第五單元：成長和擴張	Unit 5: Growth and Expansion
主要觀念：	Key Ideas:
5.1 運輸工業革命	**5.1** Transportation Revolution
5.2 發明和新工業	**5.2** Inventions and New Industries
5.3 移民—艾利斯島	**5.3** Immigration — Ellis Island
5.4 移民—愛爾蘭飢荒	**5.4** Immigration — Starvation in Ireland
5.5 遷移—印第安人之強制搬遷	**5.5** Migration — Forced Relocation of Native American Indians
5.6 移民者的重要貢獻	**5.6** Important Contributions of Immigrants
5.7 工業化和擴張的地理影響 — 位置和天然資源	**5.7** Geographic Influence of Industrialization and Expansion — Location and Nature Resources
5.8 經濟因素和地理因素之間互動關係	**5.8** Interactions between Economic and Geographic Factors
5.9 農村到城市到郊區的遷移	**5.9** Rural to Urban to Suburban Migration
5.10 經濟上的互相依存 — 從農場到市場	**5.10** Economic Interdependence — From Farm to Market
5.11 經濟上的互相依存 — 資源利用	**5.11** Economic Interdependence — Resource Use
5.12 存在於我們社區和州的學習方式和公立教育	**5.12** Ways of Learning and Public Education in our Community and State
5.13 勞工運動和童工	**5.13** The Labor Movement and Child Labor

單元大綱	Unit Overview
工業革命開始於英國 1700 年代並於 1800 左右傳播到北美洲。這段時期之所以稱為工業革命是因爲許多新發明讓商品生產得更快更有效率。美國的經濟體系由以農業為基礎改變為以工業為基礎。許多人民離開歐洲到美國來找尋工作機會。	The Industrial Revolution began in England in the 1700s and spread to North America in the 1800s. This period got its name because of the many new inventions that made the production of goods faster and more efficient. America was changing from an economy based on farming to one that was based on industry. Many people left Europe to find work in America.
隨著工業革命的進展，移民和遷移變得更容易。新發明幫助改善通信和旅行。美國人口因爲移民者而增加。移民者的生活方式改變讓他們更容易面對和接受新的理念和新的做事方式。這些帶給工業革命中的美國絕大的優勢。到 1900 年代，美國已經變成工業領導國，世界最強大的經濟體系。	Immigration and migration became easier as the Industrial Revolution progressed. New inventions helped to improve communications and travel. America was populated by immigrants for whom change was a way of life. This made them open to new ideas and new ways of doing things. This gave America a huge advantage in the Industrial Revolution. By 1900, the United States had become the leading industrial power, with the richest economy in the world.

第五單元：成長和擴張	**Unit 5:** Growth and Expansion
關鍵問題： 工業成長和移民增加帶給紐約什麼樣的影響？	**Essential Question:** What was the effect of industrial growth and increased immigration on New York?
5.1 主要觀念 運輸工業革命	**5.1 Key Idea** Transportation Revolution
詞彙： 1. 邊疆 2. 定居者 3. 路徑 4. 交通工具 5. 汽船 6. 運河 7. 商人 8. 工廠 9. 製造的	**Vocabulary & Phrases**: 1. frontier 2. settler 3. trail 4. transportation 5. steamboat 6. canal 7. merchant 8. factory 9. manufacturing
摘要： 1800 年初期, 三種新型的交通工具 – 蒸汽船, 運河, 和鐵路 – 幫助增加紐約的商業交易. 同時也降低運輸的費用, 讓更多的人願意遷移到紐約西部.	**Summary:** In the early 1800s, three new forms of transportation - the steamboat, canals, and the railroad – helped to increase trade in New York. They also lowered the cost of transportation and convinced many people to move to Western New York.
內容： **公路** 自 1788 年以來，杰納西河谷 (Genesee River Valley) 已是紐約的邊疆地帶。美國獨立革命之後，當定居者遷移到杰納西河 (Genesee River)，邊疆地帶更加往西邊拓展。定居者沿著莫哈克河谷 (Mohawk River Valley) 往西遷徙。有些從尤第卡市 (Utica) 往北或南遷徙，但是絕大多數的定居者繼續往西到杰納西河 (Genesee River)。1794 年，以往印第安人行走的路徑逐漸地變成杰納西路 (Genesee Road)。這條路從尤第卡市到杰納西河。1800 年以後，這條路更延伸到伊利湖 (Lake Erie)。	**Content:** **Turnpikes** The Genesee River Valley had been the New York frontier since 1788. After the American Revolution, as settlers came to the Genesee River, the frontier moved farther west. The settlers traveled west by following the Mohawk River Valley. Some headed north or south from Utica, but most continued straight west to the Genesee River. In 1794, the trail used by Native Americans became the Genesee Road. This road ran from Utica to the Genesee River. After 1800, the Genesee Road ran all the way to Lake Erie.

定居者利用馬，驢，或牛來馱運行李往西遷徙。道路顛簸泥濘，旅程並不容易。對於農夫來説，從紐約西邊運送農作物到紐約市，旅程昂貴並困難。開闢公路和棧道讓旅程更容易. 1797 年至 1807 年間, 900 英哩的公路貫穿整個紐約州。到 1821 年, 紐約已經有 4,000 英哩的公路。

Settlers moving west used horses, mules, or oxen to pull carts filled with goods. The trip was not easy, and the trails were bumpy and muddy. For farmers, the trip was expensive and it was difficult to transport their crops from Western New York to New York City. Turnpikes and plank roads were built to make travel easier. Between 1797 and 1807, 900 miles of turnpikes were built throughout New York state. By 1821, 4,000 miles of roads had been built in New York.

富爾頓的汽船

有些人利用船隻運行。然而，這個方法也不容易。船隻可能運行非常緩慢。當船航行在哈德遜河上，它時而必須逆流而上，此時就得靠著強風來幫助船隻移動。

1807 年，發明家羅伯特富爾頓(Robert Fulton)創造出第一艘利用蒸汽發動的船，稱之爲*汽船(The Steamboat)*. 汽船在哈德遜河開啓它的第一次航行。汽船以每小時 4.5 英哩的速度沿著哈德遜河往上航行，相當於一個人慢跑的速度。雖然如此，它還是比其它的船隻速度快很多。

伊利運河

1817 年，紐約州州長德威特克林頓(De Witt Clinton)開始從羅馬市(Rome)鑿築伊利運河。1825 年完成。伊利運河將伊利河(Lake Erie)與大西洋(Atlantic Ocean)連接起來。它有 363 英哩長，40 英尺寬，4 英尺深。運河讓交通更容易，更快速，並且更省錢。運河完成之前，水牛城(Buffalo)和紐約市之間，經由陸地的運輸要花 20 天，運費一噸 100 元。運河完成之後，時間減少到只需花 8 天

Fulton's Steamboat

Some people traveled by boat when they could. However, it was not easy either. Boats could be very slow. When sailboats traveled up the Hudson River against the current, or flow of water, they needed strong winds to move quickly.

In 1807, an inventor named Robert Fulton created the first successful steam-powered boat, called the *steamboat*. The steamboat began its first trip on the Hudson River. The steamboat traveled up the Hudson at 4 1/2 miles per hour. That is about the speed of a person jogging. Yet the steamboat was much faster than the other boats on the river.

The Erie Canal

In 1817, New York Governor De Witt Clinton started work on the Erie Canal in Rome, New York. It was completed in 1825. The canal joined Lake Erie to the Atlantic Ocean. It was 363 miles long, forty feet wide, and four feet deep. The canal made transportation easier, faster, and less expensive. Before the canal, shipping goods over land between Buffalo and New York City took 20 days and cost $100 a ton. The Erie Canal brought the price down to

的時間，運費也降到一噸 10 元。

伊利運河帶來蓬勃的交易。東邊的商人將鐵和物品賣到西邊。西邊的定居者將產品，例如麥子和木材，運送到東邊。紐約市迅速地成爲美國最重要的港口和城市。

鐵路

在奧伯尼市（Albany）和斯卡奈塔地市（Schenectady）之間的伊利運河航行非常緩慢，因爲短短的 24 英哩就有 27 個閘門。1831 年 8 月 9 日，一節以蒸汽發動的火車開始在這兩個城市之間運行。這個火車的引擎稱之爲德威特克林頓（*the De Witt Clinton*）. 這節火車很小。它不到 12 英尺長，而且沒有刹車。

火車比較蒸汽船和運河船，火車有很多的優點. 很多地方, 船無法到達，因爲運河和河流會結冰。火車還可以聯結許多沒有水道的地區。人們不斷的改進火車和搭建鐵軌。到 1842 年，人們可以從水牛城（Buffalo）搭乘火車到波士頓（Boston）。到了 1860 年，紐約州幾乎所有的地區都有鐵路。逐漸的，鐵路取代了運河的工作。

1860 年代，一位叫做科尼利厄斯范德比爾特 (Cornelius Vanderbilt)的紐約人買下兩段鐵路連接紐約市和奧伯尼市(Albany)。然後，他又買下另外一條鐵路聯結奧伯尼市和水牛城。范德比爾特最後把所有的鐵路連接起來形成有名的紐約中央鐵路(*New York Central Railroad*)。很快的范德比爾特的鐵路一路到達伊利諾伊州的芝加哥(Chicago, Illinois)和密

$10 a ton and cut travel time to 8 days.

With the Erie Canal, trade boomed. Eastern merchants sold their iron and trade goods to settlers in the West. Settlers in the West shipped products such as wheat and lumber to cities in the East. New York City quickly became the country's most important port and city.

Railroads

Travel on the Erie Canal was slow between Albany and Schenectady. There were 27 locks in only 24 miles. On August 9, 1831, a steam train began running between Albany and Schenectady. The train's engine was called *the De Witt Clinton*. The train was small. It was less than 12 feet long, and it had no brakes.

Trains had advantages over steamships and canalboats. Boats could not reach many places because the canals and rivers would freeze. Trains could connect many places without waterways. People kept on improving trains and building more tracks. By 1842, people could go from Buffalo to Boston by railroad. By 1860, nearly all parts of New York state had railroad service. Eventually, the railroad would take over the work of the canals.

In the 1860s, a New Yorker named Cornelius Vanderbilt bought two railroads that connected New York City and Albany. He then bought another that connected Albany and Buffalo. Vanderbilt combined them all and created what became known as the *New York Central Railroad*. Soon Vanderbilt's railroad reached all the way to Chicago, Illinois and St. Louis, Missouri. In 1871, Vanderbilt built a large train

蘇里州的聖路易(St, Louis, Missouri)。1871年，范德比爾特在紐約市建立了一個大鐵路站。1913年重建並稱之為中央車站(*Grand Central Terminal*)。它變成了世界上最大的火車中心。	station in New York City. It was rebuilt in 1913 and called the *Grand Central Terminal*. It became the largest railroad terminal in the world.
複習： 1. 1788年，紐約的邊疆地帶在哪裏？ 2. 爲什麼羅伯特富爾頓想要建造一艘汽船？ 3. 新型的交通工具如何改變紐約？	**Review:** 1. Where was the New York frontier in 1788? 2. Why did Robert Fulton want to build a steamboat? 3. How did new forms of transportation change New York?

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關鍵問題： 工業成長和移民增加帶給紐約什麼樣的影響?	**Essential Question:** What was the effect of industrial growth and increased immigration on New York?
5.2 主要觀念 發明和新工業	**5.2 Key Idea** Inventions and New Industries
詞彙： 1. 工業革命 　 2. 發明 3. 發明家	**Vocabulary & Phrases**: 1. Industrial Revolution　2. invention 3. inventor
摘要： 1800 年起，工業革命開始席捲美國。動力供應的發明，例如蒸汽動力和電力，讓產品製造得更快更有效率。美國從一個農業國轉變成工業國。	**Summary:** In the 1800s, the Industrial Revolution began to take hold in America. The invention of power supplies, such as steam power and electricity, made the production of goods faster and more efficient. America was changing from an economy based on farming to one that was based on industry.
內容： 工業革命期間，電力驅動的機器代替手動工具。利用機器，工人可以製造物品更多更快。1800 年期間，成千上萬的美國人嘗試發明各種新產品。有些由紐約人發明創造的東西改變了許多人的生活和世界。	**Content:** During the Industrial Revolution, power-driven machines replaced hand tools. Using machines, workers could make goods faster and in greater numbers. In the 1800s, thousands of Americans tried their hand at inventing new products. Some inventions from New York changed the lives of many people and the world.
伊薩亞克新爾 縫紉機是工業革命期的一項產品。最有名的是 1851 年由伊薩亞克新爾發明的。它讓縫紉衣服更快更容易。很快的，許多工廠都使用新爾的機器製作衣服。製作衣服變成紐約市的主要工業之一，直到現在仍是如此。	**Isaac Singer** The sewing machine was one product of the Industrial Revolution. The most popular one was built in 1851 by a New Yorker whose name was Issac Singer. It made sewing clothing much easier and faster. Soon, many factories were using Singer's machine to make clothes.

湯瑪斯愛迪生

湯瑪斯愛迪生發明電燈泡。1882 年，在曼哈頓的波爾街(Pearl Street)愛迪生建造了國家的第一座電力所。它將電力通過電線傳到 40 棟建築物，是我們現在使用的電力系統的開始。

愛默里霍頓

1868 年，愛默里霍頓在康寧(Corning)開了一間製造玻璃的工廠。霍頓的公司發明一種 *Pyrex* 耐高溫餐具，高溫之下也不會破裂。公司也發明一種用強化玻璃做成的鐵路燈，可以維持更長的時間。1880 年，康寧以一天製造 1,200 個的速度為湯瑪斯愛迪生發明的電燈製作電燈泡。

喬治西屋

1800 年晚期，西屋(Westinghouse)有幾樣發明讓火車行駛的更安全。當西屋只有 22 歲的時候，他創造了一種利用空氣的新型火車剎車器。西屋也發明新型的鐵軌。西屋同時也發現一種安全的方法把天然氣帶到住宅和更好的導電方法。他發明的方法用在曼哈頓的鐵路系統，之後也使用於紐約的地鐵系統。

喬治伊士曼

1888 年，來自羅切斯特(Rochester)的喬治伊士曼發明了一種新的膠卷。這個膠卷可以用在一種稱作科達(Kodak)的新型照相機。 它

Making clothing became one of New York City's main industries, and it still is today.

Thomas Edison

Thomas Edison invented the light bulb. In 1882, Edison built the country's first electric power station on Pearl Street in Manhattan. It sent electricity over wires to 40 buildings and was the start of the electric system we have today.

Amory Houghton

In 1868, Amory Houghton opened a glass-making factory in Corning. Houghton's company invented *Pyrex* dishware that would not break when heated. The company invented a new railroad lamp out of stronger glass so the railroad's lights would last longer. In 1880, Corning began to make light bulbs for Thomas Edison's new electric lamps at the rate of 1,200 each day.

George Westinghouse

In the late 1800s, Westinghouse had several inventions that made train travel safer. When Westinghouse was only twenty-two years old, he created a new kind of train brake that used air. Westinghouse also invented a new kind of train track. Westinghouse also found a safe way to bring natural gas to people's homes and a better way to conduct electricity. This method was used in Manhattan railway systems and later in the New York subway system.

George Eastman

In 1888, George Eastman of Rochester invented a new kind of film that could be used in a new camera called the Kodak. It made it easy for

讓每個人都可以很容易的拍攝相片。

一些其他來自紐約的重要發明有：1869 年，來自奧伯尼(Albany)的約翰凱悅(John Hyatt)發明了一種稱爲賽璐珞(celluloid)的塑料。它用來製造很多東西，包括鋼琴鍵盤和玩具；1874 年，來自愛里昂(Ilion)的雷明頓(Remington)公司是第一家製造打字機的公司；來自水牛城(Buffalo)的威利斯凱瑞爾(Willis Carrier)於 1902 年發明了冷氣機。

紐約的生意人和發明家從 1800 年後期到 1900 年初期改變了紐約人的做事方法也改變了整個國家。今天，在重要的製造業裏，例如印刷材料，成衣，和食品，紐約州仍舊是一個國際領導者。同時，在電器，電腦，和運輸機械方面， 紐約也具有一個領導製造者的地位。

anyone to take pictures.

Some other important inventions from New York are celluloid, the typewriter and the air conditioner. In 1869, John Hyatt from Albany invented a plastic called celluloid. It was used to make many things, including piano keys and toys. In 1874, E. Remington and Sons from Ilion was the first company to make typewriters, and Willis Carrier from Buffalo, invented the air conditioner in 1902.

New York businessman and inventors from the late 1800s and early 1900s changed the way people do things in New York state and all over the nation. Today, New York state is still a world leader of important manufacturing industries, such as printed materials, clothing, and food. New York is also a leading producer of electronic, computer, and transportation machinery.

複習：

1. 什麽樣的工業幫助紐約成爲商業中心？

2. 新發明如何造成新工業的形成？

Review:

1. What industries helped make New York a center of business?

2. How did new inventions cause new industries to form?

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關鍵問題： 工業成長和移民增加帶給紐約什麼樣的影響?	**Essential Question:** What was the effect of industrial growth and increased immigration on New York?
5.3 主要觀念 移民 — 艾利斯島	**5.3 Key Idea** Immigration — Ellis Island
詞彙： 1. 移民　　　2. 檢查　　　3. 被拘留 4. 被拘留的人　5. 熔爐	**Vocabulary & Phrases**: 1. immigrant　2. inspection　3. detained 4. detainee　5. melting pot
摘要： 19 世紀末，工業的發達吸引千萬的移民湧入美國。10 個移民裏有 7 個前往紐約，並抵達艾利斯島(Ellis Island)。許多移民留在紐約市，或往紐約州的其他城市。	**Summary:** The rise of industry attracted millions of immigrants to America's shores by the late 19th century. Seven out of every ten immigrants sailed to New York and arrived at Ellis Island. Many immigrants stayed in New York City or moved to other cities and towns in New York State.
內容： 1880 年到 1920 年，超過一千七百萬的新移民從世界各地來到紐約。上千萬的猶太人(Jews)來自蘇聯(Russia)和東歐(Eastern Europe)。來自這些地方的猶太人沒有政治自由。另外，大量的移民來自義大利(Italy)和希臘(Greece)。其他的移民來自挪威(Norway)，瑞典(Sweden)，日本(Japan)，中國(China)，墨西哥(Mexico)，和加拿大(Canada)。 許多移民抵達美國的第一站是艾利斯島(Ellis Island)。這個多岩石的小島位於離紐約港灣一英哩的距離。島上的建築物於 1892 年建立， 用來處理大量湧入的新移民。有時一天	**Content:** From 1880 to 1920, over 17 million new immigrants came to New York from all over the world. Thousands of Jews came from Russia and Eastern Europe. Jewish people in these places had no political freedom. Great numbers of people came also from Italy and Greece. Others came from Norway, Sweden, Japan, China, Mexico and Canada. The first stop for many new immigrants to America was Ellis Island. This rocky island lay one mile off the coast in New York Harbor. Buildings were built on this island in 1892 to handle the flood of new immigrants. Sometimes

內就有五千人穿越大門登上開往紐約市的輪船。

5,000 people a day walked through the doors to a ferry to New York City.

在移民登船駛往美國之前，他們必須回答有關他們的背景和工作技能的問題。美國政府需要確定移民們有照顧自己和家人的能力。移民有時排隊幾個小時等候醫生檢查他們的健康狀況。如果移民們沒有通過健康測試，他們將被遣返回他們自己的國家。

Before immigrants boarded a ship to come to America, they had to answer questions about their backgrounds and work skills. The U.S. government wanted to make sure immigrants were able to take care of themselves and their families. Immigrants sometimes stood in line for many hours waiting for a doctor to give them health tests. If the immigrants did not pass the tests, they had to go back to their countries.

大部份的移民允許進入美國，然而，百分之二十的移民被拘留在島上做進一步的檢查。有些是因為健康的原因被拘留，有些是證件的問題。對拘留者和他們的家人而言，艾利斯島(Ellis Island)變成一個流淚的島嶼，充滿了焦慮和不安。這些被拘留的人可能逐漸的會和家人重聚，或者，他們會被遣返回自己的國家，和家人分離。

Most of the immigrants were allowed to enter America. However, about 20 out of every 100 were detained on the island for further inspection. Some were held for medical reasons. Others were held for inspection of documents. For them, Ellis Island became an island of tears. This was a time of great anxiety for detainees and their families. These detainees would meet with their families eventually, or they would be sent back to where they came from and be separated from their families.

自殖民地時期，紐約州一直是一個種族熔爐。許多經過艾利斯島(Ellis Island)而來的移民，都停留在紐約州，成家立業，在各個城市組建形成他們的社區。

New York state has been a melting pot since colonial time. Many immigrants who came through Ellis Island remained in the state, raising their families and starting communities in cities.

複習：

1. 在埃利斯島，會有什麼情況發生在移民們身上？

2. 設想一些理由為什麼紐約市是一個重要的移民中心？

Review:

1. What did the immigrants have to go through at Ellis Island?

2. Think of reasons why New York City was an important center of immigration.

第五單元：成長和擴張	Unit 5: Growth and Expansion
關鍵問題： 工業成長和移民增加帶給紐約什麼樣的影響？	**Essential Question:** What was the effect of industrial growth and increased immigration on New York?
5.4 主要觀念 移民 ─ 愛爾蘭飢荒	**5.4 Key Idea** Immigration ─ Starvation in Ireland
詞彙： 1. 飢荒 2. 農業的 3. 枯萎病 4. 疾病 5. 貨物 6. 棺材	**Vocabulary & Phrases**: 1. famine 2. agricultural 3. blight 4. disease 5. cargo 6. coffin
摘要： 在工業革命期間, 其中最大一群移民到美國的是愛爾蘭人(Irish). 1845 年到 1850 年間，愛爾蘭遭受到一場可怕的農業災害，所有的馬鈴薯因枯萎病而完全毀滅。超過一百萬的愛爾蘭人死於這場飢荒。另外大約一百萬的愛爾蘭人逃離愛爾蘭。許多逃往美國。	**Summary:** One of the largest groups of people to immigrate to America during the Industrial Revolution was the Irish. Between 1845 and 1850, Ireland suffered a terrible agricultural disaster when the potato crop was wiped out by blight. More than one million Irish died during the Potato Famine. About another one million left Ireland to escape starvation. Many left for America.
內容： 馬鈴薯飢荒時期，愛爾蘭在英國的統治之下。愛爾蘭大部份的土地是英國擁有。許多地主住在英國，但是雇用房東來幫他們管理在愛爾蘭的土地。大部份的愛爾蘭人都很窮並以農活為生。他們向房東租一小塊耕地。他們為地主工作來負擔昂貴的租金。他們僅有很少的時間耕種自己的農作物。所以他們種植很多的馬鈴薯。因為馬鈴薯很便宜而且只需要少許的農活。同時，馬鈴薯很營養，並可以在幾乎任何地方生長。馬鈴薯變成窮苦的愛爾蘭人最主要的食物來源。	**Content:** Around the time of the Potato Famine, Ireland was under British rule. Most of the land in Ireland was owned by the British. Many of the landowners lived in Britain and hired landlords to manage their land in Ireland. Most of the Irish were poor and made their living as farmworkers. They rented small plots of land from the British landlords, paying high fees on this land. They had very little time to work on their own crops, so they grew a lot of potatoes, which were cheap and could grow with little farmwork. Potatoes were also healthful and could grow almost anywhere. The potato became the main source of food for the poor Irish.

從 1845 年到 1850 年左右，愛爾蘭大部份的馬鈴薯被枯萎病摧毀。這場疾病毀滅了百分之九十的馬鈴薯農作物。沒有馬鈴薯可以食用，許多愛爾蘭人遭受飢餓，窮人沒有能力負擔買其他的食物。

馬鈴薯飢荒迫使許多人離開愛爾蘭。愛爾蘭人聽說美國充滿了機會。因此許多人離開愛爾蘭前往美國。他們登上由貨船改裝成的客船。船上的情況很糟糕。食物和乾淨水很缺乏，疾病非常普遍。這些船被稱爲棺材船，因爲在前往美國的旅途中，有太多的人死亡。

他們抵達的主要地點是城市的港口，例如波士頓(Boston)，費城(Philadelphia)，紐約(New York)，和巴的摩爾(Baltimore)。許多愛爾蘭移民就在他們抵達的城市定居下來，因爲他們太窮，以至於無法到任何其他的地方。今天，美國有超過四千萬的愛爾蘭裔美國人。他們在美國的社會佔有重要的地位。

From 1845 to about 1850, most of the potato crop in Ireland was destroyed by blight. This disease destroyed 90 percent of the potato crop. With no potatoes to eat, many Irish people starved, and the poor could not afford to buy other food.

The Potato Famine forced many people to leave Ireland. The Irish had heard of opportunities in America. So many people left Ireland for America and boarded on cargo ships that were made into passenger ships. Conditions on the ships were terrible. Food and clean water were scarce, and disease was common. The ships became known as coffin ships because so many people died on the journey to America.

The main ports of arrival were the cities of Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore. Many Irish immigrants settled in the cities in which they arrived because they were too poor to move anywhere else. Today in America there are more than 40 million Irish Americans. They are an important part of American society.

複習：

1. 解釋馬鈴薯飢荒的原因和結果.

2. 爲什麼愛爾蘭人要逃離飢荒到美國？

3. 爲什麼他們稱愛爾蘭人乘坐的船為棺材船？

Review:

1. Explain the cause and effect of the Potato Famine.

2. Why did the Irish go to America to escape starvation?

3. Why did they call the ships that Irish took to America the coffin ships?

第五單元：成長和擴張	**Unit 5:** Growth and Expansion
關鍵問題： 工業成長和移民增加帶給紐約什麼樣的影響?	**Essential Question:** What was the effect of industrial growth and increased immigration on New York?
5.5 主要觀念 遷移 — 印第安人之強制搬遷	**5.5 Key Idea** Migration — Forced Relocation of Native American Indians
詞彙： 1. 擴展，擴張　 2. 合約　 3. 保留區 4. 哭泣之路　 5. 印第安人遷移法案	**Vocabulary & Phrases**: 1. expand 　 2. treaty 　 3. reservations 4. Trail of Tears 　 5. Indian Removal Act
摘要： 自從殖民地和州的成長和擴展，印第安人就被當成進步發展的一種阻礙。印第安人和白人之間經常有武力衝突。印第安人最終仍是敗陣並和政府簽署合約。這些合約造成印第安人喪失了他們的土地並被強制遷移到保留區。許多印第安人在遷移的途中死亡，這段旅程被稱爲 "哭泣之路" (*Trail of Tears*)。	**Summary:** As the colonies and states grew and expanded, Native Americans were thought to be in the way of progress. Armed conflicts always occurred between Native Americans and white settlers. The Native Americans finally lost and signed treaties with the government. These treaties caused the Native Americans to lose their lands and they were forced to relocate to reservations. Many died in the relocation marches, such as the "*Trail of Tears.*"
内容: 雖然美國不斷往西擴展，許多美國人並不想在印第安人的領土定居。但是美國人卻想讓在東部領土的印第安人遷走。1830 年，政府頒佈了印第安人遷移法案(*Indian Removal Act*)。意即，政府將會給予印第安民族密西西比河(Mississippi River)以西未開發的土地來交換他們東部領土。許多東北部的印第安人民族同意簽讓他們的土地並和平的在西部定居。然而，並不是所有的印第安人民族都願意如此被重新安置，尤其是東南部的印第	**Content:** Although the United States expanded westward, many Americans did not want to settle in the region where Native Americans resided. Instead, they wanted to remove the Native Americans from their eastern territory. In 1830, the government introduced the *Indian Removal Act*, whereby the Indian nations would be given unsettled land west of the Mississippi River in exchange for their eastern lands. Many Native American nations in the Northeast agreed to sign over their land and settled peacefully in western lands. However, not all Indian nations

安人民族。例如，切羅基族(Cherokee), 西米諾爾族(Seminole), 和克里克族(Creek)，拒絕離開他們的領土。

印第安人遷移法案(*Indian Removal Act*) 允許美國人用武力強制遷移東部留下來的印第安族。其中一個例子是關係到切羅基族(Cherokee)。切羅基族(Cherokee)不願意往西遷移，他們拒絕離開他們的家。1838 年的夏天，美國派遣軍隊圍捕切羅基族(Cherokee)，迫使成千上萬的切羅基印第安人往西行進。許多印第安人在長約 800 英哩(1,287.5 公里)的路途中死亡。這就是後來所稱的 "哭泣之路"（*Trail of Tears*）。切羅基族(Cherokee)於 1839 年 3 月終於抵達他們的終點，即是現在的俄克拉何馬州(Oklahoma)。

were eager to resettle, especially those in the Southeast. Nations such as the Cherokee, the Seminole, and the Creek refused to leave the land on which they had settled.

The Indian Removal Act allowed Americans to use force to remove the remaining Indian nations from the East. One example of this use of force involved the Cherokee nation. The Cherokee did not want to move west. They refused to leave their homes. In the summer of 1838, the U.S. Army came to round up the Cherokee. They forced thousands of Cherokee Indians to march west. Many of the Indians died on the trail, which was about 800 miles (1,287.5 km) long. It is known as the Trail of Tears. The Cherokee reached their destination, which is now Oklahoma, by March 1839.

複習：

1. 紐約州的往西擴張對印第安人產生什麼衝擊？

2. 爲什麼切羅基族(Cherokee)的往西遷移被稱為 "哭泣之路"（*Trail of Tears*）？

Review:

1. What was the impact of the state's western expansion on Native Americans?

2. Why was the migration of the Cherokee nation to the west called the Trail of Tears?

第五單元：成長和擴張	Unit 5: Growth and Expansion
關鍵問題： 工業成長和移民增加帶給紐約什麼樣的影響？	**Essential Question:** What was the effect of industrial growth and increased immigration on New York?
5.6 主要觀念 移民者的重要貢獻	**5.6 Key Idea** Important Contribution of Immigrants
詞彙： 1. 文化 2. 多樣化的，多樣性 3. 獨特的 4. 傳統 5. 城市裏少數民族聚居的區域 6. 種族的 7. 衝擊 8. 文化遺產	**Vocabulary & Phrases:** 1. culture 2. diverse, diversity 3. unique 4. tradition 5. ghetto 6. ethnic 7. impact 8. heritage
摘要： 當紐約逐漸變成許多來自不同背景的人的家，它的文化也變得更豐富和多樣化。移民們不論住在大城市，郊區，或小鎮，他們獨特的信仰和傳統豐富了所有紐約人的生活。	**Summary:** The culture of New York has grown increasingly rich and diverse as it has become home to people from many different backgrounds. The immigrants live in big cities, suburbs, and small towns, bringing their unique beliefs and traditions with them to enrich the lives of all New Yorkers.
内容： 移民爲了自由，爲了工作，來到紐約展開新的生活。新移民通常住在同一族裔聚集的社區，在那裏，他們有和他們說同一語言的親戚朋友，並遵循他們自己的宗教信仰。 19 世紀和 20 世紀期間，大批移民群來到紐約，包括愛爾蘭裔，義大利裔，和猶太裔。另外，大批非洲裔於 1865 年奴隸制度解除後，由南部遷移到紐約市。每一族裔帶來自己的文化，對美國的生活方式產生重要的影響。他們帶來新的食物，新的語言，甚至他	**Content:** Immigrants come to New York for freedom, for jobs, and for a start of a new life. New Immigrants often lived in ghettos and ethnic communities where they could find relatives and friends who spoke their home languages and where they could practice their religion and lifestyles. Among the largest immigrant groups to come to New York in the 19th and 20th centuries were Irish Americans, Italian Americans, and Jewish Americans. Large numbers of African Americans also migrated from the South to New York City after they were freed in 1865. Each group of immigrants brought their own culture

們的職業。他們幫助造橋鋪路，建築水道鐵路，和幫助經濟蓬勃發展。

and had an important impact on American lifestyles. They introduced new foods, new languages, holidays they celebrate, ideas they believe in, and even the jobs they do. They helped build roads, canals, railroads, and businesses.

今天，紐約是一個擁有非常多文化民族的州。在皇后區(Queens)的愛姆赫斯特(Elmhurst)社區，也許是美國最多文化的地方。來自超過 110 個國家的移民定居在這裏。哥倫比亞人(Colombians)，多明尼加人(Dominicans)，巴基斯坦人(Pakistanis)，中國人(Chinese)，和韓國人(Koreans)，僅是其中的一些種族。紐約許多的種族群保有自己的生活習慣，語言，或信仰。他們慶祝自己種族的節日慶典。

Today, New York is a state with a great diversity. A neighborhood called Elmhurst in Queens may be one of the most diverse in our country. Immigrants from over 110 countries have settled there. Colombians, Dominicans, Pakistanis, Chinese, and Koreans are only a few of the ethnic groups in Elmhurst. Many ethnic groups in New York keep alive the customs, the language, or practice the religion of their ancestors. They celebrate their individual cultures with festivals and special events.

紐約的歷史受到移民豐盛文化的巨大影響。來自世界各地不同角落的移民，辛勤工作，幫助建立紐約和美國。紐約州今日的強大和獨特性，每一個種族都有絕大的貢獻。所謂的紐約客(New Yorker)，不但尊崇自我種族的文化遺產，同時也尊崇紐約的文化遺產。

New York's history has been greatly affected by the rich culture of the immigrants. Immigrants who came to New York from all over the world have worked hard to help build the state and the nation. Each group has contributed to making New York the strong and unique state it is today. Honoring our ethnic heritage as well as our New York heritage is part of what it means to be a New Yorker.

複習：

1. 人們的文化有哪些是可以彼此分享的？

2. 誰是紐約客？

3. 預測如果沒有移民來到這裏，紐約州會有什麼不同？

Review:

1. What are some things that people share in a culture?

2. Who does it mean to be a New Yorker?

3. Imagine some of the ways in which our state might be different if immigrants had not settled here in New York.

第五單元：成長和擴張	Unit 5: Growth and Expansion
關鍵問題： 工業成長和移民增加帶給紐約什麼樣的影響？	**Essential Question:** What was the effect of industrial growth and increased immigration on New York?
5.7 主要觀念 工業化和擴張的地理影響 — 位置和天然資源	**5.7 Key Idea** Geographic Influence of Industrialization and Expansion — Location and Nature Resources
詞彙： 1. 人口　　2. 農產品　　3. 製造 4. 金融的　　5. 穀類　　6. 鋼鐵 7. 渡槽，溝渠　8. 管道	**Vocabulary & Phrases**: 1. population　2. produce　3. manufacture 4. financial　5. grain　6. steel 7. aqueduct　8. pipeline
摘要： 1800 年初，新型的運輸系統幫助增長紐約的交易量也說服許多人遷移到紐約西部。1800 年中期，紐約工業興起，工廠林立。政府興建渡槽和公園。紐約變成重要的商業中心和美麗的居住地。	**Summary:** In the early 1800s, new forms of transportation helped to increase trade in New York and convinced many people to move to Western New York. In the mid 1800s, New York industries grew, and many factories were built. The government built parks. New York was becoming an important center of business and a beautiful place to live.
內容： 1800 年早期，來自許多不同國家的人移民到紐約。人口迅速增長。紐約西部的定居者需要紐約市的工匠，商人供應他們所需物品；同樣的，紐約市也需要農夫從西部供應他們所需的農產品。這種成長產生新的需求。他們需要新的公路來讓運輸更容易更快。公路很快的將河川和城鎮聯接到主要的交易路線。伊利運河於 1825 年興建完成，讓運輸不但更容易，更快，並且更便宜。內陸交易幫助紐約成為主要的金融中心。製成品往西運送給定居者和城鎮。木材和農作物往東運送	**Content:** During the early 1800s, people from many countries immigrated to New York. The population grew quickly. Settlements in western New York needed a constant supply of goods, which they received from craftspeople, merchants, and traders in New York City. In return, farmers in the west sent produce to New York City. This growth created new needs. New roads were needed to make transportation easier and faster. Roads soon connected rivers and towns to form major trade routes. Erie Canal was built in 1825 and made transportation easier, faster, and less expensive. Inland trade

到港口。到 1840 年，紐約市已經成爲世界最大的港口。

1800 年代的發明創造對於紐約州的工業成長有所貢獻。鐵路可以比其他的交通工具運送的更快更遠。鐵路造成工廠林立得更快。大量的煤礦可以定期的運載到各個工廠。煤礦可以燃燒將水加熱產生蒸汽。蒸汽系統帶動機器運作。早至 1846 年，尤第卡 (Utica) 的工廠已經運用蒸汽來帶動機器製作布料。到了 1860 年，紐約州幾乎各個角落都有鐵路經過。

1860 年，紐約州各地工廠林立，並大量製造產品。棉花，稻穀，皮革，鋼鐵是部份紐約最有價值的天然資源，並用來製造各類商品。許多城市因爲製造業而成長。

因爲許多移民來到紐約市，城市成長的非常快。然而城市也變得擁擠和髒亂。井水已經不再安全飲用。紐約市的領導者必須找尋新的飲水來源。他們選擇位於威徹斯特 (Westchester) 郡以北 40 英哩的巴豆河 (Croton River)。1837 年，工人開始興建巴豆渡槽 (Croton Aqueduct)，將水經由很長的地下管道帶入紐約市。巴豆渡槽的興建讓紐約市的生活更好。

helped New York become a major financial center. Manufactured goods were shipped westward to settlers and towns. Lumber and crops were shipped eastward to seaports. By 1840, New York City had become the nation's largest seaport.

Inventions of the 1800s contributed to the growth of industry in New York state. Railroads could ship items faster and farther than any other kind of transportation. Railroads allowed factories to grow more quickly. Large loads of coal could be sent to factories and businesses regularly. Coal was burned to heat the water used in steam systems. Steam systems powered the manufacturing machines. As early as 1846, factories in Utica were using steam to power machines used to make cloth. By 1860, nearly all parts of New York state had railroad service.

By 1860, factories were built all over New York state to create goods in large amounts. Cotton, grain, leather, iron, and steel are some of the most valuable natural resources of New York. These natural resources were used to produce goods in New York state's factories. Many cities grew because of manufacturing.

With many immigrants coming to New York City, the city grew very fast. It soon became overcrowded and dirty. Water from wells became unsafe for drinking. City leaders had to find a new water supply. They chose the Croton River, about 40 miles north in Westchester County. In 1837, workers started to build the Croton Aqueduct to bring water through a long underground pipeline into New York City. The building of the Croton Aqueduct made life better in New York City.

複習：	Review:
1. 工業革命如何改變紐約的工業？	1. How did the Industrial Revolution change industry in New York?
	2. How did life for New Yorkers change in the mid-1800s?
2. 1800 年中期，紐約人的生活如何改變？	

第五單元：成長和擴張	Unit 5: Growth and Expansion
關鍵問題： 工業成長和移民增加帶給紐約什麼樣的影響？	**Essential Question:** What was the effect of industrial growth and increased immigration on New York?
5.8 主要觀念 經濟因素和地理因素之間互動關係	**5.8 Key Idea** Interactions between Economic and Geographic Factors
詞彙： 1. 內部的　　2. 農業　　3. 污染的 4. 漁業　　5. 器材　　6. 金融業 7. 股票　　8. 交易　　9. 國外的	**Vocabulary & Phrases**: 1. interior　　2. agriculture　3. polluted 4. fisheries　5. equipment　6. finance 7. stock　　8. exchange　9. foreign
摘要： 自殖民地時期起到今天，紐約州繼續的扮演美國經濟的重要角色。紐約沿著大西洋海岸的地理位置對紐約的經濟發展造成主要的影響。因爲紐約的位置，歐洲的商業買賣經常將貨物運到紐約再運送到美國的內部。另外，因爲紐約與加拿大交界，因此形成美國與加拿大的交易中心。	**Summary:** From colonial times until today, New York State has played, and continues to play, an important part in the American economy. The state's location along the Atlantic coastline has been a major influence in its economic development. Because of New York State's location, businesses in Europe often shipped goods to New York for delivery to the interior of the nation. In addition, because New York State borders Canada, it has become a center for U.S.-Canadian trade.
內容： **農業**—紐約致力於農業的人數不斷的下降。1900 年起，由於工業革命（*Industrial Revolution*）造成的影響，紐約已有超過百分之八十的農田消失。盡管如此，耕種在紐約仍是非常重要。紐約主要的水果農產品是蘋果和葡萄。有些農夫養殖乳牛製造牛奶。他們再將牛奶加工製成乳酪，奶油，和冰淇淋。許多乳牛場位於阿帕拉契高地	**Content:** **Agriculture** — The number of people involved in agriculture in New York has been declining. Over 80% of New York's farms have disappeared since 1900, due to the effects of the *Industrial Revolution*. Despite this, farming continues to be important in New York. New York's main fruit crops are apples and grapes. Some farmers in New York raise cows for their milk. They process milk into products such as cheese, butter, and ice cream. Many dairy farms

（Appalachian Plateau）。

捕魚—曾經一段時間，漁夫在哈德遜河岸捕魚。然而，因爲河水污染，捕魚業幾乎完全消失。現在，漁業主要集中在長島(Long Island)海岸。長島的大南灣(Great South Bay)是全美國捕蛤蜊數量最多的區域。

製造業和工業—製造業是紐約經濟的重要一部份。照相機，電腦，醫藥，傢俱，玻璃，紙張，電視器材，玩具，和印刷器材僅是許多在紐約製造的產品中的部份。許多全國最大型的製造商都位於紐約。包括國際商業機器公司(I.B.M)，通用電子公司(General Electric)，科達公司(Kodak)，和美國電話電訊公司(American Telephone and Telegraph a.k.a. A.T. & T.)。

運輸業—1800 年代伊利運河(Erie Canal)的興建幫助紐約成爲全國重要的運輸中心。水牛城(Buffalo)，奧伯尼(Albany)，奧斯威戈(Oswego)，和羅切斯特(Rochester)變成重要的交易中心。擁有超過 11 萬英哩的公路，卡車運輸成爲紐約主要的經濟活動。紐約有超過 500 個機場。甘廼迪(Kennedy)機場和拉瓜迪亞(La Guardia)機場是全國兩個最忙碌的機場。

金融業—紐約是世界金融之都。紐約股票交易所(New York Stock Exchange)，美國股票交易所(American Stock Exchange)，納斯達克(Nasdaq)都位於曼哈頓(Manhattan)。許多全國最大的銀行都可以在紐約找到。除此之外，超過 100 間國外銀行在紐約各地設立分行。

are located in the Appalachian Plateau.

Fishing — At one time fishermen worked on the Hudson River. However, fishing there has almost disappeared because of polluted water. Fisheries now exist mainly along the coast of Long Island. The Great South Bay of Long Island is the nation's leading area for harvesting clams.

Manufacturing and Industry — Manufacturing is an important part of New York's economy. Cameras, computers, drugs, furniture, glass, paper, television equipment, toys, and printing equipment are just some of the many goods manufactured here. Many of the biggest manufacturers in the nation are located in New York. These include I.B.M., General Electric, Kodak, and American Telephone and Telegraph (A.T. & T.)

Transportation — The construction of the Erie Canal in the 1800s helped make New York the nation's major transportation center. Buffalo, Albany, Oswego, and Rochester became important trading centers. With over 110,000 miles of roads, truck transportation is a major economic activity in New York. The state has over 500 airports. Kennedy and La Guardia are two of the busiest airports in the nation.

Finance — New York is the financial capital of the world. The New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange, and Nasdaq are located in Manhattan. Many of the nation's largest banks are found in New York. In addition, more than 100 foreign banks have branches throughout the state.

複習：	Review:
列出一些紐約地理位置的優勢，並解釋這些優勢如何幫助紐約經濟發展。	List some advantages of the location of New York and explain how they help New York's economy.

第五單元：成長和擴張	Unit 5: Growth and Expansion
關鍵問題： 工業成長和移民增加帶給紐約什麼樣的影響?	**Essential Question:** What was the effect of industrial growth and increased immigration on New York?
5.9　主要觀念 農村到城市到郊區的遷移	**5.9　Key Idea** Rural to Urban to Suburban Migration
詞彙： 1.　農村的　　2. 都市的　　　3. 都市化 4.　郊區的　5.下水道的汙物　6.下水道 7.　水道，水管　8. 電車　　　9. 地鐵 10. 共同住宅　　11. 通勤	**Vocabulary & Phrases**: 1.　rural　　　2. urban　　3. urbanization 4.　suburban　5. sewage　6. sewer 7.　aqueduct　8. trolley　9. subway 10. tenement　11. commute
摘要： 工業革命造成農村的人民遷往城市尋找工作。城市的快速成長對我們的環境造成嚴重的問題。政府必須想辦法來解決關於垃圾和污染的問題。1950 年左右，許多家庭爲了尋求更好的居住環境而搬遷到郊區，相對地影響紐約的運輸和人們的生活。	**Summary:** The Industrial Revolution brought people who lived in rural areas to the cities looking for jobs. The rapid growth of cities had created serious problems in our environment. The government needed to figure out ways to solve the problems of waste and pollution. Around the 1950s, many families looked for a better living environment and moved to the suburbs. The move to the suburbs affected New York's transportation and people's lives.
内容： 1800 年中期，工業化如火如荼的進行。工廠在大城市裏搭建。工業興起和新型機械化的農場器材，讓越來越多的人遷往城市。這種遷移，稱作城市化(urbanization)，對紐約人造成許多新的挑戰。 乾淨的飲用水和下水道的汙物處理是大部份的大城市必須面對的問題。必須修建水道將	**Content:** By the mid-1800s, industrialization really began to take hold, and factories were built in the big cities. The rise of industry and new mechanized farm equipment led more and more people to move to cities. This movement of people into cities, known as urbanization, created many new challenges for New Yorkers. Fresh water and sewage are the problems that most big cities have to face. Aqueducts were

水從卡茨基爾山脈（Catskill Mountains）引進紐約市。下水道必須將汙水排走。需要馬車和後來的火車和電車來運送工人。爲了降低因這些運輸工具造成的灰塵和污染，紐約市於 1900 年開始建造地鐵。至 1930 年，紐約市擁有全世界最大的地鐵系統。由於大量的移民和工人湧進紐約市，造成房屋短缺。建築商設計特別的公寓大樓，稱作共同住宅（tenements），在狹小的居住空間裏，擠滿了住戶。這些稱作共同住宅（tenements）通常缺乏光線和新鮮空氣，和足夠的水管運送飲用水。

1950 年左右，許多人想要在郊區定居。他們想要他們的孩子生長在安靜的環境。他們想要在住家附近有商場和學校。在一些早開發的郊區，已經有許多大型的房子供給給有錢人的家庭。然而，於 1946 年，有一家建築公司，萊維特父子公司（Levitt and Sons），在長島買了一塊農地。這片土地離曼哈頓僅有 25 英哩遠。他們蓋了上百間的房子。因爲房子的樣式相同，因此他們可以蓋的又快又便宜。人們爭相湧入這個稱爲萊維特鎮（Levittown）的新興郊區。萊維特鎮成長到超過 17,000 棟住宅，超過 80,000 居民。萊維特用的這種經過精心計劃的建築方式後來被全國各地郊區的建築商引用。

遷往郊區代表人們不再需要住在靠近他們的工作地點。取而代之的他們每天通勤上班。有些人利用火車，其他人每天從郊區開車上班。如此之多的車子穿梭在路上，建造新的高速公路來滿足需求。因爲急速成長的人

needed to bring water from the Catskill Mountains to New York City. Sewers had to carry waste water out. Horse-drawn coaches and later trains and electric trolleys were needed to transport workers. To eliminate some of the dirt and pollution created by these trolleys, New York City began building an underground subway in 1900. By 1930, the city had the world's largest subway system. The large numbers of immigrants and workers moving into New York City created housing shortages. There were not enough houses for people to live in. Builders designed special apartment buildings, known as tenements, to squeeze as many families as possible into a tight living space. These tenements often lacked daylight, fresh air, and adequate plumbing.

In the 1950s, many people wanted to raise their families in the suburbs. They wanted quiet neighborhoods for their children to play in. They wanted shopping centers and schools nearby. Many older suburbs had large houses for wealthy families. In 1946, however, the building firm of Levitt and Sons bought farmland on Long Island. Their plot was only 25 miles from Manhattan. They built hundreds of houses. Because the houses were alike, they could be built quickly and cheaply. People flocked to the new suburb called Levittown. Levittown grew to over 17,000 homes and more than 80,000 people. The well-planned methods used by the Levitts were followed by builders in suburbs across the country.

Moving to the suburbs meant that people no longer needed to live close to where they worked. Instead they could commute to work each day. Many commuters took trains. Others drove from suburbs to cities everyday. With so many cars on the road, new highways were built

口，也需要更多的商店生意來供應工作機會。	to meet the needs. Businesses needed to supply more jobs for a rapidly-growing population.
複習： 1. 什麼是城市化？ 2. 因爲城市化，紐約市面對什麼樣的難題？ 3. 爲什麼人們想要住在郊區？ 4. 人們的遷入郊區如何影響紐約的運輸？	**Review:** 1. What is urbanization? 2. What kind of problems did New York City face because of urbanization? 3. Why did people want to live in the suburbs? 4. How did people moving to the suburbs affect transportation in New York?

第五單元：成長和擴張	Unit 5: Growth and Expansion
關鍵問題： 工業成長和移民增加帶給紐約什麼樣的影響?	Essential Question: What was the effect of industrial growth and increased immigration on New York?
5.10 主要觀念 經濟上的互相依存 ─ 從農場到市場	5.10 Key Idea Economic Interdependence ─ From Farm to Market
詞彙： 1. 自由市場　2. 稀缺　3. 製造者 4. 商品　5. 服務　6. 消費者 7. 利潤　8. 供應量　9. 需求量	Vocabulary & Phrases: 1. free market　2. scarcity　3. producer 4. goods　5. services　6. consumers 7. profit　8. supply　9. demand
摘要： 美國的經濟是自由市場。在這種系統之下，製造者和消費者可以自由的行動。他們的行動決定製造什麼，和誰得到。	Summary: The United States has a free market economy. In this system, producers and consumers act freely. Their actions determine what is made and who gets it.
內容： 大部份人的需求是無止境的，因爲有限的資源無法滿足我們無限的需求。例如，也許紐約州的每一個人都想要一間新的房子，但是，沒有足夠的空間，材料，或可用的勞力來建造如此的房子給每一個人。經濟學家將此現象稱爲稀缺(scarcity)。因爲稀缺的問題，每一次我們選擇滿足其中一個需求。我們放棄其他的需求。例如，如果我們用我們的錢去買一台新的音響，我們便放棄買一台新電腦的機會。因此，經濟系統是基於三個基本原則—該製造什麼，該如何製造，和誰該買。	Content: Most people's wants are unlimited. Therefore, the limited resources we have are not enough to satisfy our unlimited wants. For example, everyone in New York State may want a new home, but there is not enough space, materials, or labor available to build such homes for everyone. Economists refer this as scarcity. Because of the problem of scarcity, every time we choose to satisfy one of our wants, we give up the chance to satisfy other wants. For example, if we use our money to buy a new stereo, we give up the opportunity to buy a new computer. Therefore, the economic system is based on three basic principles — what should be produced, how should it be produced, and who should get it.

製造商製作商品或提供服務來賺取利潤。製造商賣給消費者的價錢是他們認爲消費者願意付的價錢。利潤是製造者的成本和賣價之間的差別。如果許多消費者想買一樣產品，製造者便會製造得更多，因爲有強大的需求量。這種情況下，消費者影響製造什麼，他們決定他們想要買什麼產品和服務，和他們願意付多少價錢。	Producers manufacture goods or provide services in order to make a profit. Producers sell to consumers for a price they think consumers are willing to pay. The difference between the producer's costs and the selling price is known as the profit. If many consumers want to buy a product, producers will make more of it because of the strong demand. In this way, consumers influence what is produced: they decide which products and services they want to buy and how much they are willing to pay for them.
製造者和消費者之間的互動也決定價錢。如果需求量大而供應量低，那麼製造商可以要價奪取一些，那麼物品就會漲價。如果供應量大於需求量，那麼製造商便會競爭，降價來解決過剩的供應量。這便可以解釋，例如產品在聖誕節前的價格爲什麼一般會比聖誕節之後來得高。	The interaction of producers and consumers also determines prices. If demand is high and supply is low, producers can charge more and the price of the good increases. If supply is greater than demand, producers compete to get rid of their excess supply and lower their prices. This explains, for example, why the prices of consumer goods are usually higher before Christmas than afterwards.
複習： 1. 經濟學的三個基本原則是什麼？ 2. 如何決定賣價？	**Review:** 1. What are three basic principles of economics? 2. How are selling prices determined?

第五單元：成長和擴張	Unit 5: Growth and Expansion
關鍵問題： 工業成長和移民增加帶給紐約什麼樣的影響？	**Essential Question:** What was the effect of industrial growth and increased immigration on New York?
5.11 主要觀念 經濟上的互相依存 ─ 資源利用	**5.11 Key Idea** Economic Interdependence ─ Resource Use
詞彙： 1. 天然資源　　　 2. 人力資源 3. 資本資源	**Vocabulary & Phrases**: 1. natural resources 2. human resources 3. capital resources
摘要： 幾百年以來，人們利用紐約的天然資源來開業。這些商業改善紐約的經濟，因爲商業提供成千的工作機會給人們，而人是紐約最重要的資源。紐約的資源幫助我們的生活更舒適，並將紐約打造成全國經濟最強大的一個州。	**Summary:** For hundreds of years people have started businesses that use New York's natural resources. These businesses improve our state's economy by providing thousands of jobs for people; and people are New York's most important resource. New York's resources help make our lives comfortable and build New York to be the state with the strongest economy in the nation.
內容： 在紐約，有很多的天然資源。例如，紐約有 7,251 平方英哩的湖和河，沿著它的大西洋海岸綫，它的位置提供它豐沃的海產品和淡水魚類。水的資源同時幫助紐約每年吸引無數的觀光客。紐約的山脈是另一種天然資源。它們的益處是融化的雪可以提供新鮮的水。而它們的美景也吸引全國各地和世界的遊客。其它的天然資源還包括礦物質，植物，和土壤。 人類也是一種資源。人力資源涵蓋人類製造	**Content:** In New York, there are many natural resources. For example, New York's 7,251 square miles of lakes and rivers, along with its location on the Atlantic coast, provide a huge supply of seafood and freshwater fish. Water resources also help to draw visitors to New York each year. New York's mountains are another useful natural resource. The snowfall in the mountains that melts can provide fresh water, and their beauty draws visitors across the state and around the world. Other natural resources include minerals, plants, and soil. Humans are resources, too. Human resources

產品或提供服務的工作。這包括人類製造產品或提供服務所需的才能，技能，和知識。從蘋果醬到動物園，紐約人製造許多不同的產品和提供服務來保持紐約的經濟健壯。

consist of the work that people do to produce goods or to provide services. This includes the talents, skills, and knowledge of the people who produce goods and provide services. From applesauce to zoos, New Yorkers produce many kinds of goods and provide many services. All these goods and services help to keep New York's economy healthy.

另一種資源稱爲資本資源。資本資源涵蓋用來製造產品或執行服務的東西。例如，機器和工具是資本資源。

Capital resources are another kind of resource. Capital resources consist of those things used to make other goods or to perform services. For example, machines and tools are capital resources.

人類利用天然資源並配合他們的才能，技能，知識，和適當的機器，工具來製造產品或提供服務。這三種資源的相互依存幫助創造強壯的經濟。

People produce goods or provide services by using natural resources and their talent, skills, and knowledge along with the right machines and tools. Using these three resources interdependently helps create a strong economy.

複習：

1. 列出三種紐約的天然資源。

2. 紐約的人們如何利用天然資源？

3. 列出一些在你社區裏的服務業。

4. 舉出一個例子來解釋三種資源如何相互依存？

Review:

1. Name three of New York's natural resources.

2. How do people in New York use their natural resources?

3. List some services provided in your community.

4. Give an example that explains how three resources work interdependently.

第五單元：成長和擴張	Unit 5: Growth and Expansion
關鍵問題： 工業成長和移民增加帶給紐約什麼樣的影響?	Essential Question: What was the effect of industrial growth and increased immigration on New York?
5.12 主要觀念 存在於我們社區和州的學習方式和公立教育	5.12 Key Idea Ways of Learning and Public Education in our Community and State
詞彙： 1. 區　　　2. 電訊 3. 課外的　4. 文化遺產	Vocabulary & Phrases: 1. borough　　2. telecommunication 3. extracurricular　4. heritage
摘要： 紐約已經傳統性的是教育領導者。它有全世界最大的公立學校系統。州立大學系統有許多的學院和大學。紐約市立大學在每一個區都有學校。。紐約同時也擁有許多世界頂尖的私立大學或學院。除了學校，紐約提供許多有趣和興奮的地方讓人民學習和娛樂。	Summary: Traditionally, New York has been a leader in education. It has the largest public school system in the world. The State University System has many colleges and universities. The City University of New York has schools in each of the five boroughs. New York is also home to many of the nation's leading private universities and colleges. Besides schools, New York provides many interesting and exciting places for recreation and learning.
內容： 紐約有全世界最大的公立學校系統。公立學校和以前有很大的不同。老師必須有特別的訓練和大學學位，並且更多種族化。學生以年級來分班。課室充滿了課本，書籍，地圖，和電子器材。電訊讓學生可以直接從教室收集來自世界各地的資料。學校更大型，有更多元化的運動項目和課外活動。學生來自世界各地將學校塑造成種族多樣性和豐富的文化色彩。	Content: New York has the largest public school system in the world. The public school is a much different place than before. Teachers must have specialized training and a college degree, and are a more diverse group. Students are placed by age and grade level. Classrooms are filled with books, maps, and electronic equipment. Telecommunications empower students to gather information from around the world directly into their classrooms. Schools are larger, with expanded sports and extracurricular

紐約有大量的學院和大學，提供人民追求更高教育的機會。 除了教育服務，紐約擁有一些全世界最重要的圖書館和研究中心。紐約也有世界聞名的博物館和藝術館。森林，山脈，湖水，和河川提供人們多種方式探索大自然。動物園和史蹟提供學習的最佳機會。紐約州豐富的文化遺產和天然資源帶給它的人民許多不同方式的學習和娛樂。	programs. Students coming from different countries shape the school with great diversities and rich culture. New York has a great number of colleges and universities that provide people with opportunities of higher education. In addition to education, New York is home to some of the most important libraries and research centers in the world. New York also has world famous museums and art galleries. The forests, mountains, lakes, and rivers in our state offer people many ways to explore nature. The zoos and historical sites offer great opportunities for learning. New York State's rich cultural heritage and natural resources offer many ways for its people to learn and have fun.
複習： 1. 爲什麼紐約是教育的領導者？ 2. 紐約州如何提供學習和娛樂的機會給它的人民？	Review: 1. Why is New York a leader in education? 2. How does New York State provide people with opportunities to learn and have fun?

第五單元：成長和擴張	Unit 5: Growth and Expansion
關鍵問題： 工業成長和移民增加帶給紐約什麼樣的影響?	**Essential Question:** What was the effect of industrial growth and increased immigration on New York?
5.13　主要觀念 勞工運動和童工	**5.13　Key Idea** The Labor Movement and Child Labor
詞彙： 1. 工會　　　2. 受傷　　　3. 非法 4. 公平的　　5. 賺錢　　6. 雇主	**Vocabulary & Phrases**: 1. union　2. injury　3. outlaw　4. fair 5. earning　6. employer
摘要： 人類工作形態的改變造成工會的形成。工會協助讓政府信服並制訂法律改善工作環境。這些法律至今仍保護著勞工。	**Summary:** Changes in the way people worked led to the forming of labor unions. These unions helped convince our government to make laws for better working conditions. These laws still protect workers today.
內容： 新發明必須在工廠裏製造，並逐漸形成新工業。所有的新工業提供人民工作機會。成千的人民在巨大的工廠裏做工。然而，早期紐約的工廠，許多工人的工作環境非常惡劣。早期的機器經常具有危險性，可能造成傷害甚至死亡。工廠林立的城市變得擁擠不堪。因爲賺錢不夠，小至八歲的孩童必須在又熱又髒的工廠裏做 12 小時的工。成千的孩童無法上學而被送去工廠做工。 像查理斯洛寧貝斯（Charles Loring Brace）的改革者，反對童工。爲了罷黜童工，1853年，貝斯開始在紐約市成立兒童援助協會	**Content:** New inventions had to be produced in factories, which became new industries. All these new industries offered people jobs. Thousands of people worked in huge factories. However, workers in many early New York factories worked in terrible conditions. Early machines were often dangerous and could cause injuries or death. Cities with manufacturing centers became crowded. Since families did not earn much money, children as young as eight years old worked twelve-hour shifts in hot and dirty factories. Thousands of children were sent to work in factories instead of going to school. Reformers like Charles Loring Brace were against child labor. To end child labor, Brace started the Children's Aid Society in New York

（Children's Aid Society）。1900 年早期，法律通過，限制或禁止童工。

許多工人認爲他們受到公司不公平待遇。有些人相信得到公平待遇的最好方法是成立工會。工會是一群工人促進更好的工作環境。一位猶太裔移民塞繆爾岡珀斯(Samuel Gompers)於 1886 年組織了美國勞工聯合工會(American Federation of Labor)，並在全國各地將工人聯合起來。工會的成立是保護工人免於不公平的雇主剝削。新制訂的法律更加保護工人不會因爲雇主的歇業而喪失工資。

這些新訂法律為紐約市，紐約州，和全國各地的工人，改進他們的工作和生活的環境。

City in 1853. By the early 1900s, laws were passed that would limit or outlaw child labor.

Many workers thought the companies were not fair. Some believed the best way to get fair treatment was to form a labor union. A labor union is a group of workers who push for better conditions. A Jewish immigrant named Samuel Gompers organized the American Federation of Labor in 1886 and united workers throughout the nation. Labor unions were formed to protect workers from unfair business owners. New laws protected workers from losing earnings if an employer went out of business.

These new laws improved working and living conditions for workers in New York City, New York State, and across the nation.

複習：

1. 形容工業革命之後，工廠的工作環境。

2. 爲什麼改革者反對童工？

3. 工會可以怎麼保護工人？

Review:

1. Describe the working conditions in factories after the Industrial Revolution.

2. Why were reformers against child labor?

3. How can labor unions protect workers?

答案	Answer Keys
5.1	**5.1**
1. 自 1788 年以來，杰納西河谷已是紐約的邊疆地帶。	1. The Genesee River Valley had been the New York frontier since 1788.
2. 發明家羅伯特富爾頓想要建造一艘利用蒸汽發動的船，因爲當船航行在哈德遜河上，它時而必須逆流而上，此時就得靠著強風來幫助船隻移動用船隻運行。船隻可能運行非常緩慢。蒸氣船比一般的船隻速度快很多。	2. Robert Fulton wanted to build a steamboat because it was not easy for boats to travel up the Hudson River against the current. Travel by boat could be very slow. Sailboats needed a strong wind to move quickly. The steamboat was much faster than the other boats on the river.
3. 三種新型的交通工具，蒸汽船, 運河, 和鐵路 ，幫助增加紐約的商業交易.同時也降低運輸的費用,讓更多的人願意遷移到紐約西部.	3. Three new forms of transportation - the steamboat, canals, and the railroad – helped to increase trade in New York. They also lowered the cost of transportation and convinced many people to move to Western New York.
5.2	**5.2**
1. 在重要的製造業裏，紐約州是一個國際領導者。例如印刷材料，成衣，食品，電器，電腦，和運輸機械。	1. New York State is a world leader of important manufacturing industries, such as printed materials, clothing, and food. New York is also a leading producer of electronic, computer, and transportation machinery.
2. 新發明必須由工廠製造出來，因此形成了新工業。	2. New inventions had to be produced in factories which became new industries.
5.3	**5.3**
1. 在移民登船駛往美國之前，他們必須回答有關他們的背景和工作技能的問題。移民要做健康檢查。如果移民們沒有通過健康測試，他們將被遣返回他們自己的國家。約有百分之二十的移民被拘留在島上做進一步的檢查。這些被拘留的人可能逐漸的會和家人重聚，或者，他	1. Before immigrants boarded a ship to come to America, they had to answer questions about their backgrounds and work skills. They also would take a health test. If the immigrants did not pass the tests, they had to go back to their countries. About 20 out of every 100 were detained on Ellis Island for further inspection. These detainees

們會被遣返回自己的國家，和家人分
離。

2. 紐約市成爲重要的移民中心是因爲紐約
市是一個國際領導者。有許多新的商業
和工業。移民在這裏可以有更多的機會
找到工作並有更好的生活。

5.4

1. 從 1845 年到 1850 年左右，愛爾蘭大部
份的馬鈴薯被枯萎病摧毀。這場疾病毀
滅了百分之九十的馬鈴薯農作物。沒有
馬鈴薯可以食用，許多愛爾蘭人遭受飢
餓，窮人沒有能力負擔買其他的食物。
馬鈴薯飢荒迫使許多人離開愛爾蘭。

2. 愛爾蘭人聽説美國充滿了機會。因此許
多人離開愛爾蘭前往美國。

3. 愛爾蘭人到美國乘坐的船被為棺材船
船，是因爲船上的情況很糟糕。食物和
乾淨水很缺乏，疾病非常普遍。在前往
美國的旅途中，有太多的人死亡。

5.5

1. 自從殖民地和州的成長和擴展，印第安
人就被當成進步發展的一種阻礙。印第
安人和白人之間經常有武力衝突。印第
安人最終仍是敗陣並和政府簽署合約。
這些合約造成印第安人喪失了他們的土

could meet with their families eventually,
or they could be sent back to where they
came from and be separated from their
families.

2. New York City was an important center of
immigration because New York City was a
national leader. It had many new
businesses and industries. Immigrants
could have more opportunities to find jobs
and to have a better life here.

5.4

1. From 1845 to about 1850, most of the
potato crop in Ireland was destroyed by
blight. This disease destroyed 90 percent of
the potato crop. With no potatoes to eat,
many Irish people starved, and the poor
could not afford to buy other food. The
Potato Famine forced many people to leave
Ireland.

2. The Irish went to America to escape
starvation because they had heard that there
were many opportunities in America.

3. The ships that the Irish took to America
were called coffin ships because the
conditions on the ships were terrible. Food
and clean water were scarce, and disease
was common. So many people died on the
journey to America.

5.5

1. As the colonies and states grew and
expanded, Native Americans were thought
to be in the way of progress. Armed
conflicts always occurred between Native
Americans and white settlers. The Native
Americans finally lost and signed treaties
with the government. These treaties caused

地並被強制遷移到保留區。

2. 切羅基族的往西遷移被稱為"哭泣之路"是因爲，印第安人遷移法案允許美國人用武力強制遷移東部留下來的印第安族。於 1838 年的夏天，美國派遣軍隊迫使成千上萬的切羅基印第安人往西行進。許多印第安人在長約 800 英哩 (1,287.5 公里)的路途中死亡。

5.6

1. 人們可以彼此分享的文化包括食物，語言，假日，和想法。

2. 所謂的紐約客，不但尊崇自我種族的文化遺產，同時也尊崇紐約的文化遺產。

3. 如果沒有移民來到紐約，紐約便沒有這麼多來自不同角落的人或如此豐富的文化。

5.7

1. 工業革命以機器取代手用工具。 利用機器，商品可以製造的更快，更多。到了 1860 年，紐約州工廠林立，製造大數量的商品。許多城市因爲製造業而茁壯。

2. 1800 年中期，紐約商業蓬勃發展，許多移民湧向紐約市，渡槽和公園的興建讓紐約市的生活更好。

5.8

紐約州扮演美國經濟的重要角色。紐約沿著大西洋海岸的地理位置對紐約的經濟發展造

Native American to lose their lands and they were forced to relocate to reservations.

2. The Indian Removal Act allowed Americans to use force to remove the remaining Indian nations from the East. In the summer of 1838, the U.S. Army forced thousands of Cherokee Indians to march west. Many of the Indians died on the trail, which was about 800 miles (1,287.5 km) long.

5.6

1. Some things that people share in a culture include food, language, holidays, and ideas.

2. New Yorkers honor their own ethnic heritage as well as their New York heritage.

3. If immigrants had not come here, New York would not have as many different people or culture represented.

5.7

1. The Industrial Revolution replaced hand tools with machines. Using machines, workers could make goods faster and in greater numbers. By 1860, factories were built all over New York State to create goods in large amounts. Many cities grew because of manufacturing.

2. In the mid-1800s, business grew in New York, many immigrants came to New York City, and drinking water systems and parks were built to improve the quality of life.

5.8

New York State plays an important part in the American economy. The state's location along

成主要的影響。因爲紐約的位置，歐洲的商業買賣經常將貨物運到紐約再運送到美國的內部。另外，因爲紐約與加拿大交界，因此形成美國與加拿大的交易中心。

the Atlantic coastline has been a major influence in its economic development. Because of New York State's location, businesses in Europe often ship goods to New York for delivery to the interior of the nation. In addition, because New York State borders Canada, it has become a center for U.S.-Canadian trade.

5.9

1. 工業興起和新型機械化的農場器材，讓越來越多的人遷往城市。這種遷移，稱作城市化

2. 乾淨的飲用水和下水道的汙物處理是紐約市必須面對的問題。由於大量的移民和工人湧進紐約市，房屋短缺是另一個困難。

3. 人們想要在郊區定居，是因爲他們想要安靜的環境。

4. 更多的人每天從郊區開車上班。如此之多的車子穿梭在路上，建造新的高速公路來滿足需求。

5.10

1. 經濟系統是基於三個基本原則—該製造什麼，該如何製造，和誰該買。

2. 賣價決定於消費者願意付多少價錢。

5.11

1. 紐約的天然資源包括湖，河川，山，和

5.9

1. The rise of industry and new mechanized farm equipment led more and more people to move to cities. This move to the cities is called urbanization

2. Fresh water and sewage are the problems that New York City had to face. Due to large numbers of immigrants and workers moving into New York City, a shortage of houses was another problem.

3. People wanted to live in the suburbs because they wanted quiet neighborhoods.

4. More people drove from the suburbs to the cities everyday. With so many cars on the road, new highways were built to meet the needs.

5.10

1. The economic system is based on three basic principles — what should be produced, how it should be produced, and who should get it.

2. The selling prices are determined by how much the consumers are willing to pay.

5.11

1. Some of New York's natural resources include lakes, rivers, mountains, and

礦物。

2. 紐約的人利用天然資源種植食物，建造馬路，飲水，製造工作機會。

3. 我們可以在社區裏看到服務業，例如銀行，美術館，圖書館，和公園。我們也可以看到由人提供的服務，例如，修築馬路，街上的清潔人員，和公園管理員。

4. 船長駕駛渡輪利用水，在城市間載運乘客。

5.12

1. 紐約是教育領導者因爲它有全世界最大的公立學校系統。紐約同時也擁有許多世界頂尖的私立大學或學院。除了學校，紐約提供許多有趣和興奮的地方讓人民學習和娛樂。

2. 紐約有世界聞名的博物館和藝術館。森林，山脈，湖水，和河川提供人們多種方式探索大自然。動物園和史蹟提供學習的最佳機會。紐約州豐富的文化遺產和天然資源帶給它的人民許多不同方式的學習和娛樂。

5.13

1. 工業革命之後，早期紐約工廠工作環境非常惡劣和不健康。早期的機器經常具有危險性，可能造成傷害甚至死亡。工

minerals.

2. People in New York use their natural resources to grow food, to build roads, for drinking water and to create jobs.

3. We can find services such as banking, museums, libraries, and parks in our communities. We can also find services provided by people such as building roads, sanitation workers, and park rangers.

4. A boat captain uses water to drive a ferry to deliver people between cities. This is an example that explains how three resources work interdependently.

5.12

1. New York is a leader in education because it has the largest public school system in the world. New York is also home to many of the nation's leading private universities and colleges. Besides schools, New York provides many interesting and exciting places for people to learn and have fun.

2. New York has world famous museums and art galleries. The forests, mountains, lakes, and rivers in our state offer people many ways to explore the nature. The zoos and historical sites offer great opportunities for learning. The rich cultural heritage and natural resources in New York State bring many ways to its people to learn and have fun.

5.13

1. After the Industrial Revolution, the working conditions in early New York factories were terrible and unhealthy. Early machines were often dangerous and could

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2. 改革者反對童工因爲小至八歲的孩童就必須在又熱又髒的工廠裏做 12 小時的工。成千的孩童被送去工廠做工而無法上學。

3. 工會的成立是保護工人免於不公平的雇主剝削。新制訂的法律更加保護工人不會因爲雇主的歇業而喪失工資。

cause injuries or death. The factories were often cramped and dark.

2. Reformers were against child labor because children as young as eight years old worked twelve-hour shifts in hot and dirty factories. Thousands of children were sent to work in factories and couldn't go to school.

3. Labor unions were formed to protect workers from unfair business owners. New laws protected workers from losing earnings if an employer went out of business.