

<<英语国家概况>>

图书基本信息

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前言

本书全面叙述了英国、美国、加拿大、澳大利亚、新西兰五个主要英语国家的地理、历史、政治、文化、教育、宗教等社会生活各方面的情况，图文并茂，内容丰富多彩，语言流畅易懂，编排简洁清新，主要内容附中文概要。

本书资料来源于英美等国家官方发布的最新数据，信息准确，内容新颖，是主要英语国家社会各领域发展的最新体现。

本书作者系各高校英语专业从事英语国家国情教学和研究多年的资深学者，他们大多都有国外工作经历，对于英语国家国情的了解与把握透彻而理性。

除主要作者外，曹磊、沈群、杨春春、韩娜老师都参加了本书部分内容的编写工作。

外籍专家StanleyRoy教授和MichaelRadice博士对本书内容作了全面审读和修正，在此向他们表示诚挚的感谢。

本书可供全国高等院校英语专业学生作为英语国家概况课程的教材使用。

同时，本书可作为研究英语国家国情的学者、对英语国家国情感兴趣的读者和出国留学学生了解和研究英语国家国情的参考书使用。

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内容概要

《英语国家概况》全面而系统地叙述了英国、美国、加拿大、澳大利亚和新西兰五个主要英语国家的地理、历史、政治、文化、教育等诸多方面，图文并茂，内容丰富，语言流畅易懂，编排简洁清新。

全书主要内容均附有中文概要，以备读者参照使用。

该书可供全国高等院校英语专业学生作为英语国家概况课程的教材使用，也可供研究英语国家国情的学者、对英语国家国情感兴趣的读者和准备出国留学的学生参考使用。

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章节摘录

Charles wished to move the Church of England away from Calvinism in a more traditional and sacramental direction. This goal was shared by his main political adviser, Archbishop William Laud. Laud was appointed by Charles as the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1633, and started a series of unpopular reforms in an attempt to impose order and authority on the church. Laud attempted to ensure religious uniformity by dismissing non-conformist clergymen and closing Puritan organizations. This was actively hostile to the reformed tendencies of many of his English and Scottish subjects. His policy was obnoxious to Calvinist theology. Laud was also an advocate of Arminian theology, which was viewed as heretical and virtually "Catholic" by strict Calvinists.

When Charles attempted to impose his religious policies in Scotland he faced numerous difficulties. The King ordered the use of a new prayer book modelled on the English Book of Common Prayer, which, although supported by the Scottish Bishops, was resisted by many Presbyterian Scots, who saw the new prayer book as a vehicle for introducing Anglicanism to Scotland. When the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland abolished Episcopalian government (governance of the Church by bishops) in 1638, replacing it with Presbyterian government (governance by elders and deacons), Charles sought to put down what he saw as a rebellion against his authority. In 1639, when the First Bishops War broke out, Charles sought to collect taxes from his subjects, who refused to yield any further. Charles's war ended in a humiliating truce in June of the same year. In the Pacification of Berwick, Charles agreed to grant his Scottish subjects civil and ecclesiastical freedoms. Charles's military failure in the First Bishops War in turn caused a financial and military crisis for him.

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