有一間房間。校舍裏只有一個老師。老師要教所有不同年齡的孩子閱讀，寫字，和算術。學校不是免費的。父母繳錢或食物給老師作爲費用。所有不同年齡的孩子都在同一間房間裏學習。不守秩序的孩子會被罰坐在角落面壁思過或接受鞭撻。

老師沒有黑板也沒有鉛筆。許多學校也沒有紙。小孩閱讀聖經和入門書。有時候他們用羽毛筆或煤塊在樹皮上寫字。小小孩從角帖書(hornbook)學習。角帖書的樣子像一個木

outdoor well. They used a pitcher of cold water to wash themselves every day. They only took a bath a few times a year.

Colonists worked hard. They grew their own food and made their own furniture and plates. Some people, usually men, worked outdoors. Women worked at home. They made candles, butter, soap, and yarn. They cooked, sewed, and took care of the children.

In the town, blacksmith made horseshoes and iron tools. The miller made flour. The cooper made barrels and buckets.

Children always had work to do. They woke early to milk the cows, gather eggs, and feed the chickens. Not all children went to school, but all children learned lessons from their parents. Boys learned to build, hunt, and fish. Girls learned to cook, sew, and spin thread. Girls helped their mothers gather food from the fields and cook meals for all the family. Some boys, as young as ten years old, became apprentices. They learned a job by helping a craftsperson.

Some parents paid a teacher to give their children lessons at home. Other children went to a small one-room school, called schoolhouse. There was only one teacher in schoolhouse to teach reading, writing, and math to kids of all ages. Schools were not free. Parents sent money or food to pay the teacher. Children of all ages learned in the same room. Children who behaved badly sat in a corner or received a whipping.

There were no blackboards and pencils. Many schools had no paper. Children read from the Bible and from a book called a primer.

<p>槩，是由動物的角製成，可以握在手中。</p> <p>大部份的女孩在學習到一些閱讀和寫字以後便離開學校。她們留在家裏幫忙烹飪，清理，和縫紉。一些男孩在他們12歲之前便離開學校開始工作其他的男孩則繼續升學到高中或大學，學習地理和拉丁語言。</p> <p>衣服很昂貴並需要很長的時間製作。大部份的人只有兩套衣服。女孩和婦女經常穿著長裙蓋住她們的腳踝和手肘。在家裏，她們穿著圍裙來保持衣著乾淨。她們甚至在家裏都戴著帽子。男人和男孩不穿長褲。他們穿的是長到膝蓋的褲子稱作馬褲。冬天的時候，如果他們要到戶外，他們會穿毛質長襪。那個時候，拉鏈還沒有發明。因此褲子用的是扣子。男人和男孩還會穿著背心和夾克。</p>	<p>Sometimes they wrote on a flat piece of tree bark with a feather pen or a lump of coal. Young children learned from a hornbook. Hornbook was like a wooden paddle. It was made from an animal horn and it was held in the hand.</p> <p>Most girls left school after they learned to read and write a little. They stayed home to help cook, clean, and make clothes. Some boys left school to work before they were twelve years old. Others went to high school or college and learned geography and Latin language.</p> <p>Clothes were expensive and took time to make. Most people had just two outfits. Girls and women always wore long dresses that covered their ankles and elbows. At home, they wore aprons to keep their dresses clean. They always wore hats on their heads, even at home. Many men and boys did not wear long pants. They wore knee-length pants called breeches. When they were not outdoors in cold weather, they wore long, woolen stockings. Zippers were not invented yet. The pants had buttons instead. Men and boys wore vests and jackets.</p>
<p>複習：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 形容殖民地時期的小孩生活方式。 2. 形容殖民地時期的學校。 3. 形容殖民地時期的衣著。 	<p>Review:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the colonial children's life. 2. Describe the colonial school. 3. Describe the colonial clothing.

第三單元：殖民和革命時期	Unit 3: Colonial and Revolutionary Periods
關鍵問題： 美國革命如何影響紐約的生活？	Essential Question: How did the American Revolution affect lives in New York?
3.7 主要觀念 殖民時期的政府	3.7 Key Idea Colonial governments
詞彙： 1. 總督 2. 憲章 3. 代表 4. 大會 5. 曾格審判 6. 陪審團 7. 報刊 8. 法院 9. 印刷自由 10. 抵觸，不合	Vocabulary & Phrases: 1. governor 2. Charter 3. Representative 4. Assembly 5. The Zenger Trial 6. jury 7. press 8. court 9. Freedom of Press 10. conflict
摘要： 1776年以前，13個殖民地是屬於英國的一部份。它們在英國法律的管理之下。然而，英國距離遙遠，殖民地逐漸的發展出自己獨特形式的政府	Summary: Before 1776, the thirteen colonies were considered part of England. They were subject to British law. However, England was far away, and the colonies gradually developed their own unique form of government.
內容： 英國從荷蘭人手中拿下新荷蘭 (New Netherland) 以後，英國同意讓荷蘭居民保有他們的土地，和繼續實行宗教信仰自由。英國國王指派一個總督來管理殖民地。英國距離殖民地太遙遠，無法藉法令來管理殖民地每天的活動。因此，英國頒佈了憲章，給予當初建立殖民地的群體有限的政治管理權力。 這個憲章，就像是憲法，保證殖民宗教信仰的自由，和要求陪審團審判的權利。憲章也同時產生了一個法律制定體系是由選舉出來	Content: After England took over New Netherland from the Dutch, the English agreed to let Dutch settlers keep their lands, and continued to follow the practice of religious freedom for the colonists. The English king appointed a governor to rule the colony. England was too far away from the colonies to pass laws governing the everyday activities of the colonies. So, it granted charters giving limited governing powers to the company that founded each colony. The charter, like a constitution, guaranteed colonists freedom of religion and right to a trial by jury. The charter also created a law-making body of elected representatives known as the Assembly. The

的代表們組成，稱之為大會(Assembly)。大會站在殖民的立場維護殖民的公正利益。從倫敦指派的總督代表英國的立場。

1730年左右，約翰彼得曾格(John Peter Zenger)出版了一份報紙指控總督的欺詐。總督將曾格關進監獄。並進行審判。總督預計會贏得這場官司。因為英國法律明文規定人民不可以發佈任何東西指出政府的錯處。但是，當曾格的律師證明報紙上所有的指控都是事實，曾格贏得了這場官司。法院相信曾格是無罪的。曾格審判是朝向印刷自由(Freedom of the Press)的重要一步。人民有權利印刷或傳播新聞。

殖民地的範疇小，英國對於殖民地的政府如何管理並沒有太大的興趣，然而，一旦殖民地的範疇越來越大，越來越富有，英國開始留意殖民地的情形。殖民們仍是屬於英國。英國的國王或皇后才是國家的最高權威。

逐漸地，殖民們的需要和要求開始和英國法律有抵觸。這個現象開始於法國及印第安人之戰期間。戰爭造成的結果之一是殖民們開始覺得他們越來越以美國人自居，而不是英國人。這個也造成殖民們和英國之間的矛盾。

由憲章(Charter)管理的殖民期從1600年中開始直到1776年為止。然後，13個殖民地變成一個獨立的國家，美國(the United States)。

assembly defended the interests of the colonists. The governor, appointed in London, represented the interests of England.

In the 1730s, John Peter Zenger published a newspaper, which accused the governor of being dishonest. The governor threw Zenger in jail. Zenger was put on trial. The governor expected to win the case. British law said that people could not print things that found fault with the government. But Zenger won his case when his lawyer was able to show that his statements were true. The court believed Zenger was not guilty. The Zenger Trial was an important step toward Freedom of the Press, the right of people to print or tell the news.

When the colonies were small, Great Britain did not take a great interest in their government; however, once the colonies became larger and richer, Great Britain began to take more notice of what was going on over here. And the colonists were still subjects of Great Britain. The King or Queen of England was the final authority on government matters.

Eventually, the wants and needs of the colonists began to come into conflict with the laws passed by Great Britain, especially during the time of the French and Indian Wars. One result of those wars was that the colonists began to feel more like Americans and less like British citizens. This, too, contributed to the conflict between the colonists and the British.

Colonial charters began in the 1600's and lasted until 1776. Then the 13 colonies became an independent country, the United States.

<p>複習:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 誰代表英國管理殖民地?2. 什麼是憲章(charter)?3. 憲章(charter)可以向殖民保證什麼權利?4. 曾格審判對於人類的自由產生什麼樣的衝擊?	<p>Review:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Who represents the England to rule colonies?2. What was a charter?3. What can a charter guarantee to colonists?4. What is the impact of the Zenger Trial on people's freedom?
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第三單元：殖民和革命時期	Unit 3: Colonial and Revolutionary Periods
關鍵問題： 美國革命如何影響紐約的生活？	Essential Question: How did the American Revolution affect lives in New York?
3.8 主要觀念 革命的起因	3.8 Key Idea Causes for revolution
詞彙： 1. 英國國會 2. 法案 3. 忠貞者 4. 反抗英國政府者 5. 抵制 6. 抗議 7. 代表 8. 自由之子 9. 廢除 10. 代表 11. 代表大會 12. 民兵	Vocabulary & Phrases: 1. Parliament 2. act 3. Loyalist 4. Patriot 5. boycott 6. protest 7. representative 8. Sons of Liberty 9. repeal 10. delegate 11. congress 12. militia
摘要： 法國和印第安人戰役讓英國花了很多的錢。喬治國王三世想經由提高稅收讓殖民們負擔戰爭的花費。殖民認為英國的法律和徵稅對他們來說很不公平而越來越憤怒。殖民和英國之間的矛盾和衝突日益嚴重。每一個衝突都將他們更往戰爭推進。逐漸的，殖民開始為獨立而戰。1776年，13個殖民地決定脫離英國而獨立。	Summary: The French and Indian War cost the British a lot of money. King George III wanted the colonists to pay for the war through higher taxes. The colonists became angry with British laws and taxes that they thought were unfair. Problems between the colonists and the British grew worse and worse. Each problem led them closer to war. Eventually, colonists began to fight a war for independence. In 1776, the 13 British colonies decided to break away from Great Britain.

內容：

法國和印第安人戰役

從1754年到1763年，英國和法國爲了爭奪加拿大(Canada)和俄亥俄河谷(Ohio River Valley)的控制權而開戰。伊洛郭依族(Iroquois)幫助英國，而歐岡昆族(Algonquian)幫助法國。英國得到最後的勝利，然而，這場戰爭卻讓英國花了很多錢。英國政府認爲英國士兵是在保護殖民，因此殖民應該幫忙負擔費用。所以，英國決定在某些物品上賦稅。

糖法案

1764年，英國國會通過了糖法案，在所有不是從英國來的糖，糖蜜，和甜酒上加稅。

印花稅法案

1765年，英國國會通過了印花稅法案。這個法案強迫殖民必須買一種特別的印花在所有的紙張，例如報紙，傳單，甚至紙牌。這個稅法讓許多殖民憤怒。殖民認爲這個稅法對他們來說很不公平，因爲他們在英國國會裏沒有代表。沒有代表，就表示對他們生活造成影響的這些法案，他們無法表示贊成或反對。“沒有代表就沒有稅”變成他們的吶喊。憤怒的殖民們抵制印花稅。

印花稅法案讓殖民們團結一致共同抵抗英國國會的稅法。有些加入自由之子(Sons of Liberty)。成員採取和平或暴力的方式。例如，他們放火燒掉收稅人的房子。有些則成立了團體叫做印花稅法案代表大會(Stamp Act Congress)，傳遞他們的聲音給國王。印花稅法案代表大會(Stamp Act Congress)同時也給日後大陸會議(Continental Congress)建立了模型。一年之後，英國國會廢除了印花稅法案。

Content:

French and Indian War

From 1754 to 1763, Great Britain and France fought the French and Indian War for control of Canada and the Ohio River Valley. The Iroquois sided with the British, while most Algonquian tribes helped the French. Great Britain won the war at the end. However, this war had cost the British a lot of money. The British government thought the British soldiers were protecting the colonists, the colonists should help pay. So the British decided to make the colonists pay taxes on certain goods.

Sugar Act

In 1764, the British parliament passed the Sugar Act, which taxed all sugar, molasses, and rum brought to the colonies from non-British sources.

Stamp Act

In 1765, the Parliament passed the Stamp Act. This act forced colonists to buy special stamps for all kinds of paper, such as newspapers, pamphlets, and even decks of playing cards. This tax made many colonists angry. The colonists didn't think it was fair because they had no representatives in Parliament. Without representatives, colonists had no way to influence laws created by the British government that affected their lives. "No taxation without representation" became their cry. Angry colonists boycott the stamps.

Stamp Act united many colonists in opposing Parliament's attempt to find new areas of taxation. Some joined the Sons of Liberty, whose members took both peaceful and violent action. For example, they burn down the houses of tax collectors. Some of the colonists even formed a group called the Stamp Act Congress, which delivered its voice to the Crown. The Stamp Act Congress also gave the colonists a model for the Continental Congress. Parliament repealed the Stamp Act one year later.

<p>複習:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 爲什麼英國政府決定殖民們應該在某些物品上幫忙付稅?2. 殖民對於這些稅憤怒的最主要原因是什麼?3. 殖民們爲什麼要向英國宣戰?	<p>Review:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Why did the British government decide the colonists should help pay taxes on certain goods?2. What was the main reason that the colonists were angry over these taxes?3. Why did the colonists go to war with Britain?
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第三單元：殖民和革命時期	Unit 3: Colonial and Revolutionary Periods
關鍵問題： 美國革命如何影響紐約的生活？	Essential Question: How did the American Revolution affect lives in New York?
3.9 主要觀念 住在紐約的個人和團體的重要成就	3.9 Key Idea Important accomplishments of individuals and groups living in our community and region.
詞彙： 1. 任期 2. 巡邏 3. 嚴苛的 4. 批判 5. 罪 6. 代表 7. 憲法 8. 副總統	Vocabulary & Phrases: 1. term 2. patrol 3. harsh 4. criticize 5. guilty 6. representative 7. constitution 8. vice president
摘要： 有很多住在紐約的個人和團體，對紐約都有重要的貢獻。每一個人都在獨立戰爭之前或期間，都扮演非常重要的角色。	Summary: There were many important accomplishments of individuals and groups living in New York. Each one of them played an important role before and during the Revolutionary War Period.
內容： 彼得史蒂文生 威廉凱夫特 (Willem Kieft) 於1638年成為新荷蘭的管理者。凱夫特制訂了許多殖民們不滿意的法令。他也試圖要印第安人付稅。這些決定經常造成殖民和印第安人之間的分歧或衝突。 1647年，荷蘭政府派彼得史蒂文生 (Peter Stuyvesant) 接替管理者的職位。希望藉由他的堅強意志能為新阿姆斯特丹帶來新秩序。史蒂文生為殖民地做了很多的改善。第一座醫院和第一間郵局都是在他的任期內完成。他還建立了一個系統稱作“撥浪鼓警告”(rattle watch)，人民半夜在街上巡邏檢視火燭。如果他們發現有失火，他們便會旋轉撥浪鼓發出警	Content: Peter Stuyvesant Willem Kieft became governor of New Netherland in 1638. Kieft made many laws that the colonists did not like. He tried to make the Native Americans pay taxes. These decisions often caused disagreements and fighting between the colonists and the Native Americans. The Dutch government sent Peter Stuyvesant to take over as governor in 1647, hoping that this strong-willed man would bring order to New Amsterdam. Stuyvesant made many improvements to the colony. New Amsterdam's first hospital and post office were established during his term as governor. He also set up a system called "rattle watch" that people patrolled the street at night looking for fire. If they found a

告的聲音。史蒂文生也嘗試彌補對印第安人的不公平。例如，他堅持要合理的支付印第安人對殖民提供的服務。

然而，史蒂文生嚴苛的領導，惹惱許多的殖民。

約翰彼得曾格

隨著紐約殖民地的成長，許多殖民對於政府該如何運作有不同的想法。約翰彼得曾格 (John Peter

Zenger) 不認同政府領導者的作為。1733年，他開始出版一種報紙叫做紐約周刊 (*New-York Weekly Journal*)。曾格刊登了一篇文章公然批判當時的管理者，威廉柯斯比 (William Cosby)。柯斯比將曾格逮捕並關入監牢。之後，於1735年的審判，陪審團判決曾格沒有罪。這個審判的結果為日後保障言論自由和新聞自由設立了一個典範。

喬治克林頓

喬治克林頓於1776年第二次大陸會議，擔任紐約的代表。雖然他協助制訂獨立宣言，但是他沒有任何機會在這份重要文件上簽名。於美國獨立革命期間，喬治華盛頓召集克林頓到紐約，帶領大陸軍的軍隊。

1777年，克林頓協助建立紐約的第一部憲法 (constitution)。同年，他被選為紐約的第一任

fire, they would sound the alarm by whirling a rattle device. Stuyvesant also tried to fix some wrongs against the Indians. For instance, he insisted that Indians be paid properly for their services.

However, Stuyvesant's harsh leadership angered many of the colonists.

John Peter Zenger

As the colony of New York grew, many colonists had different ideas about how the government should be run. John Peter Zenger was one colonist who disagreed with the government leaders. In 1733, he began publishing a newspaper called the *New-York Weekly Journal*. Zenger published articles that openly criticized the governor, William Cosby. Cosby had Zenger arrested and put in jail for publishing these articles. In a trial in 1735, a jury said that Zenger was not guilty. The results of this trial set an example for protecting the rights to free speech and freedom of the press.

George Clinton

George Clinton served as one of New York's representatives to the Second Continental Congress in 1776. Although he helped to make decisions about the Declaration of Independence, he never had a chance to sign this important document. George Washington called Clinton to New York to lead troops for the Continental army during the American Revolution.

In 1777, Clinton helped to establish New York's first constitution. He was elected as the first governor of New York during that same year.

州長。從1777年到1795年，克林頓連續擔任六任州長。於1801年，他又再度被選為州長，任期又多了一期。喬治克林頓總共擔任紐約州長計22年之久。這是最長的時間。克林頓於1804年，湯瑪斯傑佛遜(Thomas Jefferson)總統任內擔任副總統。而後，於1808年，在詹姆斯麥德生(James Madison)總統任內再度擔任副總統。

秀波路丁頓

如同許多其他的紐約人，十六歲的秀波路丁頓(Sybil Ludington)和她的家人支持殖民的自由之戰。1777年的4月26日，路丁頓(Ludington)家得到消息，英國軍砲火攻擊位於25英哩以外康涅狄格州(Connecticut)的丹波瑞城(Danbury)。秀波幫助她的父親警告臨近一帶的反對英國者(patriot)士兵，英國軍隊將會朝這個方向過來。許多人認為秀波在這個漆黑並下著雨的夜晚，騎馬40英哩沿著佛德瑞克伯格城(Fredericksburg)現在改名為路丁頓城(Ludingtonville)。協助聯絡聚集士兵。第二天，他們前進到丹波瑞城和其他的反對英國者匯集，對抗英國。英國軍隊被強迫撤離。世人皆相信由於秀波的幫助，她的城鎮才得以不被英國攻擊。

Clinton served as governor for six terms in a row, from 1777 to 1795. He was elected as governor again in 1801 and served one more term. George Clinton served as governor of New York for a total of twenty-two years. This is the longest amount of time that a governor has ever held office in New York. Clinton later served as vice president of the United States under Thomas Jefferson in 1804, and again under James Madison in 1808.

Sybil Ludington

Like many New Yorkers, sixteen-year-old Sybil Ludington and her family supported the colonies' fight for freedom. On April 26, 1777, news came to the Ludingtons that the British had set fire to Danbury, Connecticut, a town just twenty-five miles away. Sybil helped her father warn the patriot soldiers in the area that the British were coming. Many people believe that Sybil rode for forty miles through the dark, rainy countryside around Fredericksburg, New York (now known as Ludingtonville), helping gather the soldiers together. The next day, the men rode to Danbury and joined other patriot soldiers to fight the British. The British soldiers were forced to turn back. It is believed that because of Sybil's help, her town was saved from a British attack.

複習:

1. 彼得史蒂文生的重要成就是什麼?
2. 彼得曾格審判造成最重要的結果是什麼?
3. 喬治克林頓的重要成就有哪些?
4. 秀波路丁頓做了什麼?

Review:

1. What important accomplishments did Peter Stuyvesant do?
2. What was the most important result from Peter Zenger's trial?
3. What were important accomplishments of George Clinton?
4. What did Sybil Ludington do?

第三單元：殖民和革命時期	Unit 3: Colonial and Revolutionary Periods
關鍵問題： 美國革命如何影響紐約的生活？	Essential Question: How did the American Revolution affect lives in New York?
3.10 主要觀念 紐約的地理位置影響戰爭	3.10 Key Idea Location of New York State that influenced the War
詞彙： 1. 水路 2. 路徑 3. 至關重要的 4. 決定性的 5. 關鍵的	Vocabulary & Phrases: 1. waterways 2. route 3. vital 4. decisive 5. crucial
摘要： 美國獨立戰爭期間，紐約扮演了一個決定性和關鍵性的角色。那是因為紐約的地點和他的水路。美國獨立戰爭期間，將近三分之一的戰爭發生在紐約。	Summary: New York played a decisive and crucial role in America's fight for independence. It was because of New York's location and its waterways. Nearly one third of all the battles fought during the American Revolution were fought in New York State.
內容： 1775年，殖民地民兵和英國在列克星頓和康克交戰。這個戰爭開始了美國獨立革命。 一年之內紐約成爲一個至關重要的地點。原因是它的地理位置。紐約介於新英格蘭殖民地和南部殖民地的中間。如果英國控制了紐約，那將隔開新英格蘭殖民地和南部殖民地。如此一來，殖民地之間的傳遞消息和設備用品會更加困難。對於士兵的往返也會非常艱難。	Content: In 1775, the colonial militia and the British fought each other at Lexington and Concord. This was the start of the American Revolution. Within a year New York became a key state in the war for independence. The reason was its location. New York was about half way between the New England colonies and the Southern colonies. If the British controlled New York, the New England colonies would then be separated from the Southern colonies. It would be much more difficult for the colonies to send messages and supplies to each other. It would be also be much harder to send soldiers back and forth.

<p>紐約在美國獨立戰爭期間扮演了關鍵性的角色的另一個重要原因是紐約有主要水路。能否控制哈德遜河對兩邊戰事來說是至關緊要。幾乎整個戰爭期間，英國佔領了紐約市和它的港口。大陸軍控制並佔據大部份的哈德遜河，這可以讓他們接駁到哈德遜河谷。在布魯克林戰役之後，哈德遜河也提供華盛頓的軍隊逃往的路徑。並確保大陸軍可以繼續奮戰。</p> <p>美國獨立戰爭期間，所有的戰役有將近三分之一是在紐約州發生。奪取提康德羅加堡壘，奧里斯卡尼戰役，和薩拉托加戰役只是其中幾個發生在紐約土地上的主要戰役。</p>	<p>The other important reason that New York played a crucial role in the American Revolution War was that New York has major waterway routes. Controlling the Hudson River was vital to the war effort on both sides. The British held New York City and its port for most of the war. The Continental Army was able to hold and control most of the Hudson River allowing them access to the entire Hudson Valley. The Hudson River provided a vital escape route for Washington's army after the Battle of Brooklyn and ensured that the Continental Army could continue the fight.</p> <p>Nearly one third of all the battles fought during the American Revolution were fought in New York State. The capture of Fort Ticonderoga, the Battles of Oriskany, and Saratoga are just a few of the major events that took place on New York soil.</p>
<p>複習：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 為什麼在美國獨立戰爭期間，紐約扮演了一個決定性和關鍵性的角色？ 2. 紐約的哪個水路幫助大陸軍在布魯克林戰役失敗之後順利逃往？ 	<p>Review:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why did New York play a decisive and crucial role in America's fight for independence? 2. Which New York waterways helped the Continental Army escaped after the Battle of Brooklyn?

第三單元：殖民和革命時期	Unit 3: Colonial and Revolutionary Periods
關鍵問題： 美國革命如何影響紐約的生活？	Essential Question: How did the American Revolution affect lives in New York ?
3.11 主要觀念 紐約印第安人對戰爭的影響	3.11 Key Idea Native American Indians in New York State influenced the War
詞彙： 1. 中立的 2. 盟友 3. 忠貞者 4. 突襲 5. 邊境 6. 屠殺 7. 敵對的	Vocabulary & Phrases: 1. neutral 2. allies 3. Loyalists 4. raids 5. frontier 6. massacre 7. hostile
摘要： 美國獨立戰爭期間，許多印第安人的領袖幫助英國軍隊。他們害怕一旦殖民地贏得了勝利，殖民們會奪走更多印第安人的領土。	Summary: During the American Revolution, many Native American Leaders helped the British soldiers. They feared that the colonists would take more land from Native Americans if the colonies won the war.
內容： 在美國獨立戰爭期間，伊洛郭依邦聯(Iroquois Confederacy)並不同意站在任何一邊。1775年在鄰近奧伯尼(Albany)開的政務會中，伊洛郭依(Iroquois)一開始決定英國和殖民之間的戰爭是他們自己的戰爭，他們應該盡量保持中立。約瑟夫布蘭特(Joseph Brant)是莫哈克族(Mohawk)的首長。他站在英國那邊對抗殖民。他對於殖民們奪走伊洛郭依(Iroquois)族的土地非常憤怒。他認為一旦殖民地獨立了之後，伊洛郭依(Iroquois)將會喪失更多的土地。他說服了是莫哈克族(Mohawk)，瑟拿卡斯族(Senecas)，歐拿達伽族(Onondagas),和卡尤伽族(Cayugas)他們必	Content: The Iroquois Confederacy did not agree on which side to support during the Revolutionary War. At a council fire near Albany in 1775, the leaders of the Iroquois first decided the war between the British and the American colonists was a private war, and they should try to remain neutral. Joseph Brant was a Mohawk chief. He sided with the British against the colonists. He was angry at the colonists for taking Iroquois land. He said the Iroquois would lose even more of their lands if the American colonies became independent. He convinced the Mohawks, Senecas, Onondagas, and Cayugas that they must side with England. The Oneidas and Tuscaroras later took the side of the

須站在英國這邊。但是歐內達族(Oneidas)和塔斯卡洛拉族(Tuscaroras)後來靠向美國並變成美國的盟友一起作戰。歐內達族(Oneidas)甚至幫忙提供糧食給喬治華盛頓的將軍隊。

莫哈克族(Mohawk)之後懲罰歐內達族(Oneidas)因為他們幫助美國軍隊。約瑟夫布蘭特(Joseph Brant)變成英國軍隊的隊長和領袖。他在許多主要的獨立戰役裏都有參戰。他率領一個軍團攻擊歐內達族(Oneidas)村莊，殺傷數百，造成歐內達族(Oneidas)巨大的創傷。對立兩方分裂了伊洛郭依邦聯(Iroquois Confederacy)，他們從此再也無法像以前一樣強壯。

1700年後期，莫哈克族 (Mohawks) 和英國忠貞者(Loyalists) 對位於紐約邊境的農村定居者進行突擊。英國試圖切斷送往華盛頓和美國軍隊的糧食和馬匹。被突擊的農村遭受屠殺並被摧毀。

1779年，華盛頓大將軍派4000名士兵由蘇利文將軍(Sullivan)和克林頓將軍(Clinton)率領，前往紐約西部邊境阻止突襲並懲罰伊洛郭依(Iroquois)，因為他們在獨立戰爭期間支持英國。他們行軍穿越紐約，沿途焚燒村莊，玉米田，果園，並摧毀任何屬於伊洛郭依(Iroquois)的東西。許多伊洛郭依人(Iroquois)逃往躲到樹林。約瑟夫布蘭特(Joseph Brant) 和他的跟隨者逃往加拿大。伊洛郭依邦聯(Iroquois Confederacy) 的力量從此注定毀滅。所有的伊洛郭依族(Iroquois)被清除，打開獨立戰爭之後美國定居者拓疆之路。

Americans and became their allies in the fight for independence. The Oneidas even helped supply food to General George Washington's army.

The Mohawks later punished the Oneidas for helping the American Army. Joseph Brant, (Thayendanega), had become a British Army Captain and leader. He fought in many major Revolutionary War battles. He led a war party which attacked Oneida villages, killing hundreds, and causing great suffering among the Oneidas. Taking sides against each other split the Iroquois Confederacy, and they were never as strong again.

In the late 1770's the Mohawks fought along side British Loyalists carrying out quick raids against American settlers living on farms in New York's frontier. The British were trying to stop supplies of food and horses from reaching General Washington and the American Army. There were many massacres in which farms were raided and destroyed.

In 1779, General Washington sent an army of 4,000 soldiers, led by Generals Sullivan and Clinton to western New York to stop the raids on the frontier and punish the Iroquois for supporting the British during the Revolutionary War. They marched across the state, burning villages, cornfields, orchards, and destroying anything that belonged to the Iroquois. Many Iroquois escaped certain death by leaving their villages and hiding in the woods. Joseph Brant and his followers escaped to Canada. The strength of the Iroquois Confederacy was doomed. All the Iroquois was cleared out and it made way for American settlers after the Revolutionary War.

複習:

1. 約瑟夫布蘭特(Joseph Brant) 對於英國和美國殖民地之間的戰爭觀點是什麼?
2. 伊洛郭依族(Iroquois)如何影響美國獨立戰爭?
3. 美國獨立戰爭如何影響伊洛郭依邦聯(Iroquois Confederacy)?

Review:

1. What was the viewpoint of Joseph Brant to the battle between British and American colonies?
2. How did the Iroquois affect American Revolution War?
3. How did the American Revolution affect the Iroquois Confederacy?

第三單元：殖民和革命時期	Unit 3: Colonial and Revolutionary Periods
關鍵問題： 美國革命如何影響紐約的生活？	Essential Question: How did the American Revolution affect lives in New York?
3.12 主要觀念 長島戰役的角色	3.12 Key Idea The role of the Battle of Long Island
詞彙： 投降	Vocabulary & Phrases: surrender
摘要： 這場戰役，美國士兵潰敗。英國停止砲轟，等待大陸軍投降。華盛頓將軍帶領他的軍隊利用大霧划船穿越東河 (East River) 逃到曼哈頓。紐約因此在英國的統治之下直到獨立戰爭結束。	Summary: In this battle, American soldiers were beaten badly. The British stopped firing and waited for the Continental Army to surrender. General Washington and his troops escaped in a big fog by rowing boats across the East River to Manhattan. New York was under British control until the end of the Revolutionary War.
內容： 1776 年8月27日, 當紐約人把英國國王喬治三世的銅像拉下來的三個星期以後, 千萬的英國士兵登陸長島。英國甚至從德國雇用士兵來和愛國者抗戰。 紐約成爲獨立戰爭中的一個最主要的州。其中一個原因是它的地理位置。紐約位于新英格蘭殖民地和南部殖民地的中間。喬治華盛頓明白如果英國控制了紐約將會產生什麼後果。新英格蘭殖民地將會和南部殖民地分離。這樣一來對於殖民彼此間傳遞訊息和設備將會更困難。對於士兵的往返也會更艱難。他一定要阻止英國。	Content: On August 27, 1776, three weeks after New Yorkers had pulled down the statue of King George III in 1776, thousands of British soldiers landed on Long Island. Britain even hired Hessian soldiers from Germany to fight the Patriots. New York became a key state in the war for independence. One reason was its location. New York was about halfway between the New England colonies and the Southern colonies. George Washington knew what would happen if the British controlled New York. The New England colonies would then be separated from the Southern colonies. It would be much more difficult for the colonies to send messages and

<p>1776年8月，華盛頓和他的士兵在長島，就是現在的布魯克林，與英國兵隊交會。戰爭開始。這場戰爭對美國士兵來說進行的並不順利。他們慘敗。英國停止炮轟並等待大陸軍隊投降。愛國者戰鬥的非常辛苦，但是他們還是投降了。</p> <p>然而，華盛頓將軍有別的計劃。當大霧移近，華盛頓和他的軍隊划船穿過東河到曼哈頓。然後他們再往北行軍到安全地帶。幾個星期之後，美國軍隊和英國軍隊在曼哈頓再次交戰。又一次的，大陸軍被打敗。11月，華盛頓和他的士兵離開紐約前進到紐澤西。從此以後紐約在英國的控制之下，直到獨立戰爭結束。</p> <p>拿下紐約以後，英國軍隊繼續穿過紐澤西由後追擊華盛頓和大陸軍隊。兩方軍隊進入冬季的紮營。</p>	<p>supplies to each other. It would also be much harder to send soldiers back and forth. He had to try to stop the British!!</p> <p>In August 1776, Washington and his soldiers met the British on Long Island, in what is now Brooklyn, New York. A battle began. The battle didn't go well for the American soldiers. They were beaten badly. The British stopped firing their rifles and cannons and waited for the Continental Army to surrender, or give up. The Patriots fought hard, but they were surrendered.</p> <p>However, General Washington had other plans. When a heavy fog moved in, Washington and his troops escaped by rowing boats across the East River to Manhattan. Then they marched north to safety. A few weeks later the Americans and British fought each other in Manhattan. Once again, the Continental Army lost. In November, Washington and his soldiers left the city and went to New Jersey. Now New York City was under British control. It stayed that way until the end of the war.</p> <p>After capturing New York City, the British chased Washington and the Continental Army through New Jersey. Then both armies went to their winter camps.</p>
<p>複習：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 為什麼紐約在美國獨立戰爭中是一個最主要的州？ 2. 大陸軍在長島之戰中的情況如何？ 3. 喬治華盛頓如何計劃逃亡？ 4. 長島之戰造成的結果是什麼？ 	<p>Review:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why was New York a key state in the American Revolutionary war? 2. How did the Battle of Long Island go for the Continental Army? 3. What was George Washington's plan to escape? 4. What was the result of the Battle of Long Island?

第三單元：殖民和革命時期	Unit 3: Colonial and Revolutionary Periods
關鍵問題： 美國革命如何影響紐約的生活？	Essential Question: How did the American Revolution affect lives in New York ?
3.13 主要觀念 薩拉托加戰役的角色	3.13 Key Idea The role of the Battle of Saratoga
詞彙： 1. 優勢 2. 海軍 3. 德國赫斯傭兵 4. 擊敗 5. 勝利 6. 說服, 使相信 7. 轉捩點	Vocabulary & Phrases: 1. advantage 2. navy 3. Hessians 4. defeat 5. victory 6. convince 7. turning point
摘要： 薩拉托加戰役在美國獨立戰爭中是一個轉捩點。它讓法國相信美國可以贏得勝利，並協助美國獨立戰爭。	Summary: The Battle of Saratoga was a turning point of the American Revolutionary War. It convinced the French that America could win the war and help the Americans.
內容： 1775年至1777年，英美對抗期間，英國佔有許多優勢。英國有龐大的軍隊和優良的海軍。英國甚至雇用德國赫斯傭兵(Hessians)，來幫他們打仗。相反的，美國只有小型的，沒有訓練過的軍隊，沒有海軍，沒有財力支援。在南部的戰役，華盛頓和大陸軍，節節吃敗仗。但是在北部，情況有些不同。 伯高英(Burgoyne)將軍的計劃 英國的伯高英(Burgoyne)將軍有一個計劃將整個紐約拿下。伯高英將軍和他的士兵由加拿大	Content: From 1775 until 1777, Great Britain had many advantages against the Americans. The British had a large army and the greatest navy. The British even paid German soldiers, called Hessians, to fight with them in battles. In contrast, the Americans had a smaller, untrained army, no navy, and little money. Over the south, the battles were not good to the Americans. Washington and the Continental Army had lost many battles. But in the north, thing was a little different. General Burgoyne's Plan British General John Burgoyne had a plan to capture the entire New York colony. General

南下；聖萊傑(St Leger)中校率領軍隊從奧斯威戈(Oswego)行軍到莫哈克山谷(Mohawk Valley)；威廉浩(William Howe)將軍則從紐約市往北到哈德遜山谷(Hudson Valley)。他們三路軍隊再全部往奧伯尼(Albany)前進。一旦英國拿下奧伯尼，紐約殖民地將全部在他們的手裏。

伯高英將軍和他的士兵于1777年6月由加拿大進入紐約。他們在提康德羅加堡壘(Fort Ticonderoga)附近擊敗美國軍，並拿下了喬治湖(Lake George)。隨後，他們往薩拉托加(Saratoga)前進。

8月初期，從奧斯威戈(Oswego)出發的英國士兵在奧里斯卡尼(Oriskany)附近襲擊美國軍。英國這邊的其中一位領導者是莫哈克(Mohawk)酋長約瑟夫布蘭特(Joseph Brant)。大部份的印第安人都站在英國這邊，這是因為他們認為美國人欺騙他們奪走他們的土地。英國軍隊被擊敗。他們撤退回到奧斯威戈(Oswego)。

薩拉托加戰役實際上是發生在三個星期內的兩場戰爭。發生在比米斯高地(Bemis Heights)的第二場薩拉托加戰役，美國軍隊攻破英軍防線。伯高英將軍的軍隊被由霍雷肖蓋茨(Horatio Gates)將軍帶領的美國軍打敗。從紐約市出發的英國軍隊離開時間太晚，以致於無法支援伯高英將軍。

10天之後，1777年10月17日，英國伯高英將軍向美國霍雷肖蓋茨將軍投降。在這兩場薩拉托加戰役裏，大約有1700名英國士兵死亡，受傷，或被俘虜。剩餘的6000名士兵成為犯人。損失如此之多的兵力，英國軍隊的實力大大地消

Burgoyne and his soldiers would head south from Canada; Lieutenant Colonel St Leger would march from Oswego down the Mohawk Valley; and General Sir William Howe would come up the Hudson Valley from New York City. They would all march toward Albany. Once the British captured Albany, the New York colony would be in their hands.

General Burgoyne and his soldiers entered New York in June 1777. They defeated American forces near Fort Ticonderoga, and they captured Lake George. They then marched on to Saratoga.

In early August, the British soldiers who had started from Oswego attacked American soldiers near Oriskany. One of the leaders on the British side at Oriskany was Mohawk Chief Joseph Brant. Most Native Americans sided with the British. They believed that Americans had been cheated out their land. The British were driven back at the Battle of Oriskany. They returned to Oswego.

The battle of Saratoga is really two battles that took place over three weeks. At the second Saratoga battle, at Bemis Heights, the Americans broke through the British lines. Burgoyne's troops were defeated by American soldiers led by General Horatio Gates. The British soldiers from New York City left the city too late to help General Burgoyne.

Ten days later, on October 17, 1777, British General John Burgoyne surrendered to American General Horatio Gates. In the two Saratoga battles, about 1,700 British soldiers were killed, wounded, or captured. The remaining 6,000

<p>減。</p> <p>薩拉托加戰役在美國獨立戰爭中是一個轉捩點。它讓法國相信美國人有能力贏得戰爭。因此，法國決定提供士兵和金錢來幫助美國打仗。</p>	<p>British soldiers became prisoners. With the loss of so many troops, the British army was deeply weakened.</p> <p>This victory of Saratoga was a turning point of the American Revolution. It helped convince France that the Americans could win the war. France decided to help the Americans by sending soldiers and money.</p>
<p>複習：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 爲什麼英國想要拿下紐約殖民地？ 2. 什麼是英國伯高英將軍拿下紐約殖民地的計劃？ 3. 爲什麼英國伯高英將軍的計劃失敗？ 4. 爲什麼我們說薩拉托加戰役是美國獨立戰爭的一個轉捩點？ 	<p>Review:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why did the British want to capture the New York Colony? 2. What was the British General Burgoyne's plan to capture New York? 3. Why did the British General Burgoyne's plan fail? 4. Why do we say the Battle of Saratoga was a turning point of the American Revolution?

第三單元：殖民和革命時期	Unit 3: Colonial and Revolutionary Periods
關鍵問題： 美國革命如何影響紐約的生活？	Essential Question: How did the American Revolution affect lives in New York?
3.14 主要觀念 紐約州的忠貞者和反對英國者	3.14 Key Idea Loyalists and Patriots in New York State
詞彙： 1. 反對英國者 2. 忠貞者 3. 忠貞不渝 4. 中立	Vocabulary & Phrases: 1. Patriot 2. Loyalist 3. loyal 4. neutral
摘要： 13個殖民地爲了是否要英國統治而爭鬥。殖民們有不同的見解和看法。有些站在英國立場，有些嚮往脫離英國獨立，有些不願意見到英國和殖民地之間有戰爭。	Summary: In the struggle over British rule in the 13 colonies, colonists had different point of view. Some sided with the British. Some favored breaking all ties with Great Britain. Some colonists wanted to avoid war between Britain and the colonies.
內容： 美國獨立戰爭期間，殖民必須決定是支持獨立戰爭還是對英國和英國國王喬治三世保持忠貞。有些無法決定該站在哪一邊而保持中立。這些人不要對抗英國士兵也不要對抗殖民。他們希望英國和殖民地能夠儘快的聯合起來。 支持獨立的殖民稱作反對英國者(Patriots)。然而並不是殖民地的每一個人都想要打仗。成千的人們忠貞於英國政府。反對脫離英國而獨立的殖民稱作忠貞者(Loyalists)。 大部份的反對英國者(Patriots)支持獨立是因爲他	Content: During the American Revolution, the colonists had to decide to support the War for Independence or remain loyal to the British and King George III. Some colonists could not decide which side to choose and remained neutral during the war. Those colonists didn't want to fight against British soldiers or against colonists. They hoped Great Britain and colonies could be soon united. Those who supported independence from Britain were known as Patriots. Not everyone in the colonies wanted to fight. Thousands of people were loyal to the British government. Colonists who opposed independence from Britain were known as Loyalists. Most Patriots supported independence because they angered over the British government's tax

們對於英國政府的徵稅政策感到憤怒。這些反對英國者(Patriots)認為英國政府沒有權利向殖民徵稅。實際上，他們認為英國政府根本沒有權利來管理殖民地。反對英國者(Patriots)想要自己制訂自己的法律。許多反對英國者(Patriots)住在新英格蘭(New England)殖民地，特別是麻薩諸塞(Massachusetts)。

許多忠貞者(Loyalists)在英國還有他們的家人和朋友。或者他們是和英國之間有緊密貿易關係的商人。有些則是英國教會的成員。忠貞者(Loyalists)對於能夠成為強大帝國的一份子覺得充滿感激。有些認為殖民們沒有自我管理的經驗。有些則認為殖民不可能打贏英國。紐約地區的忠貞者(Loyalists)比其他的殖民地多。

喬治華盛頓將軍成為大陸軍的總司令之後，雖然紐約的許多殖民對英國仍是保持忠貞，但是有許多加入華盛頓的軍隊對抗英國。有時候，同一個家庭有反對英國者(Patriots)也有忠貞者(Loyalists)。不同的論點讓家庭四分五裂。

當男人參軍，無法再照顧他們的農場和生意，這對經濟造成損失。每天的日常用品對大部份的殖民而言，變成非常難取得。因為這些用品都被送給打仗的士兵。忠貞者(Loyalists)也會把日常用品藏起來，試圖減弱反對英國者(Patriots)的作戰能力。

美國獨立戰爭期間，忠貞者(Loyalists)的處境很危險。許多忠貞者(Loyalists)被殘酷的攻擊或殺害。他們的土地或房子被摧毀或奪走。

policies. These Patriots believed the British government did not have the right to tax the colonists. In fact, they thought that the British government did not have the right to rule the colonies at all. The Patriots wanted to make their own laws. Many Patriots live in the New England Colonies, especially Massachusetts.

Many Loyalists had family and friends in Great Britain or were shopkeepers or traders with strong business ties with Britain. Some were members of the Church of England. They appreciated the benefits of being part of a powerful empire. Some felt the colonists didn't have the experience to govern themselves. Others felt the colonies couldn't win a war against Britain. New York had more Loyalists than any other colony.

General George Washington became commander in chief of the Continental Army. Though many colonists in New York remained loyal to England, many joined Washington's army to fight England. Sometimes there were Loyalists and Patriots within the same family. Different viewpoints tore the family apart.

The economy suffered as men went off to fight, leaving behind their farms and businesses. Everyday supplies were hard for most colonists to get because they were being sent to the soldiers who were fighting the war. Loyalists often hid supplies, trying to weaken the Patriots' ability to fight.

During the American Revolution, Loyalists' situation was dangerous. Many Loyalists were brutally attacked and killed. Their property was destroyed or taken away.

複習:

1. 反對英國者 (Patriots) 的論點是什麼?
2. 忠貞者(Loyalists) 的論點是什麼?

Review:

2. What viewpoints did Patriots have had?
3. What viewpoints did Loyalists have had?

第三單元：殖民和革命時期	Unit 3: Colonial and Revolutionary Periods
關鍵問題： 美國革命如何影響紐約的生活？	Essential Question: How did the American Revolution affect lives in New York?
3.15 主要觀念 獨立革命時期的領導者	3.15 Key Idea Leaders of the Revolution
詞彙： 1. 平民，老百姓 2. 大陸會議 3. 獨立宣言 4. 反對英國者 5. 條約，公約 6. 造反的，叛亂的	Vocabulary & Phrases: 1. civilians 2. Continental Congress 3. Declaration of Independence 4. Patriots 5. treaty 6. rebellious
摘要： 美國獨立革命期間，有一些偉大的領導者帶領殖民們和英國抗爭並贏得最後的獨立。不僅如此，他們在美國的歷史上具有重要的影響力。	Summary: During the American Revolution period, there were some great leaders that were not only leading colonists to fight against Great Britain and gain their independence at the end, but also had great influences on the American history.
內容： 喬治華盛頓將軍 美國軍隊是由13個殖民地的人民組成。它稱作大陸軍(Continental Army)，而喬治華盛頓被推選出來的總司令。那表示他負責管理所有的士兵和統帥。他是一個偉大並具有智慧的軍事領導者。 大陸軍其實根本不像是一個軍隊。它是由一萬五千名沒有受過訓練，武裝的老百姓組成，並且大部份都是農民。他們沒有什麼錢，武器裝備也不夠。海軍規模非常小並勢力薄弱。華盛頓在戰爭中帶領著他們和英國抗戰，面對當時世界上最強	Content: General George Washington The American Army was made up of soldiers from all of the 13 colonies. It was called the Continental Army, and General George Washington was made Commander in Chief. That meant that he was in charge of all of the soldiers and officers in the army. He was a great and wise military leader. The Continental Army was not much of an army at all. It was made up of 15,000 untrained, armed civilians, who were mostly farmers. They had very little money and few weapons or supplies. The Navy was very small and weak. Washington led them in a war against Great Britain, one of the

大的軍隊之一。經過六年的奮戰，大陸軍最終迫使英國離開殖民地。華盛頓的貢獻，膽識，和智慧讓他後來被推選為美國的第一任總統。

湯瑪斯傑佛遜

湯瑪斯傑佛遜在美國獨立革命期間是一個律師。他在維吉尼亞(Virginia)生長，後來成為第二次大陸會議議員和維吉尼亞州的第二任州長。由他撰寫的獨立宣言，解釋為什麼13個殖民地要脫離英國而獨立，並建立屬於自己的國家。湯瑪斯深信人民有權利管理自己，並有權利選擇他們自己的領導者。獨立革命勝利之後，湯瑪斯成為美國的第三任總統。

班傑明富蘭克林

班傑明富蘭克林幫助成立函授委員會(Committee of Correspondence)，幫助領導者利用寫信在各個殖民地之間互相傳遞訊息。他也幫助成立大陸會議，讓殖民們在革命獨立期間聯合起來，共同對抗英國的統治。富蘭克林並代表殖民發言，到英國抗議英國的法律和稅案。後來，他並協助替戰後與英國的和平公約奠基。

班傑明富蘭克林是個作家，發明家，和科學家。他偉大的智慧，機智，和天賦讓他成為美國歷史

mightiest armies in the world. After six years of fighting, his Continental Army was able to drive England from the American colonies.

Washington's dedication, courage, and wisdom helped him to later be chosen as the first President of the United States.

Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson was a lawyer during the American Revolution. Born and raised in Virginia, Jefferson was a member of the Second Continental Congress and the second governor of Virginia. He wrote the Declaration of Independence, which explained why the 13 American colonies were breaking away from England and starting their own country. Jefferson believed that the people had the right to govern themselves and choose their own leaders. After the revolution Jefferson became the third President of the United States.

Benjamin Franklin

Benjamin Franklin helped organize the Committee of Correspondence, which helped patriot leaders throughout the colonies keep in touch with one another by writing letters. He also helped organize the Continental Congress, which united the colonists in their revolution against British rule. Franklin traveled to England to protest English laws and taxes and to speak for the colonists. He later helped lay the groundwork for the peace treaty with England.

Benjamin Franklin was an author, inventor, and scientist. His great wisdom, wit, and talent made him one of America's most gifted citizens.

<p>上最多才多藝的公民。</p> <p>伊森艾倫</p> <p>伊森艾倫是佛蒙特(Vermont)地帶的一個叛亂組織，綠山男孩(GreenMountainBoys), 的首領。他帶領300個追隨者，夜間突擊位於紐約上州的堡壘，英國控制的提康德羅加堡壘。綠山男孩佔領了堡壘並虜獲300個大炮。他們帶著這些大炮，行走數英里到麻薩諸塞(Massachusetts)的波士頓(Boston)。他們將大炮交給美國軍隊對抗英國。這些大炮幫助美國贏得了其他戰役。1775年，伊森艾倫和他的隨從到加拿大(Canada)攻擊蒙特利爾(Montreal)。他被英國逮捕，並關進英國監獄。</p>	<p>Ethan Allen</p> <p>Ethan Allen was a patriot leader of a rebellious group of soldiers from Vermont known as the Green Mountain Boys. He led 300 of his men in a nighttime raid on the British-controlled fort, Fort Ticonderoga, in upstate New York. The Green Mountain Boys captured the fort and 300 cannons. They carried these cannons many miles to Boston, Massachusetts. They handed them over to the American Army to fight the British. The cannons helped the Patriots win other battles. In 1775, Allen and his men went to Canada to attack Montreal. He was captured by the British and sent to England where he was put into prison.</p>
<p>複習:</p> <p>這些偉大的美國領導者，他們共同的特性是什麼？</p>	<p>Review:</p> <p>What are the common characteristics these great American Leaders shared?</p>

第三單元：殖民和革命時期	Unit 3: Colonial and Revolutionary Periods
關鍵問題： 美國革命如何影響紐約的生活？	Essential Question: How did the American Revolution affect lives in New York?
3.16 主要觀念 獨立革命戰爭的結果	3.16 Key Idea Effects of the Revolutionary War
詞彙： 1. 代表 2. 首都 3. 憲法 4. 邦聯 5. 批准, 同意 6. 總統 7. 議會 8. 最高司法院	Vocabulary & Phrases: 1. representative 2. capital 3. constitution 4. Articles of Confederation 5. ratify 6. President 7. Congress 8. Supreme Court
摘要： 當紐約於1776年變成一個州，紐約的人撰寫了紐約憲法並選舉出州長。13個州也形成了美國，一個新的國家。之後，美國人撰寫了美國憲法，並選舉出美國總統。	Summary: When New York became a state in 1776, New Yorkers wrote a constitution and elected a governor. The 13 states also formed the United States, a new nation. Later, Americans wrote the United States Constitution and elected a President.
內容： 新的州 1776年，106個來自紐約不同地方的代表聚集在紐約市撰寫紐約憲法。為了不被逮捕，代表們不停改變聚會地點。每一次的聚會地點都成為紐約的首都 14位被挑選出來的委員成立一個委員會來撰寫紐約憲法。紐約杰是其中一位委員。是他的主張並致力通過把獨立宣言納入紐約憲法的一部份。 1777年四月二十日，紐約憲法在金士頓首都簽署完成。成為紐約州的法律。 1777年，投票者選喬治克林頓成為紐約的第一	Content: New State In 1776, a group of 106 representatives from different parts of New York met in New York City to write a constitution. To keep from being captured, the representatives moved from place to place. Each of these places became the capital of New York. A committee consisted of 14 members were chosen to write a constitution. John Jay was one of the committee members. It was his idea to make the Declaration of Independence part of New York's constitution. On April 20, 1777, the New York Constitution was signed in Kingston. It became the law of New York State. In 1777, voters chose George Clinton to be the

<p>任州長。紐約人一再的選喬治克林頓州長達十八年之久</p> <p>1797 年，紐約人把首都從金士頓遷到奧伯尼 (Albany) ，因為奧伯尼 (Albany) 比其他城市更位于中心地理位置，並且大家都很容易到達。</p> <p>新的國家</p> <p>1776 年，紐約和其他12個州聯合起來成為美國(the United States of America)。這些新的州同時同意在邦聯之下，成立一個新國家政府。</p> <p>每一個州都想要獨立。沒有一個州願意放棄太多的權力，因此造成新中央政府無力軟弱。許多美國人開始相信美國需要一個更強壯的政府。這個有力的政府應該有總統，議會，和最高司法院。這個新憲法打造了我們現在國家政府的雛形。</p> <p>1787 年五月，亞力山大漢米頓和其他代表聚集在賓州的費城，致力撰寫美國憲法。</p> <p>1787年九月，在費城的代表們簽署了美國憲法。當時有三位來自紐約的代表，亞力山大漢米頓是唯一的一位紐約人簽署美國憲法。另外兩位代表因為不同意憲法而於7月打道回府。</p> <p>憲法必需經過十三個州裏的至少九個州批准後才可以成為國家法律。</p> <p>1788年六月二十一日，新罕布夏是第九個州批准憲法。憲法正式成為美國的法律。</p> <p>1788年七月，紐約投票通過同意憲法，票數相當接近，30票贊成，27票反對。紐約因此成為</p>	<p>governor of New York. New Yorkers elected Clinton governor again and again for the next 18 years.</p> <p>In 1797, New Yorkers moved the capital from Kingston to Albany. Albany is more centrally located than any other cities and easier for everyone to get to.</p> <p>New Nation</p> <p>In 1776, New York and the other 12 states joined together to be the United States of America. The new states also agreed to a new national government formed under the Articles of Confederation.</p> <p>Each state wanted to be independent. No state wanted to give up much of its power, this make the new central government so weak. Many Americans began to believe that the United States needed a stronger government. The strong government should have a President, Congress, and Supreme Court. This new constitution forms the basis of our national government today.</p> <p>In May 1787, Hamilton and other representatives met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to work on the Constitution.</p> <p>On September 1787, the representatives in Philadelphia signed the Constitution. There were three representatives from New York, Alexander Hamilton was the only New Yorker to sign the United States Constitution. The other two did not want to ratify the Constitution.</p> <p>It had to be ratified by at least 9 of the 13 states, the Constitution could become our country's law. New Hampshire was the ninth state to ratify the Constitution on June 21, 1788. The Constitution became law for the United States.</p> <p>On July 1788, New York voted for ratification. The vote was close — 30 for and 27 against. New York became the eleventh state in the United</p>
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<p>美國第十一個州。</p> <p>1789年, 喬治華盛頓被選為美國第一任總統。約翰杰成爲國家第一個大法官。亞力山大漢米頓成爲國家第一個財政部長。</p> <p>那時候, 紐約市是美國的首都。到1790年, 政府把國家首都從紐約市遷到費城。</p>	<p>States.</p> <p>In 1789, George Washington was elected the first President of the United States. John Jay became the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Alexander Hamilton became the nation's first Secretary of the Treasury.</p> <p>At that time, New York City was the nation's capital. In 1790, the government moved the country's capital from New York City to Philadelphia.</p>
<p>複習:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 美國憲法通過之前, 什麼樣的文件提供美國政府架構的雛形? 2. 美國獨立戰爭之後, 這些新獨立自主的州面臨最大的困難是什麼? 3. 美國人認爲一個強壯的政府應該要擁有什麼? 4. 誰是美國的第一任總統? 	<p>Review:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which document provided a plan for the structure of the U.S. government in the period before the U.S. Constitution was ratified? 2. What was the greatest problem the newly independent states faced after the American Revolution? 3. What did the Americans think the strong government should have? 4. Who was the first President of the United States of America?

答案**3.1**

荷蘭人，英國人，和法國人都帶進來他們不同的語言，運動，事物，建築物，宗教，和習慣。他們都勤奮認真，並遺留下來他們重要的文化遺產。荷蘭人建立了一個宗教自由和文化多元化的範例。最重要的一項影響是，美國憲法是直接受到英國大憲章的影響。修改後的英國司法系統，成為殖民地獨立的基本概念。

3.2

1. 13 個殖民地位于大西洋沿岸。
2. 新英格蘭的經濟集中在交易，造船，捕魚，和小型農場。大部分的經濟活動都集中在城市和港口。中部殖民地的經濟主要是農業和製造業，特別是鐵工廠。南部殖民地的經濟是種植經濟作物，例如煙草，稻米，玉米，和產靛的豌豆科植物，並賣到歐洲。
3. 新英格蘭有很長的冬季和短的耕種季節，加上許多山脈，並且土壤多岩石，土地不適合耕種。內地森林提供造船需要的樹木。森林裏的許多動物幫助交易毛皮。中部殖民地有山丘，和肥沃的土地。河流從阿帕拉契山脈流入海洋。這些河流造成肥沃健康的土地，並幫助交易更容易。耕種對於這裡的殖民是非常重要的。南方的土地是種植大量農作物的理想地帶。在南方，氣候溫暖，耕種季節非常長；加上有許多河流讓土壤保持水分和肥沃。

Answer Keys**3.1**

Dutch, English, and French all brought in different languages, sports, foods, building styles, possibly religions, and customs. They are all hard-working people and left their important culture heritage. Dutch set an example of religious toleration and cultural diversity. The most important influence is that the American Constitution was directly influenced by the British **Magna Carta**; and adapted the legal system that the colonies formed as the base concept in their independence.

3.2

1. The 13 colonies were along the Atlantic coast.
2. The economy in New England was trade, shipbuilding, fishing, and small farms. Most of the economic activities were on cities and ports. The economy in Middle Colonies was farming and manufacturing, especially the iron industry. The economy in Southern Colonies was growing large cash crops of tobacco, rice, corn, and indigo to be sold in Europe.
3. New England had cold long winters and short growing seasons; plus there were many mountains, and the soil was rocky and ***not*** good for farming. The forests inland provided trees for building ships. The many animals living in the forests helped trade furs. The middle colonies had hills and rich, fertile soil. Rivers flowed from the Appalachian Mountains to the ocean. These rivers made the land healthy and make trading very easy. Farming was very important to the southern colonist. The land in the South was ideal for planting large crops. The climate was warm and the

3.3

1. 這條三角貿易路線連接英國，英屬殖民地，和非洲，形成大西洋上一個大三角形貿易路線的三個頂點。三角貿易路線從英國輸送商品，從13個殖民地輸送原材料，從非洲輸送出奴隸。
2. 沿岸城市的人民利用海洋討生活，例如捕魚，捕鯨魚，或造船。其他有些是具有特殊技能的工匠，

3.4

定居在新英格蘭殖民地的人想和自己的家人在一起並實踐他們自己的宗教。住在中部殖民地的人民彼此非常的不同。中部殖民地的人民尋求宗教自由（主要在賓夕法尼亞）或是以賺錢為目的。很多人沒有將他們的家人一起從英國帶過來。南部殖民地的人民大部份是爲了賺錢為目的。他們帶著他們的家人一起過來 定居在農園。

3.5

1. 法國胡格諾派人定居紐約是爲了可以自由的實踐他們的宗教信仰。有些人是以契約僕人的身份定居在紐約。
2. 有些奴隸非裔美國人在農場工作。有些做家務。其他的是技術性的鐵匠，裁縫師，木匠，鞋匠，金匠，和皮匠。
3. 沿著哈德遜河，有許多有錢地主住在大莊園

growing season was very long. There were many rivers to keep the soil moist and fertile.

3.3

1. The Triangular Trade Route linked Britain, the British colonies, and Africa as the three points of a great triangle on the Atlantic Ocean. The Triangular Trade Routes carried manufactured goods from Britain and raw materials from the 13 colonies. Slaves were transported from Africa.
2. People lived in coastal cities made their living from the sea, by fishing, whaling, or shipbuilding. Other people were craftsmen with special skills.

3.4

The people who settled in the New England Colonies wanted to keep their family unit together and practice their own religion. People lived in the middle colonies were very different from one another. They were looking to practice their own religion (Pennsylvania mainly) or to make money. Many of these people didn't bring their families with them from England. Colonists of the Southern Colonies were, for the most part, out to make money. They brought their families and they kept their families together on the plantations.

3.5

1. French Huguenots settled in New York so they could practice their religion freely. Some people came New York as indentured servants.
2. Some enslaved African Americans worked on farms. Some did housework. Others were skilled blacksmiths, tailors, carpenters, shoemakers, goldsmiths, and leatherworkers.
3. Wealthy landowners lived in manors along

裏。佃農租借他們的地來耕種。許多住在奧伯尼和紐約市的人是商人或擁有商店，忙碌的買賣貨品。

3.6

1. 殖民地時期的小孩經常需要工作。他們很早就起床擠牛奶，撿蛋，和餵雞。並不是全部的小孩都去學校，但是所有的小孩都跟父母學習。男孩學習建造，打獵，和捕魚。女孩學習烹飪，縫紉，和紡紗織布。女孩幫忙母親從田裏採收和準備全家的食物。有些男孩在10歲左右便成爲學徒。他們幫忙業者做事來求得工作經驗。
2. 殖民地時期的孩子到只有一間房間的校舍上課。舍裏只有一個老師。老師要教所有不同年齡的孩子閱讀，寫字，和算術。學校不是免費的。父母繳錢或食物給老師作爲費用。所有不同年齡的孩子都在同一間房間裏學習。不守秩序的孩子會被罰坐在角落面壁思過或接受鞭撻。小孩閱讀聖經和入門書。小小孩從角帖書學習。
3. 殖民地時期，女孩和婦女經常穿著長裙蓋住她們的腳踝和手肘。在家裏，她們穿著圍裙來保持衣著乾淨。她們甚至在家裏都戴著帽子。男人和男孩不穿長褲。他們穿的是長到膝蓋的褲子稱作馬褲。冬天的時候，如果他們要到戶外，他們會穿毛質長襪。那個時候，拉鏈還沒有發明。因此褲子用的是扣子。男人和男孩還會穿著背心和夾克。

the Hudson River. Tenant farmers paid them rent to use their land. Many people lived in Albany and New York were merchants, or owned shops and stores, busying buying and selling goods.

3.6

1. In colonial time, children always had work to do. They woke early to milk the cows, gather eggs, and feed the chickens. Not all children went to school, but all children learned lessons from their parents. Boys learned to build, hunt, and fish. Girls learned to cook, sew, and spin thread. Girls helped their mothers gather food from the fields and cook meals for all the family. Some boys, as young as ten years old, became apprentices. They learned a job by helping a craftsman.
2. In colonial time, children went to a small one-room school, called schoolhouse. There was only one teacher in schoolhouse to teach reading, writing, and math to kids of all ages. Schools were not free. Parents sent money or food to pay the teacher. Children of all ages learned in the same room. Children who behaved badly sat in a corner or received a whipping. Children read from the Bible and from a book called a primer. Young children learned from a hornbook.
3. In colonial time, girls and women always wore long dresses that covered their ankles and elbows. At home, they wore aprons to keep their dresses clean. They always wore hats on their heads, even at home. Many men and boys did not wear long pants. They wore knee-length pants called breeches. When they were not outdoors in cold weather, they wore long, woolen stockings. Zippers were not invented yet. The pants had buttons instead. Men and

<p>3.7</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 英國國王指派一個總督來管理殖民地。 2. 憲章就像是憲法。 3. 憲章保證殖民宗教信仰的自由，和要求陪審團審判的權利。 4. 曾格審判是朝向印刷自的重要一步。人民有權利印刷或傳播新聞。 <p>3.8</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 法國和印第安人戰役後，英國雖然得到最後的勝利，這場戰爭卻讓英國花了很多錢。英國政府認為英國士兵是在保護殖民，因此殖民應該幫忙負擔費用。所以，英國決定在某些物品上賦稅。 2. 稅法讓許多殖民憤怒。殖民認為稅法對他們來說很不公平，因為他們在英國國會裏沒有代表。沒有代表，就表示對他們生活造成影響的這些法案，他們無法表示贊成或反對。 3. 殖民地想要脫離英國管理而獨立。 <p>3.9</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 史蒂文生建立了新阿姆斯特丹的第一座醫院和第一間郵局。他還建立了一個系統稱作“撥浪鼓警告，人民半夜在街上巡邏檢視火燭。史蒂文生也嘗試彌補對印第安人的不公平。例如，他堅持要合理的支付印第安人對殖民提供的服務。 	<p>boys wore vests and jackets.</p> <p>3.7</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The English king appointed a governor to rule the colony. 2. The charter was like a constitution. 3. The charter guaranteed colonists freedom of religion and right to a trial by jury. 4. The Zenger Trial was an important step toward Freedom of the Press, the right of people to print or tell the news. <p>3.8</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Great Britain won the French and Indian War at the end. However, this war had cost the British a lot of money. The British government thought the British soldiers were protecting the colonists, the colonists should help pay. So the British decided to make the colonists pay taxes on certain goods. 2. This tax made many colonists angry. The colonists didn't think it was fair because they had no representatives in Parliament. Without representatives, colonists had no way to influence laws created by the British government that affected their lives. 3. The colonies wanted to become independent from British rule. <p>3.9</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stuyvesant built the New Amsterdam's first hospital and post office. He also set up a system called "rattle watch" that people patrolled the street at night looking for fire. Stuyvesant also tried to fix some wrongs against the Indians. For instance, he insisted that Indians be paid properly for their services.
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<p>2. 彼得曾格審判最重要的結果是為日後保障言論自由和新聞自由設立了一個典範。</p> <p>3. 克林頓協助建立紐約的第一部憲法。他被選為紐約的第一任州長。</p> <p>4. 秀波幫助她的父親警告臨近一帶的反對英國者士兵，英國軍隊將會朝這個方向過來。秀波在這個漆黑並下著雨的夜晚，騎馬40英哩沿著佛德瑞克伯格城，協助聯絡聚集士兵。由於秀波的幫助，她的城鎮才得以不被英國攻擊。</p>	<p>2. The most important result from the Peter Zenger's trial was to set an example for protecting the rights to free speech and freedom of the press.</p> <p>3. Clinton helped to establish New York's first constitution. He was elected as the first governor of New York during that same year.</p> <p>4. Sybil helped her father warn the patriot soldiers in the area that the British were coming. Sybil rode for forty miles through the dark, rainy countryside around Fredericksburg, New York, helping gather the soldiers together. Because of Sybil's help, her town was saved from a British attack.</p>
<p>3.10</p> <p>1. 紐約在獨立戰爭期間扮演者一個決定性的角色。原因是它的地理位置。紐約介於新英格蘭殖民地和南部殖民地的中間。如果英國控制了紐約，那將隔開新英格蘭殖民地和南部殖民地。如此一來，殖民地之間的傳遞消息和設備用品會更加困難。對於士兵的往返也會非常艱難。</p> <p>2. 在布魯克林戰役之後，哈德遜河提供華盛頓的軍隊逃往的路徑。並確保大陸軍可以繼續奮戰。</p>	<p>3.10</p> <p>1. New York plays a decisive and crucial role in America's fight for independence because New York was about half way between the New England colonies and the Southern colonies. If the British controlled New York, the New England colonies would then be separated from the Southern colonies. It would be much more difficult for the colonies to send messages and supplies to each other. It would be also be much harder to send soldiers back and forth.</p> <p>2. The Hudson River provided a vital escape route for Washington's army after the Battle of Brooklyn and ensured that the Continental Army could continue the fight.</p>
<p>3.11</p> <p>1. 約瑟夫布蘭特站在英國那邊對抗殖民。他對於殖民們奪走伊洛郭依族的土地非常憤怒。他認為一旦殖民地獨立了之後，伊洛郭依將會喪失更多的土地。</p>	<p>3.11</p> <p>1. Joseph Brant sided with the British against the colonists. He was angry at the colonists for taking Iroquois land. He said the Iroquois would lose even more of their lands if the American colonies became</p>

<p>2. 歐內達族和塔斯卡洛拉族後來靠向美國並變成美國的盟友一起作戰。歐內達族甚至幫忙提供糧食給喬治華盛頓的將軍隊。</p> <p>3. 對立兩方分裂了伊洛郭依邦聯，他們從此再也無法像以前一樣強壯。獨立戰爭以後，所有的伊洛郭依族被清除，打開獨立戰爭之後美國定居者拓疆之路。</p>	<p>independent.</p> <p>2. The Oneidas and Tuscaroras took the side of the Americans and became their allies in the fight for independence. The Oneidas even helped supply food to General George Washington's army.</p> <p>3. Taking sides against each other split the Iroquois Confederacy, and they were never as strong again. After the revolution, all the Iroquois was cleared out and it made way for American settlers after the Revolutionary War.</p>
<p>3.12</p> <p>1. 紐約成爲獨立戰爭中的一個最主要的州是因爲它的地理位置。紐約位于新英格蘭殖民地和南部殖民地的中間。如果英國控制了紐約，新英格蘭殖民地將會和南部殖民地分離。這樣一來對於殖民彼此間傳遞訊息和設備將會更困難。對於士兵的往返也會更艱難。</p> <p>2. 華盛頓和他的士兵在長島戰役裏慘敗。</p> <p>3. 華盛頓和他的軍隊計劃逃亡，在大霧裏划船穿過東河到曼哈頓。然後他們再往北行軍到安全地帶。</p> <p>4. 長島戰役以後，紐約在英國的控制之下，直到獨立戰爭結束。</p>	<p>3.12</p> <p>1. New York became a key state in the war for independence because of its location. New York was about halfway between the New England colonies and the Southern colonies. If the British controlled New York, the New England colonies would then be separated from the Southern colonies. It would be much more difficult for the colonies to send messages and supplies to each other. It would also be much harder to send soldiers back and forth.</p> <p>2. In the Battle of Long Island, Washington and his soldiers were beaten badly.</p> <p>3. Washington and his troops escaped by rowing boats across the East River to Manhattan in a heavy fog. Then they marched north to safety.</p> <p>4. New York City was under British control. It stayed that way until the end of the war.</p>
<p>3.13</p> <p>1. 英國想要拿下紐約是因爲紐約介於新英格蘭和南部殖民地的中間。如果英國控制了紐約，英國將會更容易傳遞訊息和輸送用品。士</p>	<p>3.13</p> <p>1. British wanted to capture the New York Colony because New York was halfway between the New England colonies and the Southern colonies. If the British controlled</p>

兵南北往返也會更容易。

2. 伯高英將軍和他的士兵由加拿大南下；聖萊傑中校率領軍隊從奧斯威戈行軍到莫哈克山谷；威廉浩將軍則從紐約市往北到哈德遜山谷。他們三路軍隊再全部往奧伯尼前進。一旦英國拿下奧伯尼，紐約殖民地將全部在他們的手裏。
3. 從奧斯威戈出發的英國士兵在奧里斯卡尼附近被美國軍襲敗。他們撤退回到奧斯威戈。而從紐約市出發的英國軍隊離開時間太晚，以致於無法支援伯高英將軍。
4. 薩拉托加戰役在美國獨立戰爭中是一個轉捩點，因為它讓法國相信美國人有能力贏得戰爭。因此，法國決定提供士兵和金錢來幫助美國打仗。

3.14

1. 反對英國者 (Patriots) 認為英國政府沒有權利向殖民徵稅。實際上，他們認為英國政府根本沒有權利來管理殖民地。反對英國者 (Patriots) 想要自己制訂自己的法律。
2. 許多忠貞者 (Loyalists) 在英國還有他們的家人和朋友。或者他們是和英國之間有緊密貿易關係的商人。有些則是英國教會的成員。忠貞者 (Loyalists)

New York, it would be easier for the British to send messages and supplies. It would also be much easier to send soldiers back and forth.

2. General Burgoyne and his soldiers would head south from Canada; Lieutenant Colonel St Leger would march from Oswego down the Mohawk Valley; and General Sir William Howe would come up the Hudson Valley from New York City. They would all march toward Albany. Once the British captured Albany, the New York colony would be in their hands.
3. The British General Burgoyne's plan failed because the British soldiers who had started from Oswego was defeated near Oriskany. They were driven back to Oswego. The other British soldiers from New York City left the city too late to help General Burgoyne.
4. The Battle of Saratoga was a turning point of the American Revolution was because it helped convince France that the Americans could win the war. France decided to help the Americans by sending soldiers and money.

3.14

1. Most Patriots supported independence because they angered over the British government's tax policies. These Patriots believed the British government did not have the right to tax the colonists. In fact, they thought that the British government did not have the right to rule the colonies at all. The Patriots wanted to make their own laws.
2. Many Loyalists had family and friends in Great Britain or were shopkeepers or traders with strong business ties with Britain. Some were members of the Church of England.

<p>對於能夠成為強大帝國的一份子覺得充滿感激。有些認為殖民們沒有自我管理的經驗。有些則認為殖民不可能打贏英國。</p> <p>3.15</p> <p>這些偉大的美國領導者的共同特色是他們都擁有領導力。他們勇敢，有決定性，並貫徹到底。</p> <p>3.16</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 美國憲法通過之前，邦聯提供美國政府架構的雛形。 2. 美國獨立戰爭之後，這些新獨立自主的州面臨最大的困難是每一個州都想要獨立。沒有一個州願意放棄太多的權力，因此造成新中央政府無力軟弱。 3. 強而有力的政府應該有總統，議會，和最高司法院。 <p>喬治華盛頓為美國第一任總統。</p>	<p>They appreciated the benefits of being part of a powerful empire. Some felt the colonists didn't have the experience to govern themselves. Others felt the colonies couldn't win a war against Britain.</p> <p>3.15</p> <p>These great American Leaders shared the common characteristics are they had great leadership. They were brave, decisive, and determined.</p> <p>3.16</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Articles of Confederation provided a plan for the structure of the U.S. government in the period before the U.S. Constitution was ratified. 2. The greatest problem the newly independent states faced was each state wanted to be independent. No state wanted to give up much of its power, this make the new central government so weak. 3. The strong government should have a President, Congress, and Supreme Court. <p>George Washington was the first President of the United States.</p>
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