

<b>第二單元：三個世界的交會</b>	<b>Unit 2: Three Worlds Meet</b>
2.1 紐約州主要的探險家 2.2 探險對於社會文化，經濟，政治和地理的影響 2.3 殖民時期的奴隸交易和奴隸制度 2.4 遷移到紐約地方區域和深入紐約州的人群 2.5 人們依賴和改變他們地理環境的方式	2.1 Major explorers of New York State 2.2 Impacts of exploration-social/cultural, economic, political, and geographic. 2.3 Slave trade and slavery in the colonies 2.4 Groups of people who migrated to our local region and into our State. 2.5 Ways that people depended on and modified their physical environment
<b>單元大綱</b>	<b>Unit Overview</b>
<p>在早期1400年到1600年，許多歐洲國家想要探索世界。他們想要在找到一條到中國的替代路綫並發掘北美和南美洲的天然資源。這些歐洲探險家包括亨利哈德遜(Henry Hudson)，喬萬尼達韋拉札諾(Giovanni Da Verrazano)和塞繆爾德尚普蘭(Samuel de Champlain)。因為探險家發現了新的土地，許多歐洲人便在新發現的土地上定居下來。他們必須做許多的改變來適應新的環境。他們的遷移對美洲大陸影響甚巨。同時，歐洲定居者也將奴隸制度帶來到這塊新大陸。</p>	<p>In the early 1400's to 1600's, many European countries wanted to explore the world. They wanted to find an alternate route to travel to China and to find natural resources in North and South America. Some of European explorers were Henry Hudson, Giovanni da Verrazano, and Samuel de Champlain. As the explorers discovered new lands, many European settled in the newfound land. They had to make many changes to adjust to the new environment. Their migration affected America tremendously. At the same time, European settlers also introduced slavery to the newfound land.</p>

<b>第二單元：三個世界 (歐洲、美洲，非洲) 的交會</b>	<b>Unit 2: Three Worlds (Europe, The Americas, Africa) meet</b>
<b>關鍵問題：</b> 三種不同的文化如何互動并且相互影響？	<b>Essential Question:</b> How did three diverse cultures interact and affect each other?
<b>2.1 主要觀念：</b> 紐約州主要的探險家。	<b>2.1 Key Idea:</b> Major explorers on New York State.
<b>詞彙：</b> 1. 探險家    2. 交易    3. 航行者    4. 港口 5. 殖民地	<b>Vocabulary &amp; Phrases:</b> 1. explorers    2. trading    3. voyagers    4. harbor 5. colony
<b>內容：</b> <b>克里斯托弗哥倫布</b> 1492年， 克里斯托弗·哥倫布開始了他的第一次航行。他想要發現一條更容易到達東方以交易為目的路線。他使用三艘船航行：尼納( <i>Nina</i> )、平達( <i>Pinta</i> )和聖塔瑪麗亞( <i>Santa Maria</i> )。三艘船運載了大約120人、裝備，和必需品。哥倫布從西班牙( <i>Spain</i> )。於1492年10月21日在聖薩爾瓦多海島( <i>San Salvador</i> )登陸。之後，哥倫布前後又有三次航行。每次航行都帶領他發現不同的國家。這些國家包括牙買加( <i>Jamaica</i> )、波多黎各( <i>Puerto Rico</i> )、委內瑞拉( <i>Venezuela</i> )和中美洲海岸( <i>Central America Coast</i> )。 哥倫布發現新大陸的消息傳遍整個歐洲。但是沒有任何人可以確定他到底發現了什麼。西班牙( <i>Spain</i> )派更多的人前往哥倫布抵達的地點做更深入的探險。法國( <i>France</i> )，英國( <i>England</i> )，葡萄牙( <i>Portugal</i> )和荷蘭( <i>N</i>	<b>Content:</b> <b>Christopher Columbus</b> In 1492, Christopher Columbus began his first voyage. He wanted to discover an easier route to travel to the East for the purpose of trading. He traveled with three ships: the <i>Nina</i> , the <i>Pinta</i> and the <i>Santa Maria</i> . The three ships carried about 120 men, equipments and supplies. Columbus set sail from Spain and landed on the island of San Salvador on October 12, 1492. Columbus had three more voyages afterward. Each voyage had led him to discover different countries. Some of the countries are Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Venezuela, and the Central America coast. News of Columbus's discovery quickly spread across Europe. Yet no one was sure exactly what he had discovered. Spain sent more people to explore the land Columbus had reached. Then France, England, Portugal, and

etherlands) 也都相繼遣派船隻前進探險。

### 喬萬尼達韋拉札諾

法國國王想要知道哥倫布航行的北邊是什麼地帶。因此於1524年他派一位意大利探險家，喬萬尼達韋拉札諾(Giovanni da Verrazano)去找尋答案。韋拉札諾抵達大西洋岸，即是現在的南卡羅萊納州(South Carolina)。韋拉札諾繼續往北行進。1524年四月，他航行進入紐約海灣(New York Bay)。然後他帶領一些人員乘坐小船繼續往下探險。歐洲人和印第安人的第一次接觸很短暫。大風迫使韋拉札諾的小船轉向回到他的航船並離開紐約海灣。喬萬尼達韋拉札諾(Giovanni da Verrazano)是第一位抵達紐約的歐洲人。

### 塞繆爾德尚普蘭

塞繆爾德尚普蘭(Samuel de Champlain)是一位法國探險家。他發現北美洲的東北部和尚普蘭湖(Lake Champlain 這個湖以他命名)。1608年，尚普蘭帶領由32位殖民組成的隊伍在魁北克(Quebec)定居，建立一個毛皮交易中心。不幸地，在魁北克(Quebec)的第一個冬天，只有九位殖民存活下來。接下來的夏天有更多的定居者來到魁北克。1609年，尚普蘭和休倫族印地安人(Huron Indian)交好。他幫助他們與伊洛郭依族人(Iroquois)交戰。尚普蘭負責管理魁北克 定居地多年。於1629年7月，英國攻擊魁北克 並拿下魁北克堡壘(fort)。在1632年法國英國建立和平條約以後，魁北克再次回到法國統治之下。於1633年，尚普蘭恢復他州長的位置。

the Netherlands sent their ships.

### Giovanni da Verrazano

The king of France wanted to know what lay north of where Columbus sailed. So in 1524 he sent an Italian explorer named Giovanni da Verrazano to find out. Verrazano reached the Atlantic coast of what is now South Carolina. Then he began to go north. In April 1524, Verrazano sailed into New York Bay. Then he and a few of his men went out in a small boat to explore. The first meeting between Europeans and Native Americans in New York was short. The wind caused Verrazano to return to his ship and sail out of New York Bay. Giovanni da Verrazano was the first European to reach New York.

### Samuel de Champlain

Samuel de Champlain was a French explorer who discovered the Northeastern North America and Lake Champlain (named after him). In 1608, Champlain led a team of 32 colonists to settle in Quebec in order to establish a fur-trading center. Unfortunately, only nine colonists survived the first winter in Quebec. The following summer, more settlers came to Quebec. In 1609, Champlain became friendly with the Huron Indians. He helped them fight the Iroquois. Champlain was in charge of the Quebec settlement for many years. In July 1629, the English attacked Quebec and took over the fort at Quebec. After a French-British peace treaty in 1632, Quebec was ruled by French again. Champlain resumed his position as the governor in 1633.

<p><b>亨利哈德遜</b></p> <p>幾乎與塞繆爾德尚普蘭 (Samuel de Champlain)發現到尚普蘭湖的同時，另一位歐洲探險家也抵達紐約。亨利哈德遜(Henry Hudson)是替荷蘭交易公司做事的英國籍船長。他駕駛他的小船，半月號(<i>Half Moon</i>)從荷蘭啓航。</p> <p>1609年9月，亨利哈德遜航行進入紐約海灣。不同於韋拉札諾(Verrazano)的是，哈德遜的船航行進入哈德遜河(Hudson River)的深處。他希望這條河能夠是一條可以穿越大陸的通道。這樣一來，他便可以一路航行到亞洲。當半月號(<i>Half Moon</i>)沿著河往上航行，哈德遜遇到許多印第安人。哈德遜和他的船員以珠子，刀，斧頭跟印第安人交換食物和毛皮。</p> <p>半月號(<i>Half Moon</i>)往北航行，遠達現今的奧伯尼市(Albany)。那裏，河水太淺，哈德遜被強迫轉向回頭。半月號 (<i>Half Moon</i>)因此回到歐洲。</p> <p>亨利哈德遜的航行造成的結果是，荷蘭宣稱擁有哈德遜河沿岸的所有土地。</p>	<p><b>Henry Hudson</b></p> <p>At almost the same time that Samuel de Champlain was exploring Lake Champlain, another European explorer had arrived in New York. Henry Hudson was an English sea captain who worked for a Dutch trading company. He set sail from the Netherlands in his small ship, the <i>Half Moon</i>.</p> <p>In September 1609, Henry Hudson sailed into New York Bay. Unlike Verrazano, Hudson sailed up the deep Hudson River. He hoped that this river might be a passage through the continent. If so, he could sail all the way to Asia. As the <i>Half Moon</i> traveled up the river, Hudson met many Native Americans. Hudson and his crew traded beads, knives, and hatchets with them for food and furs.</p> <p>The <i>Half Moon</i> sailed as far north as present-day Albany. Here, the river became too shallow for his ship, and Hudson was forced to turn back. The <i>Half Moon</i> returned to Europe.</p> <p>As a result of Henry Hudson’s voyage, the Dutch claimed all the land along the Hudson River.</p>
<p><b>複習：</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 誰是第一位歐洲探險家發現紐約港口？</li> <li>2. 亨利哈德遜(Henry Hudson) 探險的目的是什麼？</li> <li>3. 為什麼克里斯托弗哥倫布 (Christopher Columbus) 在1492年出航？</li> <li>4. 塞繆爾德尚普蘭(Samuel de Champlain) 在哪裡定居下來？他如何幫助休倫族印地安人(Huron Indian)？</li> </ol>	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Who was the first European explorer discovered New York harbor?</li> <li>2. What was the purpose of Henry Hudson’s exploration?</li> <li>3. Why did Christopher Columbus set sail in 1492?</li> <li>4. Where did Samuel Champlain settle? And how did he help the Huron Indian?</li> </ol>

<b>第二單元：三個世界（歐洲、美洲，非洲）的交會</b>	<b>Unit 2: Three Worlds (Europe, The Americas, Africa) meet</b>
<b>關鍵問題：</b>  三種不同的文化如何互動并且相互影響？	<b>Essential Question:</b>  How did three diverse cultures interact and affect each other?
<b>2.2 主要觀念：</b>  探險對於社會文化，經濟，政治和地理的影響	<b>2.2 Key Idea:</b>  Impact of explorations – social/cultural, economic, political, and geographic
<b>詞彙：</b>  1. 奴隸制 2. 毛皮交易 3. 殘忍，不人道 4. 宗教容忍 5. 人口	<b>Vocabulary &amp; Phrases:</b>  1. slavery 2. fur trading 3. inhuman 4. religious toleration 5. Population
<b>摘要：</b>  當克里斯托弗哥倫布(Christopher Columbus)於1492搜尋一條到中國的新海路時，為許多其他 歐洲探險家開啓了一扇大門。喬萬尼達韋拉札諾(Giovanni Da Verrazano)，亨利哈德遜(Henry Hudson)，和塞繆爾德尚普蘭(Samuel de Champlain)是發掘紐約各個不同地帶的其中一些探險家。他們的發現對美洲、歐洲和非洲帶來絕大的衝擊。	<b>Summary:</b>  When Christopher Columbus landed in America in 1492 while searching for a new sea route to China, he opened a door for many other European explorers. Giovanni da Verrazano, Henry Hudson, and Samuel de Champlain were some of the explorers discovered different areas of New York State. Their discovery had led to a deep impact on the Americas, Europe, and Africa.
<b>內容：</b>  1492年克里斯托弗哥倫布(Christopher Columbus)在美洲登陸之後，許多其他的歐洲探險家也想發掘到亞洲的捷徑。1524年，喬萬尼達韋拉札諾(Giovanni Da Verrazano)是進入紐約港口的第一位歐洲探險家。1609年，亨利哈德遜(Henry Hudson)成為將船航行進入哈得遜河(Hudson River)的第一個歐	<b>Content:</b>  After Christopher Columbus landed in America in 1492, many other European explorers also wanted to find a shorter route to Asia. In 1524, Giovanni da Verrazano was the first European explorer to enter New York harbor. In 1609, Henry Hudson became the first European to sail up Hudson River. Samuel de Champlain also became the first French explorer travel through upstate New



洲人。塞繆爾德尚普蘭(Samuel de Champlain)也成為了第一個穿越紐約上州的法國探險家。歐洲的探險對美洲、歐洲和非洲帶來強烈的衝擊。許多印第安人死於歐洲帶進來疾病。當歐洲定居者停留在美洲後，也同時建立起許多歐洲權力。殖民地的建立稱為“新世界”(New World)。

為了提供勞工到煤礦場和田地工作，許多由非洲俘虜而來的人被強迫地帶到美洲。歐洲人對待他們像奴隸一般，將他們送往不同的地方工作。

接下來的300年當中，超過2000萬個非洲人經由奴隸販子被帶入美國。當橫渡大西洋時，許多非洲人因為船上惡劣的環境和不人道的待遇而死亡。許多像產品一樣的被賣到西印度群島(West Indies)、北美洲(North America)和巴西(Brazil)去作苦工。

荷蘭人在哈德遜(Hudson)的探險以後建立了它自己的殖民地，稱為“新荷蘭”(New Netherland)。他們在歐瑞吉堡壘(Fort Orange現今的阿爾巴尼 Albany)和新阿姆斯特丹(New Amsterdam 現今的曼哈頓 Manhattan)開發了城鎮和社區。新的定居者來到殖民地期望展開新的生活。有些為了耕作而來，有些為了交易而來。歐瑞吉堡壘(Fort Orange)一帶是新荷蘭最重要的毛皮交易地帶。到了春天，印第安人會駕著載滿鹿，貂，和海狸皮的獨木舟來到歐瑞吉堡壘(Fort Orange)，和荷蘭人交換物品，例如布料，刀器，鐵鍋，鐵斧頭，和槍支。

York. European exploration had a deep impact to America, Europe and Africa. Many Native American's died from the diseases that were brought by the Europeans. As many European settlers stayed in the America, several European powers were established. The establishments of colonies were called the "New World".

In order to provide labor to work in mines and fields, many captives from Africa were forcefully brought to the America. They were treated as slaves to work in different fields. For the next 300 years, over 20 millions Africans were brought to America by slave traders. While crossing the Atlantic Ocean, many Africans died due to the terrible and inhuman conditions on the boat. Many of them were sold like pieces of properties to West Indies, North America, and Brazil and worked in hard labors.

The Dutch established its own colony after Hudson's exploration which they called the "New Netherland". They developed towns and communities at Fort Orange (now Albany) and New Amsterdam (now Manhattan). New settlers came to the colony hoping to start a new life. Some settlers came to farm. Others came to trade furs. The area around Fort Orange was the most important area in New Netherland for fur trading. In the springtime, Native Americans would come to Fort Orange in canoes filled with deer, mink, and beaver skins. They traded with the Dutch for such items as cloth, knives, metal pots, metal axes, and guns.

<p>1647年彼得史帝文生(Peter Stuyvesant)被任命作為和新 阿姆斯特丹(New Amsterdam)的州長。他制定新法律讓生活更安全，而安全和更好的生活為新阿姆斯特丹(New Amsterdam)帶來更多的定居者。到了1600年，一萬人多人在附近的鎮市定居。然而，史帝文生的法令太過嚴 苛，大部份的殖民們都不喜歡他。</p> <p>1664年，史帝文生被強迫向 英國投降。英國沒有發一顆子彈便把新荷蘭拿 下來。</p> <p>荷蘭政府有對紐約州有巨大的影響。荷蘭人堅持以宗教寬容作為他們的投降的條件。英國接管了新荷蘭之後，仍是允許人民奉行他們自己的宗教。荷蘭食物例如涼拌捲心菜(coleslaw)，甜甜圈(doughnuts)和雞蛋餅(waffles)至今仍是非常普遍的。許多荷蘭大廈和名字能也可以在紐約市看見。例如，布魯克林(Brooklyn)，哈林(Harlem)，和聖誕老人(Santa Claus)。其他通用字，例如培根 (bacon)，老闆(boss)，餅乾(cookie)，巡航(cruise)，葯(drug)，彩票 (lottery)，都是源自荷蘭詞。</p>	<p>Peter Stuyvesant was the governor of New Amsterdam in 1647. He made new laws to make life safer, and safe and better life brought more settlers to New Amsterdam. By 1660, more than ten thousand people settled in near by towns. However, Stuyvesant's rules were too stern and most colonists did not like him.</p> <p>In 1664, Stuyvesant was forced to surrender to the British. The British took over New Netherland without firing a shot.</p> <p>Dutch government had great influence on the State of New York. The Dutch persisted on religious toleration as a condition of their surrender. People were allowed to practice their own religions after the English took over. Dutch foods such as coleslaw, doughnuts, and waffles are still popular today. Many Dutch buildings still exist today. Dutch's legacy can also be seen in many names around the state. For example, Brooklyn, Harlem, and Santa Claus. Other common words, such as bacon, boss, cookie, cruise, drug, lottery, ... all originated from Dutch words.</p>
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<p><b>複習:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 為什麼許多歐洲探險家想探索新的土地?</li><li>2. 歐洲定居者對印第安人有什麼樣的影響?</li><li>3. 荷蘭人的傳統是怎麼樣在紐約市繼續的?</li><li>4. 為什麼新荷蘭 (New Netherland) 對許多 印第安人和荷蘭人 如此重要?</li></ol>	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Why did many European explorers want to explore the new land?</li><li>2. How did the Native American be affected by the European settlers?</li><li>3. How does the Dutch legacy carried on in New York City?</li><li>4. Why was the “New Netherland” important to many Native American and the Dutch?</li></ol>
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<b>關鍵問題：</b> 三種不同的文化如何互動并且相互影響？	<b>Essential Question:</b> How did three diverse cultures interact and affect each other?
<b>2.3 主要觀念：</b> 殖民時期的奴隸交易和奴隸制度	<b>2.3 Key Idea:</b> The slave trade and slavery in the colonies.
<b>詞彙：</b> 1. 勞動      2. 物產      3. 經濟 4. 華爾街	<b>Vocabulary &amp; Phrases:</b> 1. labor    2. property    3. Economy 4. Wall Street
<b>摘要：</b> 在歐洲探險期間，非洲人是由奴隸販子強迫的從非洲帶出來。第一批奴隸大約是在1627年抵達新阿姆斯特丹(New Amsterdam 現今的紐約 New York)。他們被強迫的加入苦力的工作，大部份奴隸的生活環境非常惡劣。	<b>Summary:</b> During the European exploration, Africans were forcefully taken from Africa by slave traders. The first slaves arrived in New Amsterdam (New York) around 1627. They worked in hard labors and most of their living environment was horrible.
<b>內容：</b> 在歐洲探險期間，許多歐洲人把從非洲俘虜來的人帶到美洲，並以奴隸的方式對待他們。很多都死於在橫跨大西洋期間。有些被賣到西印度群島(West Indies)、巴西(Brazil)或北美洲(North America)的殖民地。大約於1627年，第一批奴隸抵達新阿姆斯特丹(New Amsterdam 現今的紐約New York)。他們像物產一樣的被變賣并被強迫做苦力的工作，例如修路，修建房屋，和田裏的工作。	<b>Content:</b> During the European exploration, many Europeans brought captives from Africa to the Americas where they were treated as slaves. Many of them died during the travel crossing Atlantic ocean. Some of them were brought to West Indies, Brazil or the colonies in North America. The first slaves arrived in New Amsterdam (New York) around 1627. They were sold like properties and condemned to do hard labors such as building roads, constructing buildings, and working in the field.

<p>荷蘭和英國商人根據供應販賣奴隸的船隻和出口經由奴隸生產的產品例如糖、煙草、咖啡、靛青，和棉花來建立起地方的經濟。在殖民地時期，大約百分之41的家庭擁有奴隸。</p> <p>大多數的奴隸住在地窖和頂樓。他們做大部份的家務事。許多奴隸成為了熟練的工匠並且修造的許多紐約的大廈。例如第一個市政廳(city hall)、第一個荷蘭和英國教會、市立監獄和市立醫院。他們也修建了阿姆斯特丹堡壘(Fort Amsterdam)，華爾街(Wall Street, Wall 意即城牆，牆壁)自此得名。</p>	<p>The Dutch and the English merchants built the local economy based on supplying ships for the trade in slaves and exported what slaves produced such as sugar, tobacco, coffee, indigo, and cotton. During the colonial time, approximately 41 percent of the households had slaves.</p> <p>Most of the time slaves slept in the cellars and attics of town houses. They took upon most of the household chores. Many slaves became skilled artisans and helped to build many New York's buildings, such as the first city hall, the first Dutch and English churches, the city prison and the city hospital. They also constructed Fort Amsterdam on the southern tip of Manhattan which was used as the administrative headquarters for the Dutch and British rule of New York until shortly after the American Revolution. In addition, the slaves helped strengthen the wall to the northern boundary of the New Amsterdam settlement. The wall later became a market place for merchants and traders to buy and sell shares and bonds. Today, Wall Street is a world financial center.</p>
<p><b>複習:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 歐洲探險家為什麼將奴隸帶到紐約?</li> <li>2. 奴隸是如何被對待的?</li> <li>3. 對社會有什麼貢獻?</li> <li>4. 描述奴隸的生活情況?</li> </ol>	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Why did the European explorers bring slaves to New York?</li> <li>2. How was slaves treated?</li> <li>3. What were these slaves' contributions?</li> <li>4. Describe living condition of the slaves.</li> </ol>

<b>第二單元：三個世界（歐洲、美洲，非洲）的交會</b>	<b>Unit 2: Three Worlds (Europe, The Americas, Africa) meet</b>
<b>關鍵問題：</b>  三種不同的文化如何互動并且相互影響？	<b>Essential Question:</b>  How did three diverse cultures interact and affect each other?
<b>2.4 主要觀念：</b>  遷移到紐約地方區域和深入紐約州的人群	<b>2.4 Key Idea:</b>  Groups of people who migrated to our local region and into our State.
<b>詞彙：</b>  1. 定居者    2. 殖民地    3. 殖民 4. 曼哈頓之購買    5. 地主制度	<b>Vocabulary &amp; Phrases:</b>  1. settlers    2. colony    3. Colonist 4. Manhattan Purchase    5. Patroon System
<b>摘要：</b>  許多歐洲探險家想發掘一條到亞洲的交易捷徑。卻因此他們發現了北美洲并帶領了許多定居者進入這塊新大陸。	<b>Summary:</b>  Many European explorers wanted to discover a short route to Asia for trading purposes. As a result, they discovered the North America and brought many settlers into this newfound land.
<b>內容：</b>  1602年，亨利哈德遜(Henry Hudson)被荷蘭東印度公司(Dutch East India Company)雇用去找尋一條新的路線到印度。然而，哈德遜雖沒有成功。哈德遜最終卻航行進入了一條河，即今天的哈得遜河(Hudson River)。他繼續向前航行，直到奧伯尼(Albany)。哈德遜回到歐洲以後，宣稱整個哈德遜河谷(Hudson River Valley)為荷蘭雇主所擁有。1621年，荷蘭政府讓一群商人成立了荷蘭西印度公司(Dutch West India Company)。這個公司的目標是送殖民到北美洲建立一個殖民地。殖民們和印第安人進行交易。殖民們把交易	<b>Content:</b>  In 1602, Henry Hudson was hired by the Dutch East India Company to discover a new route to India. However, Hudson was unsuccessful. Hudson eventually sailed into a river, which is named the Hudson River today. He continued to sail until he reached Albany. Hudson then returned to Europe and claimed the entire Hudson River Valley for his Dutch employer. In 1621, the Dutch government allowed a group of businessmen to set up the Dutch West India Company. The company's goal was to send settlers to North America to set up a colony. The colonists would trade with the Native Americans. The colonists would sell the furs they received to the Dutch West India Company. The company, in turn, would sell

得來的毛皮賣給荷蘭西印度公司。然後公司在歐洲把這些毛皮賣掉。

1624年，包括30個家庭的第一批殖民往新荷蘭(New Netherland)前進。有些家庭停留在哈德遜河口。其他的家庭往上游航行約150英里抵達現在的奧伯尼(Albany)。在那裏，他們搭建了歐瑞吉堡壘(Fort Orange)。這是歐洲人在紐約的第一個永久性定居點。很快的，更多的殖民從荷蘭過來。他們在曼哈頓島的尖端搭建了堡壘，稱作阿姆斯特丹堡壘(Fort Amsterdam)。圍繞著這個堡壘，新阿姆斯特丹市(New Amsterdam)逐漸成長起來。

### 曼哈頓之購買

1626年，管理者，彼得米紐伊特(Peter Minuit)來了到曼哈頓(Manhattan)。他以價值約24元的工具，珠子和衣服，從印第安人酋長，勒尼勒納比(Lenni Lenape)手中買下了曼哈頓島(Manhattan Island)。勒尼勒納比並不理解紐伊特試圖買下這塊土地。印第安人沒有擁有土地的觀念。他們相信土地僅是讓人類使用的。而荷蘭人所付給他們的只是使用土地上的資源而已。

### 地主制度

爲了讓更多的定居者來新荷蘭，荷蘭西印度公司有一個計劃。任何人如果能夠帶50個定居者來殖民地，撥弄公司便會給予一大片土地。地主(patroon)擁有土地。50個定居者則必須繳交給地主他們部份的農作物和牲畜作爲一種租賃。剛開始只有5個地主被允

the furs in Europe.

In 1624, the first colonists of thirty families sailed for New Netherland. Some of the families stopped at the mouth of the Hudson River. Others sailed about 150 miles upriver to what is now Albany. There they built Fort Orange. This was the first permanent European settlement in New York. Soon more settlers arrived from the Netherlands. They built a fort at the tip of Manhattan, called Fort Amsterdam. Around the fort the city of New Amsterdam grew.

### Manhattan Purchase

In 1626, a governor, Peter Minuit, came to Manhattan. He purchased the Manhattan Island from a Native American chief, Lenni Lenape, with tools, beads, and clothing of about 24 dollars' worth. Native Americans did not have the same concept about owning land. They believed that the land was for people to use and that they were being paid only for the resources used by the Dutch.

### Patroon System

To get more people to settle in New Netherland, the Dutch West India Company had a plan. It promised large areas of land to anyone who would bring 50 settlers to the colony. The patroon was the person who would own the land and the 50 settlers he brought would have to give part of their crops

<p>許擁有土地。但是，地主土地上的生活經常太困難。定居者必須開墾土地，建築房屋，並保衛自己不被印第安人攻擊。很快的，其中四個地主失敗放棄。慢慢的，律法改變，有更多的人被允許擁有自己的土地。人民開始在殖民地擴散出去。</p> <p>長島地區主要的定居者是英國人。其他的定居者包括挪威人 (Norwegians)、丹麥人 (Danes)、猶太人 (Jews)、愛爾蘭人 (Irish)、愛爾蘭人 (Scottish) 和德國人 (Germans)，也都在各個角落定居。新定居者的擴張導致殖民和印第安人之間的衝突。1630到1640 年間，在殖民和印第安人之間有多場戰爭。荷蘭拿下許多印第安人的土地。</p>	<p>and livestock as a form of rent to the patroon. Life on the patroon's land was often very difficult. Settlers had to clear the land for crops, build houses, and defend themselves from attacks by Native Americans. Soon, four of the five initial patroons failed. In time, the laws changed to allow more people own land. People began to spread out in the colony.</p> <p>In the area of Long Island, settlers were mostly English. Other settlers such as Norwegians, Danes, Jews, Irish, Scottish, and Germans also lived through out the island. The expansion of the new settlers created conflicts with the colonists and Native Americans. During the 1630s to 1640s, many battles occurred between colonists and the Native American. The Dutch took over many lands from Native Americans.</p>
<p><b>複習:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 為什麼人們要定居到新阿姆斯特丹 (紐約)?</li> <li>2. 有那些人在1600年間移居到新阿姆斯特丹 (New Amsterdam)?</li> <li>3. 誰受到歐洲擴展的影響? 如何被影響?</li> </ol>	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Why did people settle in New Amsterdam (New York)?</li> <li>2. Name some of the groups that settled in New Amsterdam in the 1600s?</li> <li>3. Who was affected by the European expansion? How?</li> </ol>

<b>第二單元：三個世界 (歐洲、美洲，非洲) 的交會</b>	<b>Unit 2: Three Worlds (Europe, The Americas, Africa) meet</b>
<b>關鍵問題：</b>  三種不同的文化如何互動并且相互影響？	<b>Essential Question:</b>  How did three diverse cultures interact and affect each other?
<b>2.5 主要觀念：</b>  人們依賴和改變他們地理環境的方式	<b>2.5 Key Idea:</b>  Ways that people depended on and modified their physical environment.
<b>詞彙：</b>  1. 環境      2. 基本需求      3. 修改 4. 原木      5. 小木屋	<b>Vocabulary &amp; Phrases:</b>  1. environment    2. basic needs    3. modify 4. log    5. cabin
<b>摘要：</b>  當殖民剛開始定居在新的世界，他們很難生活在這個新的環境。他們必須調整自己的生活方式來適應自然環境並達到他們的基本需要。	<b>Summary:</b>  When the colonists first settled in the New World, they had difficulties living in the new environment. They had to modify and adjust to the local environment to meet their basic needs.
<b>內容：</b>  殖民到達了新的定居點之後，他們必須調整修正他們的生活方式。他們沒有帶太多的東西過來。所以，他們須要利用地方資源來達到他們基本的需要。例如，第一個定居在原野的定居者使用原木建造小木屋作為他們的家。原木小屋很快也很容易建造。定居者將森林裏倒落下來的樹，劈裂成爲木板。此外他們利用黏土填充原木之間的縫隙以防風雨。最後他們利用樹皮和稻草覆蓋於屋頂。	<b>Content:</b>  Colonists had to adjust and modify their ways of living after they arrived at the new land. The colonists didn't bring too many things with them. Therefore, they utilized local resources to meet their basic needs. For example, the first settlers who settled in the wilderness used logs to build log cabins as their home. The log cabins were fast and easy to build. The settlers also split fallen trees from the forest and used them as planks. Furthermore clay was used to fill in the spaces between the logs to make the log cabin weather-proofed. Finally, tree barks and straws were used to cover the roof.



<p>殖民們也利用木頭製作家具。他們製造桌子、椅子、床、叉子和許多其他東西。他們也從印第安人那裏學會了如何種植玉米。他們學會了如何烘乾，擊碎，煮沸和使用玉米來交換其他的物品。</p> <p>早期殖民移民來到新的世界，必須根據當地的地理環境做許多的改變。</p>	<p>The colonists also made furniture from the wood. They built tables, chairs, beds, forks, and many other things from wood. They also learned how to grow corns from the Native Americans. They learned how to dry, crush, boil, and used corns to trade for other things.</p> <p>The early colonists had to make many changes according to the local environment to live in the New World.</p>
<p><b>複習：</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 早期殖民如何調整并修正他們的生存環境？</li><li>2. 殖民使用了什麼樣的資源？</li></ol>	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. How did the early colonists adjust and modify to their living environment?</li><li>2. What type of resources did the colonists used?</li></ol>

答案	Answer Keys
<p><b>2.1</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 第一位發現紐約港口的歐洲探險家是喬萬尼達韋拉札諾。</li> <li>2. 亨利哈德遜探險的目的地是找到一條從歐洲到亞洲的航道。</li> <li>3. 克里斯托弗哥倫布1492年的航行是想發掘一條更容易通往東方的交易路線。</li> <li>4. 塞繆爾德尚普蘭定居在魁北克(Quebec)。塞繆爾德尚普蘭幫助休倫族印地安人與依洛郭亦族人的戰鬥。</li> </ol>	<p><b>2.1</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The first European explorer who discovered New York harbor was Giovanni da Verrazano.</li> <li>2. The purpose of Henry Hudson’s exploration was to find a waterway from Europe to Asia.</li> <li>3. Christopher Columbus set sail in 1492 was to discover an easier route to travel to the East for the purpose of trading.</li> <li>4. Samuel Champlain settled in Quebec and helped the Huron Indian to fight the Iroquois.</li> </ol>
<p><b>2.2</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 很多歐洲探險家想要探索新的土地，因為他們想找到一個到亞洲的捷徑和更多的資源。</li> <li>2. 很多印第安人死于由歐洲人帶進來的疾病，同時印第安人也喪失許多土地在歐洲人的手裏。</li> <li>3. 荷蘭政府堅持宗教寬容作為他們投降英國政府的條件。人們可以實踐自己的宗教信仰。荷蘭的食物，例如甜甜圈和涼拌捲心菜至今仍是非常受歡迎。很多樓宇及街道仍荷蘭字命名。</li> <li>4. “新荷蘭”對很多印第安人和荷蘭人十分重要是因為新荷蘭是一個毛皮交易中心。</li> </ol>	<p><b>2.2</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Many European explorers wanted to explore the new land because they wanted to find a shorter way to travel to Asia and more resources.</li> <li>2. Many Native Americans died from the diseases that were brought by the European. Also Native Americans lost many lands to Europeans.</li> <li>3. The Dutch government insisted on religion toleration after they surrendered to the English government. People were allowed to practice their own religion. Dutch’s food such as doughnuts and coleslaw are still popular in American today. Many buildings and streets are still named after many Dutch words.</li> <li>4. The “New Netherland” was important to</li> </ol>

<p>這給很多印第安人和荷蘭人從交易水狸毛皮賺取利潤的機會。</p> <p><b>2.3</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 歐洲探險家帶奴隸到紐約強迫他們做苦工，例如：修路，修建大廈，和田野工作。</li> <li>2. 奴隸被像物產一樣的出賣。</li> <li>3. 很多紐約市的建築物和教堂都是由奴隸建造而成。他們也修建了阿姆斯特丹堡壘，華爾街因此得名。</li> <li>4. 大多數的奴隸住在地窖和頂樓。他們做大部份的家務。</li> </ol> <p><b>2.4</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 許多人定居到新阿姆斯特丹(紐約)是為了宗教自由和更好的生活。</li> <li>2. 一些在 1600s年定居到新阿姆斯特丹的有英國人，挪威人，丹麥人，猶太人，愛爾蘭人，愛爾蘭人，和德國人。</li> <li>3. 新定居者的擴張導致殖民和印第安人之間的衝突。1630到1640年間，在殖民和印第安人之間有多場戰爭。荷蘭拿下許多印第安人的土地。</li> </ol>	<p>many Native Americans and Dutch because New Netherland was used as trade centers for fur trading. This gave many Native Americans and Dutch an opportunity to make profit through beaver fur trading.</p> <p><b>2.3</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The European explorers brought slaves to New York to do hard labors such as building roads, constructing buildings, and working in the fields.</li> <li>2. Slaves were treated like properties.</li> <li>3. Many buildings and churches in New York City were built by slaves. They also constructed Fort Amsterdam, used as headquarters for the Dutch and English rules before 1790.</li> <li>4. Most of slaves slept in the cellars and attics of town houses. They took upon most of the household chores.</li> </ol> <p><b>2.4</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. People settled in New Amsterdam (New York) for religious freedom and better life.</li> <li>2. Some of the groups that settled in New Amsterdam in the 1600s were English, Norwegians, Danes, Jews, Irish, Scottish, and Germans.</li> <li>3. The expansion of the new settlers caused conflicts with the colonists and Native Americans. During the 1630s to 1640s, many battles were occurred between colonists and the Native American. The Dutch took over many lands from Native</li> </ol>
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<p><b>2.5</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 早期的殖民利用很多的天然資源來達到他們的基本需求。例如用原木搭建木屋，因為可以容易並快速的搭建。他們用樹皮和稻草覆蓋屋頂。他們利用粘土來填補原木之間的空隙以防風雨。</li><li>2. 殖民利用木頭製造房屋，家具，和工具。</li></ol>	<p>Americans.</p> <p><b>2.5</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The early colonists used a lot of nature resources to meet their basic needs. An example would be how they built cabins. Logs were used for basic structures. Then tree barks and straws were used to cover the roof. Clay was then used to fill in the space between logs to make the cabin weather-proof.</li><li>2. Colonists used most of the wood to build houses, furniture, and tools</li></ol>
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