



A hálaadás (angolul Thanksgiving) észak-amerikai ünnep. A hagyományok szerint az őszi betakarítások után adnak hálát a termésért Istennek. Az Amerikai Egyesült Államokban, ahol ez az egyik legfontosabb ünnepnek számít, november negyedik csütörtökjén, Kanadában pedig október második hétfőjén tartják. Az első hálaadást a hagyományok szerint 1621-ben ünnepelték azok a telepesek, akik az előző évben Plymouth-hoz, az Újvilágba érkeztek az európai vallásüldözések elől. A menekültek mintegy fele a hideg, az éhezés és az idegen, mostoha környezet áldozata lett az első télen. A telepeseket a vampoanoag nevű indián törzs segítette ezekben a nehéz időkben, megtanítva nekik többek közt a helyi halászatot, vadászatot, a kukoricatermesztést és a juharszirup kinyerésének titkát. A történet szerint az őszi bőséges termés után az életben maradt 51 telepes vezetője, William Bradford nagy ünnepséget rendezett, ahová az indiánokat is meghívta.

Olvasd el, és hallgasd is meg történelmi áttekintésünket angolul is!



Pilgrims

by Claire Powell and Dave Collett

Who were the pilgrims

There are many legends **surrounding** the **pilgrims**. In fact they were real people: English men and women who wanted **to escape** the **religious controversies** and **economic problems** of their time by emigrating to America.

The pilgrim story begins in England in the 16th century. A **congregation** of religious **dissidents** in Nottinghamshire believed the Church of England did not **act in**

accordance with the teachings of the Bible, so they established a **church** of their own in 1606. At that time the church and **state** were one, so being a separatist was considered an act of **treason**. The congregation had no choice but to leave their **motherland**. They fled to the city of Leiden in Holland where they could **worship** as they liked. Unfortunately life was hard there, so they decided to emigrate to the English colonies in North America, then known as 'Virginia'. Other pilgrims also came for the economic opportunity, although they **remained loyal to** their national church.

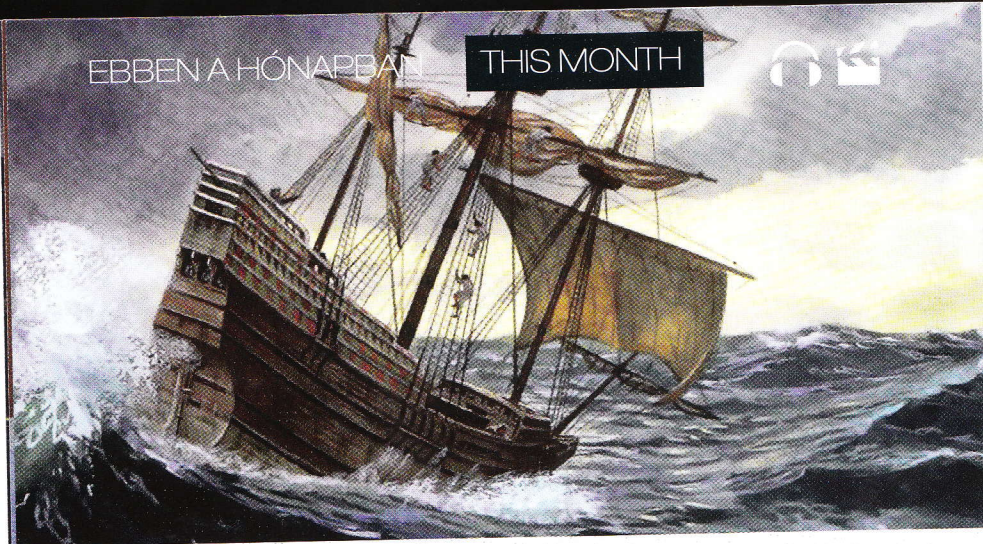
Finance

The **voyage** and **settlement** was financed by a group of English **investors** known as the '**merchant** adventurers'. They formed

a partnership with the colonists **whereby** the merchants agreed to risk their money, and the settlers to invest their **labour**, for seven years. Land and **livestock** were **jointly owned** and the company would **dissolve** and **divide** its **assets** after the seven years.

Departure to New England

On September 6, 1620, aboard a ship called the Mayflower, 102 passengers set sail across the Atlantic. The crossing was smooth at first, but then came many storms, which damaged the ship. Two people died on board and one baby, named Oceanus, was born. Eventually, after 66 days of travelling, the emigrants arrived in Cape Cod



in southeastern Massachusetts. The pilgrims chose to stay here as it was too late to go to the northern part of Virginia.

The first winter

The pilgrims went **ashore** to explore the **wilderness**. They had carried a small boat in sections below **decks** on the Mayflower, and this had to be **assembled** before groups could go and explore the **coastline**. Exploration began with a small group of 16 men. They discovered a buried **cache**

of corn and a kettle, signs that the native Americans had a camp there. Later on, in December, the pilgrims discovered a **sheltered bay**, called Plymouth Harbour, a place which was protected and good for them to live **permanently**. Their first winter was much colder than the English winters they had experienced before, but all the same, the pilgrims continued exploring. They found a native American burial ground and **unoccupied** homes. After a cold night camping, the pilgrims came face to face with the native Americans **at dawn**. The pilgrims fled back to their boat and sailed

home to Plymouth Harbour. The pilgrims began building houses, but the weather conditions were terrible, meaning that the building took longer to complete. Some of the **thatched houses** caught fire as a result of pilgrims cooking and trying to keep warm. The pilgrims sheltered from the snowstorms in the Mayflower ship. About half the group died from the bitter cold and from **malnutrition**, although happily, a baby, Peregrine, was also born. The pilgrims **persevered** and finally finished their village in February. The native Americans met the pilgrims on March 16th. A native American, Samoset, from present-day Maine, welcomed the pilgrims in English. Samoset had learnt English from fishermen. He explained how previous explorers had **kidnapped** some native Americans, and said he hoped they would be able to live peacefully together. Massasoit, the regional leader of the Wampanoag also visited the pilgrims and they exchanged gifts. They signed a **peace treaty**, which would last for over 50 years. The first Thanksgiving festival was held in the autumn of 1621, and Massasoit was invited. Together, they celebrated the harvest and the success of their peace with feasting and dancing. This festival is now a public holiday in the USA.

surrounding
pilgrim
to escape
religious controversies
economic problem
congregation
dissident
to act
in accordance with
church
state
treason
motherland
worship
to remain loyal to
voyage
settlement
investor
merchant
whereby
labour

[sə raʊndɪŋ]
[ˈpɪlgrɪm]
[tə ɪ skeɪp]
[rɪ lɪdʒəs ˈkɒntreɪvɜːsɪz]
[iːkənɒmɪk ˈprɒbləm]
[ˌkɒŋgrɪ ˈɡeɪʃn]
[ˈdɪsɪdɪnt]
[tə ækt]
[ɪn ə kəʊns wɪð]
[tʃɜːtʃ]
[steɪt]
[ˈtriːzn]
[ˈmʌðərlænd]
[ˈwɜːʃɪp]
[tu rɪ meɪn ˈlɔɪəl tuː]
[ˈvɔɪdʒ]
[ˈsetlmənt]
[ɪnˈvestə]
[ˈmɜːtʃənt]
[ˈweəˈbaɪ]
[leɪbə]

körülvevő
zarándok
elszökik
vallási viták
gazdasági probléma
gyülekezet
eltérő, szakadár
viselkedik
valaminek megfelelően
egyház
állam
hítségés, árulás
anyaföld
istentisztelet, méltóság
hűnek maradni valamihez
utazás (tengeri)
letelepedés
befektető
kereskedő
ami által, amittől
munka, munkaeő

livestock
jointly owned
to dissolve
to divide
asset
ashore
wilderness
deck
to be assembled
coastline
cache of corn
sheltered bay
permanently
unoccupied
at dawn
thatched houses
malnutrition
to persevere
to kidnap
peace treaty

[ˈlaɪvstɒk]
[ˈdʒɔɪntli əʊnd]
[tu diːzɒlv]
[tu diːvaɪd]
[ˈæset]
[ə ˈʃɔː]
[ˈwɪldənəs]
[dek]
[tu bi ɪˈsembld]
[ˈkəʊstlaɪn]
[kæʃ əv kɔːn]
[ˈʃeltəd beɪ]
[ˈpɜːmənəntli]
[ˈʌn ɒkjʊpaɪd]
[ət daʊn]
[θætʃt ˈhaʊzɪz]
[ˌmælnjuːˈtʃrɪʃn]
[tu ˈpɜːsɪ vɪə]
[tu ˈkɪdnæp]
[piːs ˈtriːti]

haszonállatok
közösén birtokolt
szétoszlik, feloszlik
eloszt, feloszt
előny, nyereség
parton, partra
pusztaság, vadon
fedélzet
összegyűjtött
partvonal
elrejtett kukorica
védett öböl
folyamatosan
szabad, nem elfoglalt
hajnalban
nádvetős házak
alultápláltság
megőriz
elrabol (embert)
békeszerződés