

<<新编英美概况教程>>

图书基本信息

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作者：周叔麟//(美)C.W.Pollard//June Almes

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内容概要

北京大学出版社自2005年以来已出版《语言与应用语言学知识系列读本》多种，为了配合第十一个五年计划，现又策划陆续出版《21世纪英语专业系列教材》。

这个重大举措势必受到英语专业广大教师和学生的欢迎。

作为英语教师，最让人揪心的莫过于听人说英语不是一个专业，只是一个工具。

说这些话的领导和教师的用心是好的，为英语专业的毕业生将来找工作着想，因此要为英语专业的学生多多开设诸如新闻、法律、国际商务、经济、旅游等其他专业的课程。

但事与愿违，英语专业的教师们很快发现，学生投入英语学习的时间少了，掌握英语专业课程知识甚微，即使对四个技能的掌握也并不比大学英语学生高明多少，而那个所谓的第二专业在有关专家的眼中只是学到些皮毛而已。

英语专业的路在何方？

有没有其他路可走？

这是需要我们英语专业教师思索的问题。

中央领导关于创新是一个民族的灵魂和要培养创新人才等的指示精神，让我们在层层迷雾中找到了航向。

显然，培养学生具有自主学习能力和能进行创造性思维是我们更为重要的战略目标，使英语专业的人才更能适应21世纪的需要，迎接21世纪的挑战。

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Henry's rebellion set off a chain of important events called the War of the Roses (1455 - 1485) . Henry's descendants, known as the *Lancastrians , used the red rose as their symbol. Henry's cousin Lionel and his descendants, known as *Yorkists, used the white rose as their symbol. Many English noblemen were killed; English control of France was nearly eliminated; and the middle-class came to dominate British politics. For thirty years the aristocracy slaughtered each other in droves, and the kingship changed sides repeatedly as the two branches of the family fought for the right to rule England.

9. LANCASTRIAN RULE: HENRY IV (1399- 1413) , HENRY V (1413- 1422) AND HENRY VI (1422- 1461) : Henry IV (1399- 1413) spent much of his reign suppressing rebellions against him. By illegally seizing power, he lost the protection of the laws of inheritance and opened himself to challenges. His son, Henry V (1413 - 1422) also spent time asserting authority at home and in France. However, his untimely death in 1422 brought to the throne his infant son Henry VI (1422 - 1461) , again giving England the problem of a weak King and divided governance. Henry VI was increasingly mentally unstable, and his army was defeated in France. The Yorkists took advantage of this disastrous weak king to seize power, beginning the dreary War of the Roses (1455- 1485) . In 1461, Edward, the son of Richard of York, deposed Henry VI, who was eventually murdered along with his sons.

10. YORKIST RULE: EDWARD IV (1461- 1483) , EDWARD V, AND RICHARD III (1483 - 1485) However, Edward IV (1461 - 1470, 1471 - 1483) did not reign easily. The baronial supporters who helped place him on the throne were untrustworthy allies, and Edward was not politically adept. He married disastrously and further alienated his supporters, who united with Edward's brother Clarence to briefly oust him from power in 1470. Edward's death in 1483 again left England with a child king, his twelve-year old son, Edward V. Edward V and his brother Richard (known as "the Princes in the Tower") were soon murdered, and Edward IV's brother, Richard III (1483- 1485) became king. He was defeated in the Battle of Bosworth by Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond (Henry VII) , who strengthened his very tenuous Lancastrian claim to the throne by promptly marrying Elizabeth, a daughter of Yorkist Edward IV. This union of the Houses of Lancaster and York was marked by a new symbol, the Tudor rose. This remarkable man began a line of remarkable rulers, *known as the Tudors .

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