



***2006 Encyclopaedia Britannica
ONLINE***

**不列颠百科全书在线版
培训**

百科全书 Encyclopedia

- 缘起于古希腊文enkyklios paideia, 原意是「全面的教育」或「完整的知识系统」。
- 网罗人类全部知识以做为教育学习之用的意思。
- 定义: 用简明方式介绍各门类知识的工具书。

不列颠百科全书背景简介

- 诞生于18世纪苏格兰启蒙运动
- 第一个版本的大英百科在1768年开始编撰，历时三年，于1771年完成共三册的大英百科全书
- 1901年美国出版商**Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc.** 买下大英百科全书的版权
- 在1989年出版第一个多媒体百科“康普顿多媒体百科全书”（**Compton's Multimedia Encyclopedia**）

不列颠百科全书背景简介

- 1994年公司推出大英百科全球网络版（**Britannica Online**），成为网络上的第一部百科全书
- 最著名的是第九版（1875-89）有学者百科之称
- 十一版（1910-11）1500名有世界声望的学者参加撰稿
- 现在的第十五版于1974年问世
- 1768年创始于苏格兰爱丁堡为三卷本

世界各国的百科全书不胜枚举

- 仅成人综合性百科全书就不下2000种。
- 其中最著名的百科全书当数《不列颠百科全书》（旧译《大英百科全书》）。
- 《不列颠百科全书》15版共32卷，由“简编”、“详编”、“类目”、“索引”四部分组成，其权威性、知识性和国际性为世所公认。



不列颠百科全书网络版

EB Online 界面友好，简单易用。

同时具有浏览和检索功能。其中浏览功能包括：按字母顺序浏览、主题浏览、世界地图浏览、年鉴浏览和时间（大事纪年表）浏览、世界数据浏览、经典名著及名人格言浏览等多种途径。检索功能可根据不同需求，选择检索EB完整版、简明版、EB精选网站、影像资料和《韦氏词典》等不同层次和类型的文献。**EB** 还对检索结果进行简单分类，把从不列颠百科完整版、不列颠百科简明版、EB精选优质网站、其他资源、影像资料等不同来源得到的检索结果分别显示。

网络版收录内容

1. **4部百科全书（Encyclopedia Britannica、Britannica Student Encyclopedia、Britannica Elementary Encyclopedia、Britannica Concise Encyclopedia），共整合：**
 - ✓ 超过124,000篇文章
 - ✓ 超过23,000篇传记
 - ✓ 超过27,000篇的图解、地图、统计图等
 - ✓ 超过3,300段动画、影片
 - ✓ 可连结超过150种期刊，如**Buddhist - Christian Studies、Education Digest、USA Today Magazine**等

网络版收录内容

2. **大英网络指南 (Britannica Internet Guide)** : 可连结至超过**300,000**个大英精选的相关网站。
3. **韦氏大学生辞典 (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary and Thesaurus)** : 超过**215,000**个词条、及**340,000**种词类变化, 便利使用者实时字词的查询。
4. **世界地图 (World Atlas)** : 提供超过**215**个国家的地图、旗帜、统计资料、相关文章等。
5. **大英主题 (Spotlights)** : 提供深入且丰富的**19**种主题研究数据库, 如: 莎士比亚、诺曼底登陆等。
6. **时间序列主题 (Timelines)**

网络版收录内容

7. **NEW! World Data Analyst Online**
8. **NEW! New York Times、BBC News与SBS World News** 焦点新闻
9. **NEW! 经典文献 (Gateway to the Classics)**
10. **NEW! 名人格言 (Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of Quotations)**
11. **NEW! 我的活页夹 (Workspace)**
12. **NEW! Proquest 相关文章连结**

网络版十大特色

1. 第一部全球信息网络上的百科全书。

2. 最具权威性的综合性百科全书。

大英百科全书自1768年第一版问世以来，集合超过90位诺贝尔得主等众专家学者的贡献而成，被认为是世界上收录最广泛的参考工具书。

3. 减少宝贵时间搜寻。

大英百科全书提供可信赖、有组织性的搜寻结果，可节省时间搜寻。

4. 无广告的浏览环境。

5. 大英百科在线英文版内容更加丰富。

收录超过75,000篇文章，包含23,000篇人物传记。

网络版十大特色

6. 新版使用界面更便于检索。

7. 最新杂志与新闻头条。

提供New York Times、BBC News与SBS World News 焦点新闻连结，及EBSCO与Proquest 提供的700篇全文杂志与期刊内容。

8. 经典文献 (Gateway to the Classics)

提供历史、文学、哲学与科学经典文献简介。

9. 精选链接 (Britannica Internet Guide)

收录超过166,000 个由大英编辑群筛选的Web Site。

10. 生动的图片与多媒体影音

收录超过27,000图片与地图，及3,300动画与影像。

The Most Comprehensive and Authoritative Reference Resource

ENCYCLOPÆDIA
BRITANNICA
ONLINE

ENCYCLOPEDIA
AMERICANA
ONLINE

GROLIER
MULTIMEDIA
ENCYCLOPEDIA
ONLINE

NEW BOOK
OF KNOWLEDGE
ONLINE

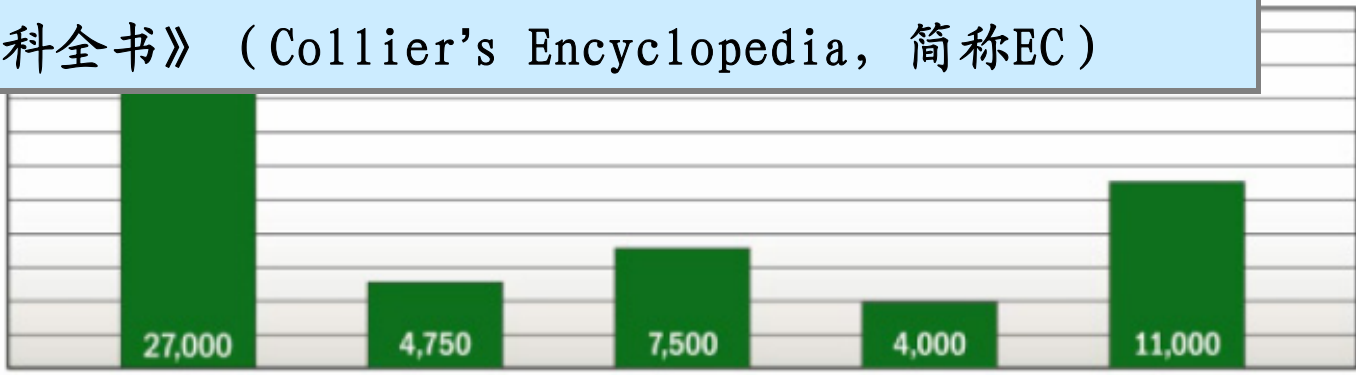
WORLD BOOK
ONLINE

ENTRIES

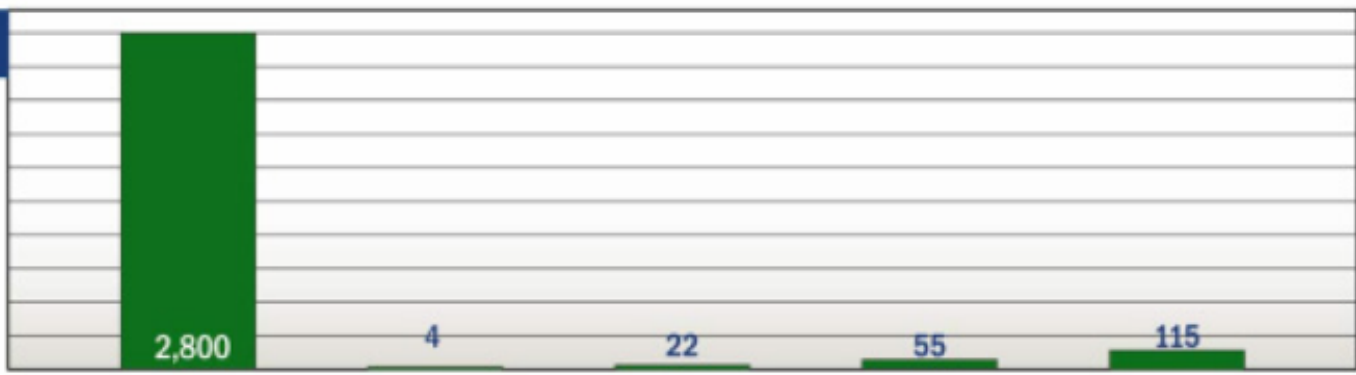


三大著名的英语百科全书（即百科全书ABC）
《美国百科全书》（Encyclopedia Americana, 简称EA）
《不列颠百科全书》（Encyclopedia Britannica, 简称EB）
《科利尔百科全书》（Collier's Encyclopedia, 简称EC）

ILLUS



VIDEOS



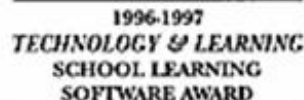
不列颠百科全书网络版

Encyclopedia Britannica Online

简称**EB Online**

第一部**Internet** 网上的百科全书，1994年正式发布。

上网以后受到各方好评，多次获得电子出版物或软件方面的有关奖项。





不列颠百科全书的使用

工欲善其事，
必先利其器。

检索区

GO [Advanced Search](#)

Encyclopædia Britannica Online
 Merriam-Webster Dictionary & Thesaurus

Suggested Searches: [brain](#) • [Islam](#) • [water](#)

菜单栏

检索工具

RESEARCH TOOLS

- [The Index](#)
Find references to a topic
- [A-Z Browse](#)
Locate encyclopedia articles alphabetically
- [Subject Browse](#)
Find encyclopedia articles by subject
- [World Atlas](#)
Explore the world
- [Timelines](#)
Survey the past
- [Year in Review Browse](#)
Read about notable people and events
- [World Data](#)
Find country information and statistics
- [Notable Quotations](#)
Browse quotes by [author](#) or [subject](#)



Gateway to the Classics
An introduction to the significant works of literature, philosophy, history and science.

- [Author Browse](#)
- [Subject Browse](#)
- [Title Browse](#)

BRITANNICA DAILY

March 19, 2006



Britannica Highlights
March: National Women's History Month in the United States, and ... around the world of ...
Women's ...
[Learn more](#)

contributions of female leaders in a variety of fields, including politics, human rights, science, the arts, literature, education, and sports.

每日焦点



Biography of the Day
Willem de Kooning
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This Day in History
1982: Conflict between Argentina and the United Kingdom
On this day in 1982, Argentine forces mobilized after a dispute between Argentine workers and ...
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The New York Times
ON THE WEB

- ▶ Before and After Abu Ghraib, a U.S. Unit Abused Detainees
- ▶ On Eve of Vote, Belarus Braces for Aftermath
- ▶ Unwed Fathers Fight for Babies Placed for Adoption by Mothers

SBS WORLD NEWS

- ▶ Thousands farewell Milosevic
- ▶ Demos mark war anniversary
- ▶ Protests across France

大英主题

Spotlight Archive
Learn more with Britannica's in-depth presentations



FEATURED SPOTLIGHT:
Roller Coasters: Inventing the Scream Machine

首页

检索区说明



ENCYCLOPÆDIA
Britannica Online
ACADEMIC EDITION

HOME

WORKSPACE

GUIDED TOUR

HELP

SEARCH



[Advanced Search](#)

Encyclopædia Britannica Online

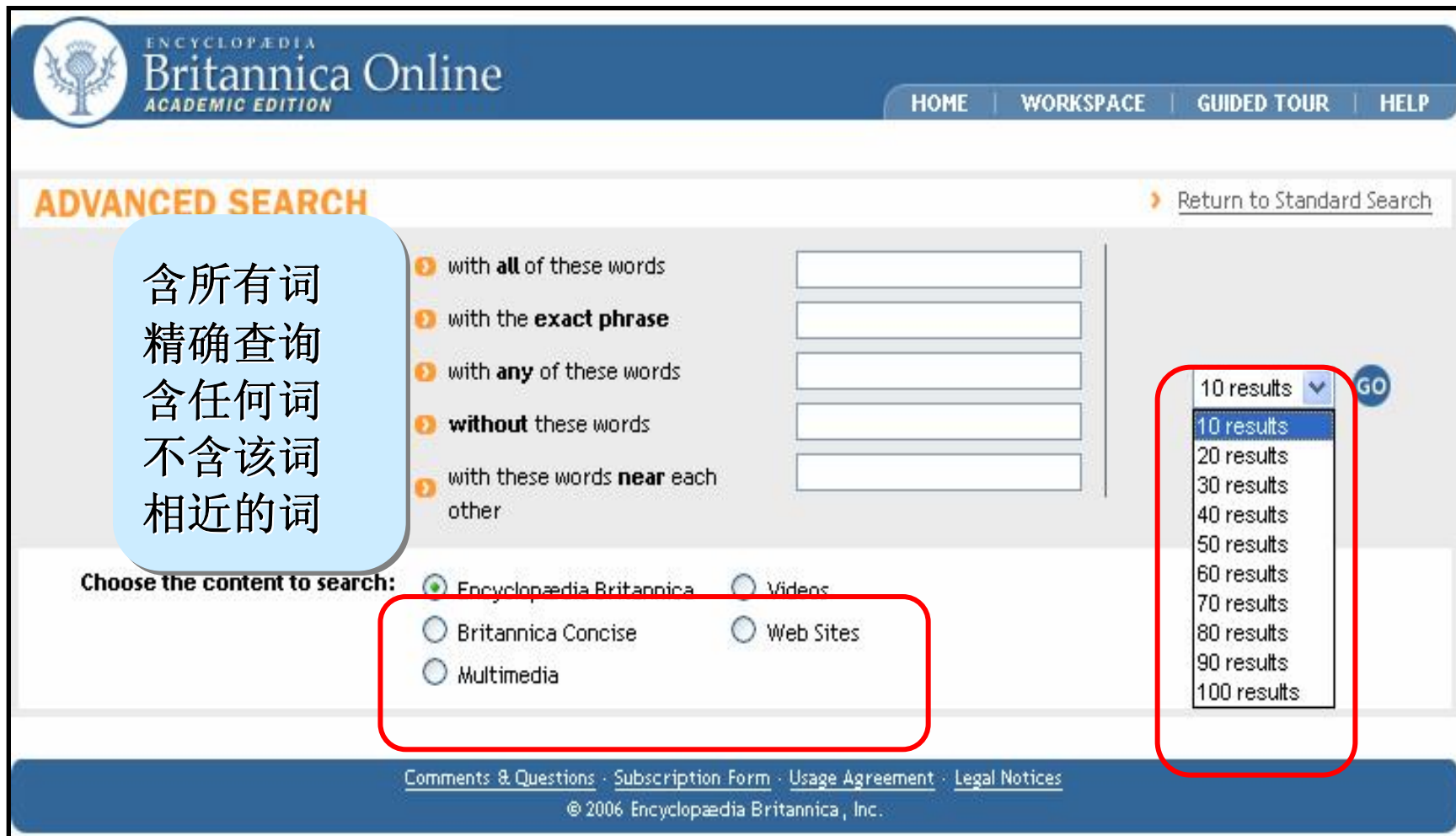
Merriam-Webster Dictionary & Thesaurus

Suggested Searches: [Plato](#) • [jazz](#) • [horse](#)

点击可进行检索高级检索

可选择查询的内容的出处

高级检索说明



The screenshot shows the 'ADVANCED SEARCH' page of the Encyclopædia Britannica Academic Edition. The page includes a search bar with five input fields, a 'GO' button, and a dropdown menu for the number of results. A blue callout box on the left explains search options, and a red box highlights the content selection and results dropdown.

**含所有词
精确查询
含任何词
不含该词
相近的词**

- with **all** of these words
- with the **exact phrase**
- with **any** of these words
- without** these words
- with these words **near** each other

Choose the content to search:

- Encyclopædia Britannica
- Videos
- Britannica Concise
- Web Sites
- Multimedia

10 results

- 10 results
- 20 results
- 30 results
- 40 results
- 50 results
- 60 results
- 70 results
- 80 results
- 90 results
- 100 results

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RESEARCH TOOLS

研究工具说明

检索工具说明

内容索引

标题索引

主题浏览

世界地图集浏览

时间序列主题

年鉴

世界各国数据信息

名人格言浏览

经典文献简介

RESEARCH TOOLS

-  **The Index**
Find references to a topic
-  **A-Z Browse**
Locate encyclopedia articles alphabetically
-  **Subject Browse**
Find encyclopedia articles by subject
-  **World Atlas**
Explore the world
-  **Timelines**
Survey the past
-  **Year in Review Browse**
Read about notable people and events
-  **World Data**
Find country information and statistics
-  **Notable Quotations**
Browse quotes by author or subject



Gateway to the Classics

An introduction to the significant works of literature, philosophy, history and science.

-  [Author Browse](#)
-  [Subject Browse](#)
-  [Title Browse](#)

SEARCH:

GO Advanced Search

Not sure of spelling



Try Other Research Tools

- [1 The Index](#)
- [2 A-Z Browse](#)
- [3 Subject Browse](#)
- [4 World Atlas](#)
- [5 Timelines](#)
- [6 Year In Review Browse](#)
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 - By Author
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 - By Subject

The Index

内容索引

Encyclopædia Britannica

The index offers another entryway into *Encyclopædia Britannica* articles. Use it to find all the references to a topic throughout the encyclopedia.

按字母顺序浏览

Type in the first few letters of a word or select a link below: GO

[A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#) [0-9](#)

[Aa](#) [Ab](#) [Ac](#) [Ad](#) [Ae](#) [Af](#) [Ag](#) [Ah](#) [Ai](#) [Aj](#) [Ak](#) [Al](#) [Am](#) [An](#) [Ao](#) [Ap](#) [Aq](#) [Ar](#) [As](#) [At](#) [Au](#) [Av](#)
[Aw](#) [Ax](#) [Ay](#) [Az](#)

A

[Previous](#) | [Next](#)

a (prefix symbol for units of meas.): [see atto-](#)

A (unit of elec. meas.): [see ampere](#)

a (unit of area meas.): [see are](#)

["A" \(poem by Zukofsky\)](#)

[A-1 \(aircraft\)](#)

A-1 (missile): [see Polaris A-1](#)

[A-10A \(aircraft\)](#)

A-2 (missile): [see Polaris A-2](#)

[A-20 \(aircraft\)](#)

A-3 (missile): [see Polaris A-3](#)

A-3TK (missile): [see Polaris A-3TK](#)

文献内容
按字母顺序排列



SEARCH:



Advanced Search

Not sure of spelling

Try Other Research Tools

- [The index](#)
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- [Timelines](#)
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- [World Data](#)
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- [Quotes by Author](#)
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- [Gateway to the classics](#)
 - [By Author](#)
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A-Z Browse

Encyclopædia Britannica

Browse the encyclopedia alphabetically:

Type in the first few letters of a word or select a link below:

GO

按字母顺序浏览

[A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#) [0-9](#)

[A](#) [Abu](#) [Ada](#) [Aep](#) [Agu](#) [Ala](#) [Ald](#) [All](#) [Ama](#) [Amn](#) [And](#) [Ank](#) [Ant](#) [Aqu](#) [Arf](#) [Arn](#) [Asc](#)
[Asv](#) [Aug](#) [Awa](#)

A

⏪ [Previous](#) | [Next](#) ⏩

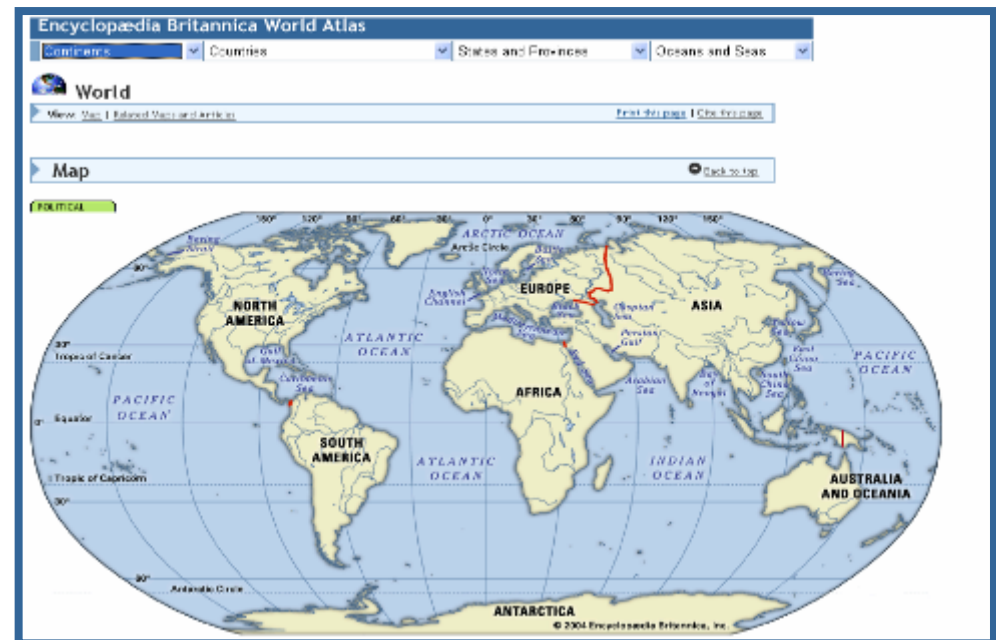
- [a cappella](#)
- [a lo divino](#)
- [a posteriori knowledge](#)
- [a priori knowledge](#)
- [A-ch'eng](#)
- [A-erh-chin Mountains](#)
- [A-kuei](#)
- [A-mdo](#)

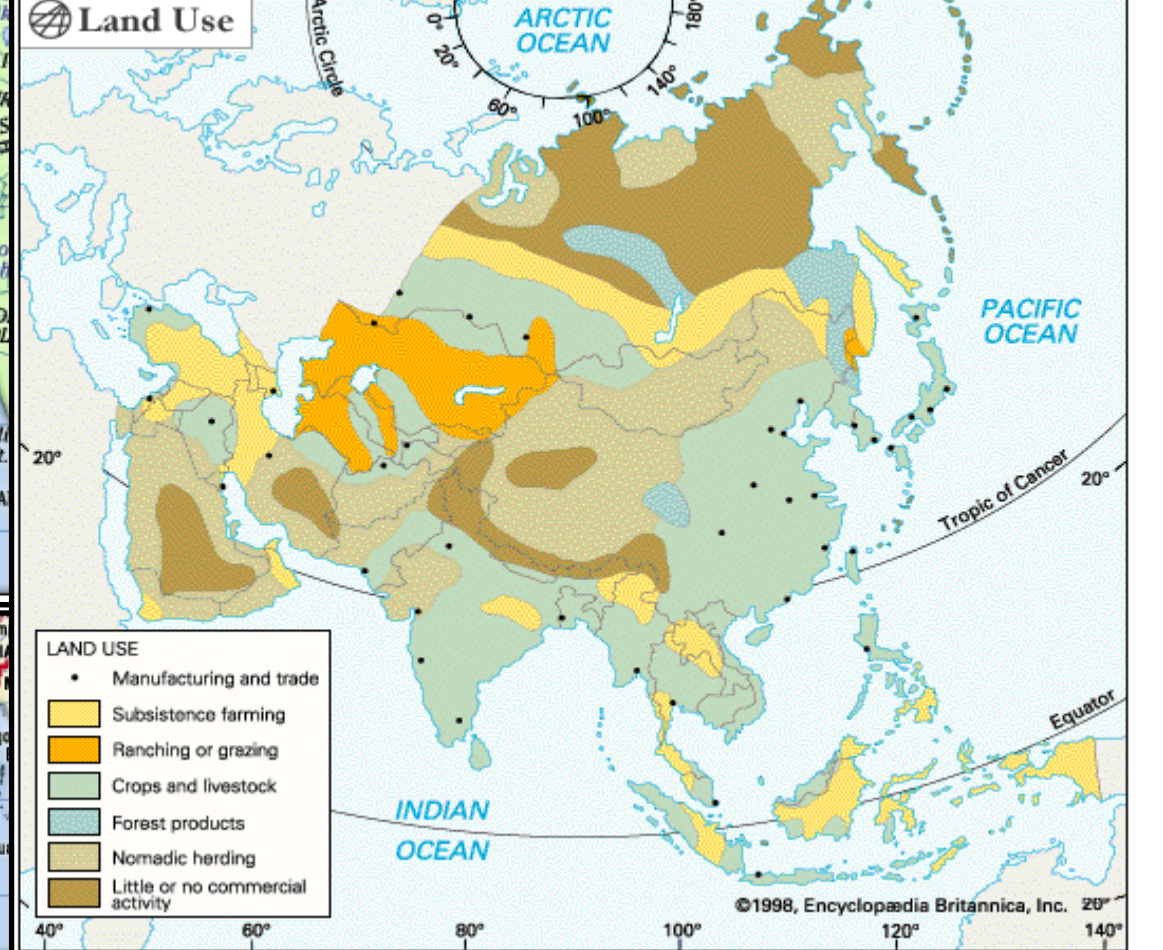
标题索引

文献标题
按字母顺序排列

世界地图浏览 <World Atlas>

- 透过世界地图，可迅速了解各国国情、人民等信息
- 全球区分为七大区块：亚洲（**Asia**）、非洲（**Africa**）、欧洲（**Europe**）、北美洲（**North America**）、南美洲（**South America**）、南极（**Antarctic**）及澳洲与大洋洲（**Australia and Oceania**）







BRITANNICA Online
 SEARCH | HOME | WORKSPACE | RELATED TOPICS | HELP

Shanghai

Encyclopedia Britannica

also spelled *Shang-hai*, city and province-level shih (municipality), east-central China. It is one of the world's largest seaports and a major industrial and commercial centre of China. The city is located on the coast of the East China Sea between the mouth of the Yangtze River to the north and the bays of Hingchow and Yu-p'an to the south. The municipality's area includes the city itself, surrounding suburbs, and an agricultural hinterland; it is also China's most populous urban area.

Shanghai was the first Chinese port to be opened to Western trade, and it long dominated the nation's commerce. Since the communist victory in 1949, however, it has become an industrial giant whose products supply China's growing domestic demands. The city has also undergone extensive physical changes with the establishment of industrial suburbs and housing complexes, the improvement of public works, and the provision of parks and other recreational facilities. Shanghai has attempted to eradicate the economic and psychological legacies of its exploited past through physical and social transformation to support its major role in the modernization of China. Area Shanghai municipality, 2,400 square miles (6,200 square km). Pop. (2003 est.) city, 10,200,800; (2002 est.) Shanghai municipality, 16,290,000.

See also this page:

Shanghai
 Shanghai in Encyclopædia Britannica 2006, Encyclopædia Britannica
 Date: 20 Mar 2006 18:07:46; Accessed at: 2006/03/20 11:09:12

Shanghai (QIN) - Encyclopædia Britannica - Britannica Access 20, 2006
 From Encyclopædia Britannica Online
 http://search.eb.com/britanica/01419912

Shanghai (QIN) - Encyclopædia Britannica from Encyclopædia Britannica Online - http://search.eb.com/britanica/01419912 - accessed March 20, 2006

SEARCH | HOME | WORKSPACE | RELATED TOPICS | HELP

Profile

Back to top

	Official name	Chung-hua Jen-min Kung-ho-kuo (People's Republic of China)
	Form of government	single-party people's republic with one legislative house (National People's Congress [2,985 ¹])
	Chief of state	President
	Head of government	Premier
	Capital	Peking (Beijing)
	Official language	Mandarin Chinese
	Official religion	none
	Monetary unit	Renminbi (yuan) (Y)

飞资得信息技术(上海)有限公司

时间序列 <Time Line>

- 以时间序列呈现公元前后的主题浏览。
- 14种类别：建筑（**Architecture**）、艺术（**Art**）、儿童时期（**Childhood**）、每日生活（**Daily Life**）、生态学（**Ecology**）、探险（**Exploration**）、文学（**Literature**）、医学（**Medicine**）、音乐（**Music**）、宗教（**Religion**）、科学（**Science**）、运动（**Sports**）、科技（**Technology**）、与女性历史（**Women**）。

The screenshot displays the 'WOMEN' time line interface. At the top, the title 'WOMEN' is visible. The main content area shows an event titled 'Event' dated '787 AD'. The event description reads: 'The Second Council of Nicaea is called by Byzantine Empress Irene to settle the question of worshipping icons. The bishops rule in favour of icon worship.' To the left of the text is an image of the Virgin Mary with the Christ Child. Below the image, it says 'Image Credit: Erich Lessing/Art Resource, New York City'. To the right of the main text, there is a 'Next Event' section dated '801 AD' with the text: 'In the Frankish empire, prostitution is outlawed by Charlemagne.' To the left of the main text, there is a 'Previous Event' section dated '721 AD' with the text: 'Princess Libuse and her husband, Premysl, found the city of Prague.' Below the main text area, there is a 'Learn more' link. At the bottom of the interface, there is a timeline axis ranging from '100,000 BC' to '2000 AD', with a 'GO' button and a search box containing '787 AD'. Below the timeline, there are navigation tabs for 'Music', 'Religion', 'Science', 'Sports', 'Technology', and 'Women', with 'Women' being the active tab.

Interactive Timelines

时间序列主题

ART

Event

The Panaramittee rock-art in Australia and Tasmania. It features crescents, and radiating lines and animal tracks.

ART

Event

c. 650 AD

Increased contact between Ireland and England leads to the development of the Hiberno-Saxon style of decoration, characterized by geometric designs and complicated interlace patterns.

Previous Event
c. 550 AD

Byzantine art begins to develop a highly sophisticated and formal style, mainly ...

>> [Learn more](#)

Next Event
c. 680 AD

Manuscript illumination develops as an artistic form in England, particularly in ...

>> [Learn more](#)

可拖动
时间轴

100,000 BC 10,000 BC 500 AD
Beginning of Time

Architecture

Art

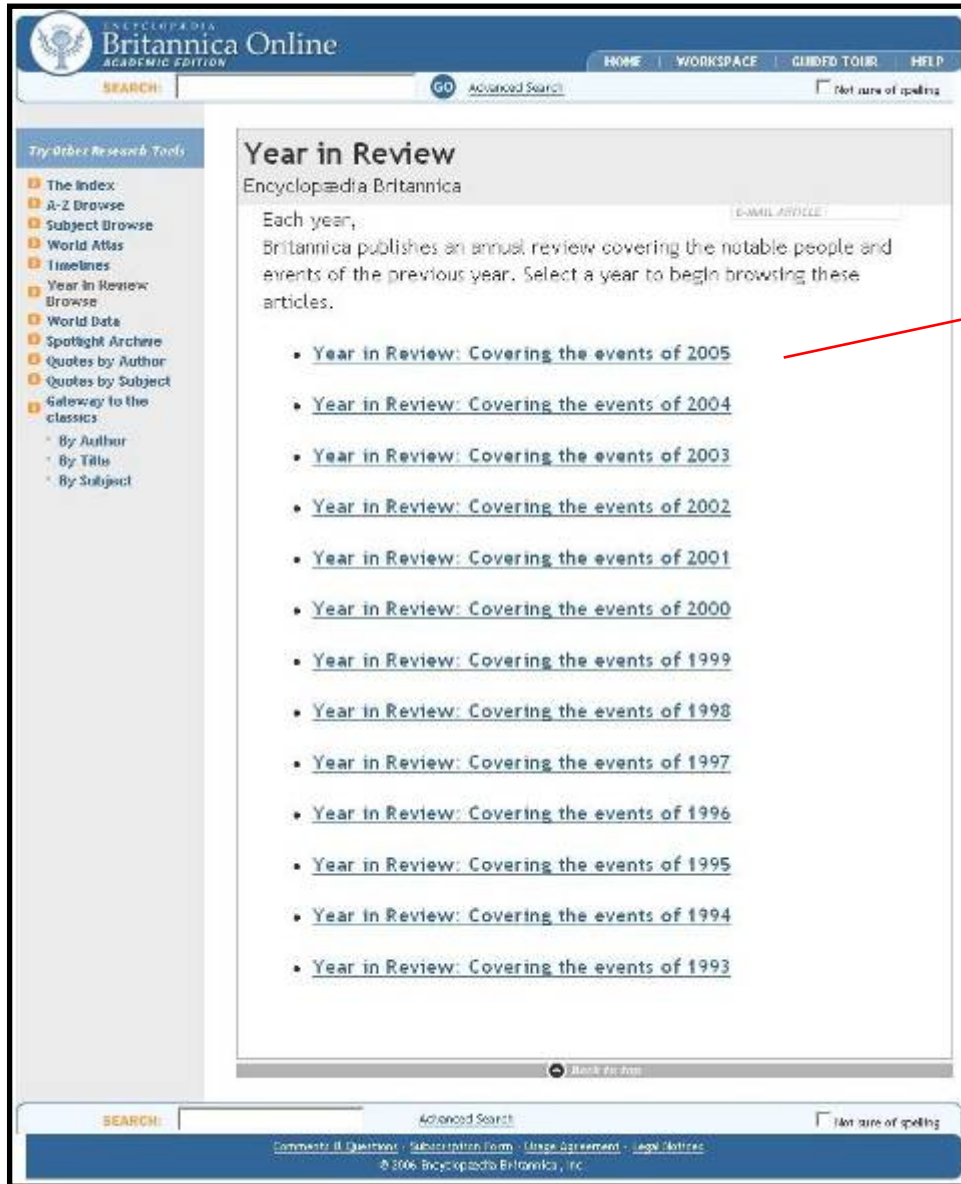
Childhood

100,000 BC 10,000 BC 1000 BC 500 BC 0 500 AD 1000 AD 1500 AD 2002 AD
Beginning of Time End of Time

650 AD

GO

年鉴 <Year in Review Borwse>



ENCYCLOPÆDIA
Britannica Online
ACADEMIC EDITION

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SEARCH: GO Advanced Search Not sure of spelling

Try Other Research Tools

- The Index
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- Year in Review Browse
- World Data
- Spotlight Archive
- Quotes by Author
- Quotes by Subject
- Gateway to the classics
 - By Author
 - By Title
 - By Subject

Year in Review

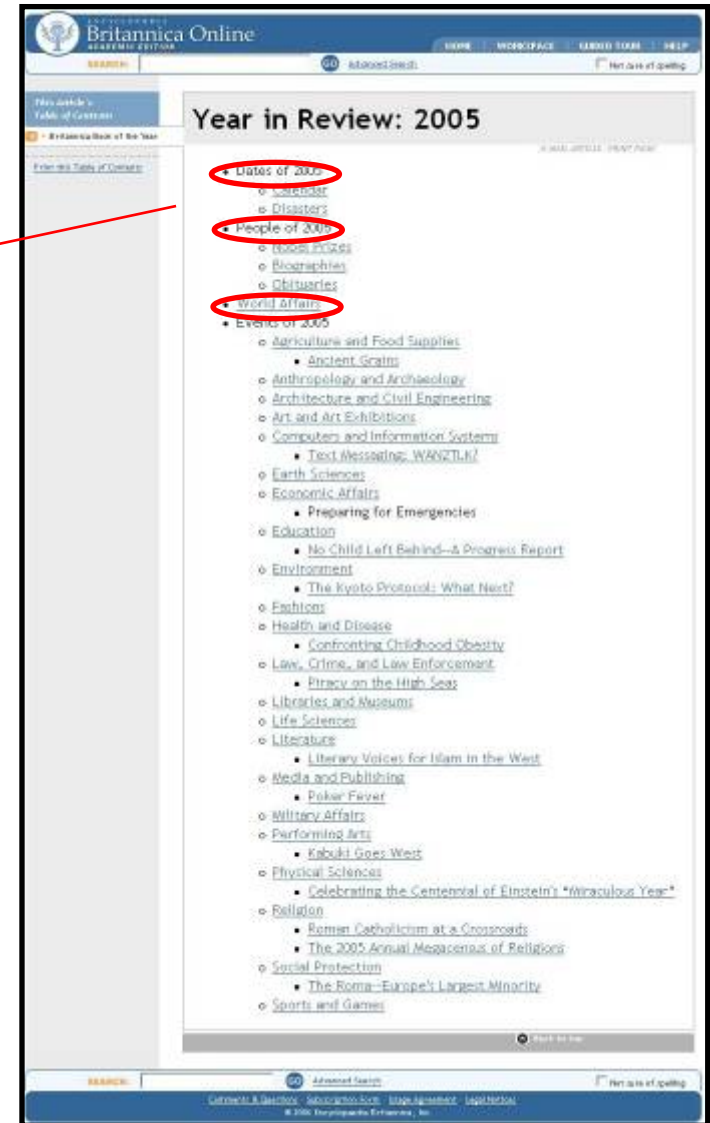
Encyclopædia Britannica

Each year, Britannica publishes an annual review covering the notable people and events of the previous year. Select a year to begin browsing these articles.

- [Year in Review: Covering the events of 2005](#)
- [Year in Review: Covering the events of 2004](#)
- [Year in Review: Covering the events of 2003](#)
- [Year in Review: Covering the events of 2002](#)
- [Year in Review: Covering the events of 2001](#)
- [Year in Review: Covering the events of 2000](#)
- [Year in Review: Covering the events of 1999](#)
- [Year in Review: Covering the events of 1998](#)
- [Year in Review: Covering the events of 1997](#)
- [Year in Review: Covering the events of 1996](#)
- [Year in Review: Covering the events of 1995](#)
- [Year in Review: Covering the events of 1994](#)
- [Year in Review: Covering the events of 1993](#)

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Year in Review: 2005

- [Dates of 2005](#)
- [Disasters](#)
- [People of 2005](#)
 - Biographies
 - Celebrities
- [World Affairs](#)
 - Events of 2005
 - Agriculture and Food Supplies
 - Ancient Grains
 - Anthropology and Archaeology
 - Architecture and Civil Engineering
 - Art and Art Exhibitions
 - Computers and Information Systems
 - Text Messaging: WANG2U!
 - Earth Sciences
 - Economic Affairs
 - Preparing for Emergencies
 - Education
 - No Child Left Behind—A Progress Report
 - Environment
 - The Kyoto Protocol: What Next?
 - Fashion
 - Health and Disease
 - Confronting Childhood Obesity
 - Law, Crime, and Law Enforcement
 - Piracy on the High Seas
 - Libraries and Museums
 - Life Sciences
 - Literature
 - Literary Voices for Islam in the West
 - Media and Publishing
 - Poker Fever
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世界各国数据信息<World Data>



提供世界各国的国家简介与统计资料

1. 国家资料 〈Country Snapshots〉
2. 国家比较 〈Country Comparisons〉
3. 统计数据 〈Ranked Statistics〉。

World Data

Country Snapshots

View PDFs with up-to-date information for individual countries. [Adobe Acrobat Reader](#) required.

Select a country:

Country Comparisons

Current Comparisons


Create tables and charts comparing countries across multiple statistical categories, or focus on statistics for a single country. Data reflects the most recent available statistics.

Chronological Comparisons

Create tables and charts comparing changes over time. Data spans up to 90 years.

Ranked Statistics

View [Ranked Statistics](#), featuring tables of countries with the highest or lowest totals, rates, or percentages in several statistical categories, as well as tables covering the most remarkable features and attributes of different countries and the world.



世界各国数据信息

Country Snapshots

View PDFs with up-to-date information for individual countries. [Adobe Acrobat Reader](#) required.

Select a country:

各国国家概况

Country Comparisons

Current Comparisons

Create tables and charts comparing countries across multiple statistical categories, or focus on statistics for a single country. Data reflects the most recent available statistics.

Chronological Comparisons

Create tables and charts comparing changes over time. Data spans up to 90 years.

各国数据对比
(当前)

各国数据对比
(历年)

Ranked Statistics

View [Ranked Statistics](#), featuring tables of countries with the highest or lowest totals, rates, or percentages in statistical categories, as well as tables covering the most remarkable features and attributes of different countries around the world.

统计数据排名



各国国家概况

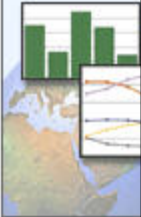
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View PDFs with

Select a country

Country C



Ranked St

View [Ranked S](#)

statistical categ
world.



World Data

Australia

Official name: Commonwealth of Australia.
Form of government: Federal parliamentary state (formally a constitutional monarchy) with two legislative houses (Senate [76]; House of Representatives [150]).
Chief of state: British Monarch represented by Governor-General.
Head of government: Prime Minister.
Capital: Canberra.
Official language: English.
Official religion: none.
Monetary unit: 1 Australian dollar (\$A) = 100 cents; valuation (Sept. 8, 2003) 1 U.S. \$ = \$A 1.55; 1 £ = \$A 2.46.

Area and population

States	Capital	area ¹		population
		sq mi	sq km	2001
New South Wales	Sydney	309,130	800,642	5,606,304
Queensland	Brisbane	888,207	1,736,648	3,636,121
South Australia	Adelaide	373,725	963,482	1,614,954
Tasmania	Hobart	25,410	65,401	472,232
Victoria	Melbourne	87,806	227,416	4,622,663
Western Australia	Perth	976,790	2,528,875	1,906,114
Territories²				
Australian Capital Territory	Canberra	610	2,958	321,580
Northern Territory	Darwin	1,330,000	3,440,000	230,000
Christmas Island	The Settlement	52	136	—
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	West Island	5	14	2,562
Jervis Bay	—	28	73	—
Norfolk Island	Kingston	13	36	2,087
Northern Territory	—	—	—	—
Total		2,989,678	7,692,208	19,487,316

Demography
Population (2003): 19,880,000.
Density (2003): persons per sq mi 6.7, persons per sq km 2.6.
Urban-rural (2002): urban 85.0%; rural 15.0%.
Sex distribution (2001): male 49.35%; female 50.65%.
Age breakdown (2001): under 15, 20.8%; 15-24, 13.7%; 25-44, 29.8%; 45-64, 23.1%; 65 and over, 12.6%.
Population projection: (2010) 21,082,000; (2020) 22,577,000.
Doubling time: over 100 years.
Ethnic composition (2001): white c. 92%; Asian c. 6%; aboriginal c. 2%.
Religious affiliation (2001): Christian 68.0%, of which Roman Catholic 26.6%, Anglican Church of Australia 20.7%, other Protestant 15.8% (Uniting Church 6.7%, Presbyterian 3.4%), Orthodox 2.8%, other Christian 2.1%; Buddhist 1.9%; Muslim 1.5%; Hindu 0.5%; Jewish 0.4%; no religion 15.5%; other 12.2%.
Metropolitan areas (2001): Sydney 3,997,321; Melbourne 3,366,542; Brisbane 1,627,535; Perth 1,339,993; Adelaide 1,072,585; Newcastle 470,610; Gold Coast 444,077; Canberra 353,149; Wollongong 257,510; Caloundra 192,397; Hobart 191,169.

Quality of working life (2003). Average workweek: 34.7 hours. Working 50 hours a week or more 28.8%. Annual rate per 100,000 workers for: accidental injury and industrial disease, 3,200%; death, n.a. Proportion of employed persons insured for damages or income loss resulting from: injury 100%; permanent disability 100%; death 100%. Working days lost to industrial disputes per 1,000 employees (2000): 52. Means of transportation to work (2000): private automobile 76.0%; public transportation 12.0%; motorcycle, bicycle, and foot 12.0%. Discouraged job seekers (2002): 78,000 (0.8% of labour force).

Distribution of household income (1999-2000)
percentage of household income by quintile

lowest	second	third	fourth	highest
3.8%	9.0%	16.0%	23.8%	48.4%

Social participation. Eligible voters participating in last national election (2001): 95.0%; voting is compulsory. Trade union membership in total workforce (2002): 23.1%.
Social deviance (2002). Offense rate per 100,000 population for: murder 1.6; sexual assault 90.6; assault 809.7; auto theft 575.4; burglary and housebreaking 200.4; armed robbery 196.4. Incidence per 100,000 in general population of (2001): prisoners 139; suicide 13.0.
Material well-being (1995). Households possessing: automobile 83%; telephone 95%; refrigerator 99.7%; personal computer 54.0%; washing machine 90.0%.

National economy
Gross national product (at current market prices; 2001): U.S.\$385,900,000,000 (U.S.\$19,500 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force
2001

	in value		labour force	
	\$A '000,000 ²	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	19,006	3.1	433,600	4.4
Mining	26,193	4.2	69,300	6.9
Manufacturing	75,560	12.2	1,109,100	11.3
Construction	34,434	5.6	678,300	6.9
Public utilities	11,314	1.8	67,400	0.7
Transportation and communications	54,948	8.7	600,800	6.1
Trade	122,282	19.7	2,254,200	23.0
Finance, real estate	114,389	18.4	1,433,300	14.6
Pub. admin., defense	22,702	3.7	480,400	4.9
Services	95,079	15.3	1,968,500	20.4
Other	46,548	7.4	688,700	6.9
TOTAL	620,953	100.0	9,790,600	100.0¹

Budget (2000-02). Revenue: \$A 162,388,000,000 (tax revenue 92.3%, of which individual 53.2%, corporate 16.7%, excise duties and sales tax 15.8%; non-tax revenue 7.7%). Expenditures: \$A 166,482,000,000 (social security and welfare 41.5%; health 16.6%; defense 7.2%; education 7.1%; economic services 6.8%; interest on public debt 3.0%).
Public debt (2000-01): \$A 69,226,000,000.
Tourism (2001): receipts from visitors U.S.\$7,625,000,000; expenditures by nationals abroad U.S.\$5,812,000,000.

Manufacturing, mining, and construction enterprises (2000-01)

	value added	
	no. of	value added
		mil. dollars

第 1 / 2 页

World Data

Current Comparisons
 Compare countries using historical data.

Step 1: Select Countries
 Choose the country or countries to be displayed.

Options:

- Afghanistan
- Albania
- Algeria
- American Samoa
- Andorra
- Angola
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Argentina
- Armenia
- Aruba

Buttons: Add, Delete, Reset

各国数据对比

请选择
需要比较的国家

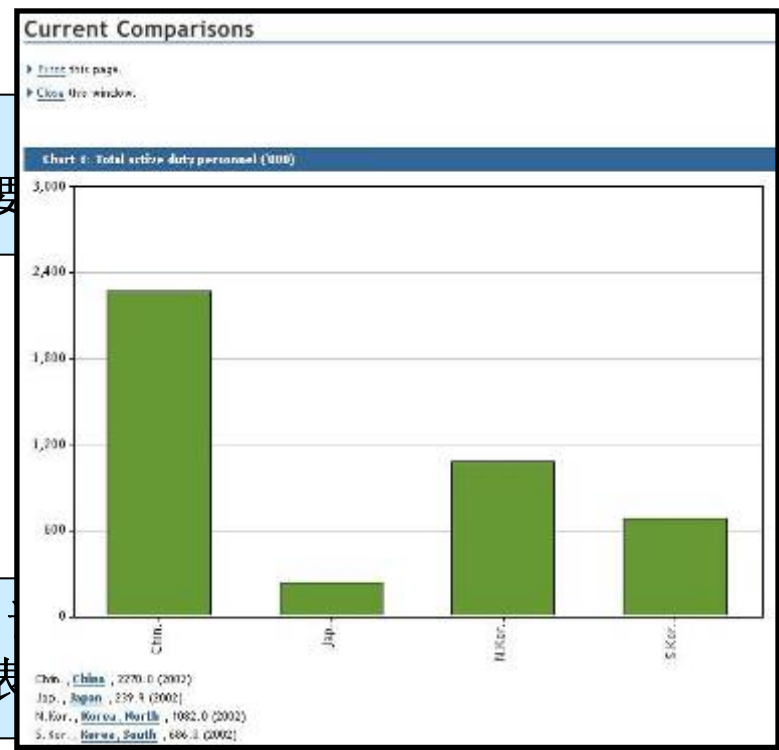
Current Comparisons

- Switch the rows and columns of this table.
- Print this page.
- E-mail this page.
- Close this window.

	Total active duty personnel ('000)	Year
China	2270.0	2002
Japan	239.9	2002
Korea, North	1082.0	2002
Korea, South	686.0	2002

需要

创建表



Create a Table > Create a Chart >

统计数据排名



Highest Rankings

Step 1: Select a Number

Choose the number of countries to rank.

Highest 10
 Highest 10
 Highest 25
 Highest 50
 Highest 100
 All

请选择排名数量

Select a Region
 geographical region to be included.

The world
 Africa
 Asia
 Australia and Oceania
 Europe and Russia
 North America
 South America

请选择排名地区

Select a Topic
 category to be displayed. Note: You cannot select the category titles (Demography, etc.).

Demography
 - Population projection for the year 2020 ('000)
 - Average household size
 - Population estimate(s)
 - Population projection for the year 2010 ('000)
 - Percent of population male
 - Percent of population female
 - Percent of population, Christian
 - Percent of population, Muslim
 - Percent of population, Hindu
 - Percent of population, Buddhist
 - Percent of population, traditional beliefs
 - Percent of population, Jewish
 - Total area (sq mi)
 - Total area (sq km)
 Vital Statistics
 - Life expectancy, male
 - Life expectancy, female
 National Economy
 - Refining capacity ('000 barrels per day)
 - Roots and tubers production ('000 metric tons)
 - Fruits production ('000 metric tons)
 - Vegetables production ('000 metric tons)
 - Cattle stock ('000 head)
 - Sheep stock ('000 head)
 - Hogs stock ('000 head)
 - Chickens stock ('000 head)
 - Total roundwood production ('000 cu m)
 - Total fisheries catch ('000 metric tons)
 - Kilograms of grain produced per capita per year

请选择排名主题

Largest islands of the world

创建表格

the category titles (Demography, etc.).

Country	Population	Area	Population Density
China	1,371,000,000	9,596,961	142.9
India	1,197,000,000	3,287,263	364.3
USA	307,000,000	3,796,742	80.8
Japan	127,000,000	377,915	336.1
UK	61,000,000	244,820	249.2

Ranked Statistics compile information for all countries and allow you to view the countries with the highest or lowest rates, totals, or percentages for selected statistical categories.

Highest Rankings

Step 1: Select a Number

Choose the number of countries to rank.

Highest 10

Step 2: Select a Region

Choose the geographical region to be included.

The World

Step 3: Select a Statistic

Choose a statistic to be displayed. Note: You cannot select the category titles (Demog

Demography

Create a Table >

Lowest Rankings

Step 1: Select a Number

Choose the number of countries to rank.

- Largest islands of the world
- Largest national parks of the world
- Largest universities of the world, by enrollment
- Longest railway and highway tunnels of the world
- Longest rivers of the world
- Longest span bridges of the world
- Major canals of the world
- Major caves and cave systems of the world
- Major historical earthquakes
- Major mountains of the world
- Major natural lakes of the world
- Major volcanoes of the world
- Most populous urban areas of the world
- Oceans and seas of the world
- Waterfalls of the world
- Deserts of the world

cannot select the category titles (Demog

able features:

Largest islands of the world



请选择排名主题

River	Outflow	Length (mi)	Length (km)
Nile	Mediterranean Sea	4,132	6,650
Amazon-Ucayali-Apurimac	South Atlantic Sea	4,000	6,400
Yangtze	East China Sea	3,915	6,300
Mississippi-Missouri-Red Rock	Gulf of Mexico	3,710	5,971
Yenisey-Baikal-Selenga	Kara Sea	3,442	5,540
Huang Ho (Yellow River)	Gulf of Chihhi	3,395	5,464
Ob-Irtysk	Gulf of Ob	3,362	5,410
Paraná	Río de la Plata	3,032	4,880
Congo	South Atlantic Ocean	2,900	4,700
Amur-Argun	Sea of Okhotsk	2,761	4,444

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Sun-tzu, *The Art of War*
To fight and conquer in all our battles is not supreme excellence; supreme excellence consists in breaking the enemy's resistance without fighting.

Sun-tzu, *The Art of War*
There is no instance of a country having benefited from prolonged warfare.



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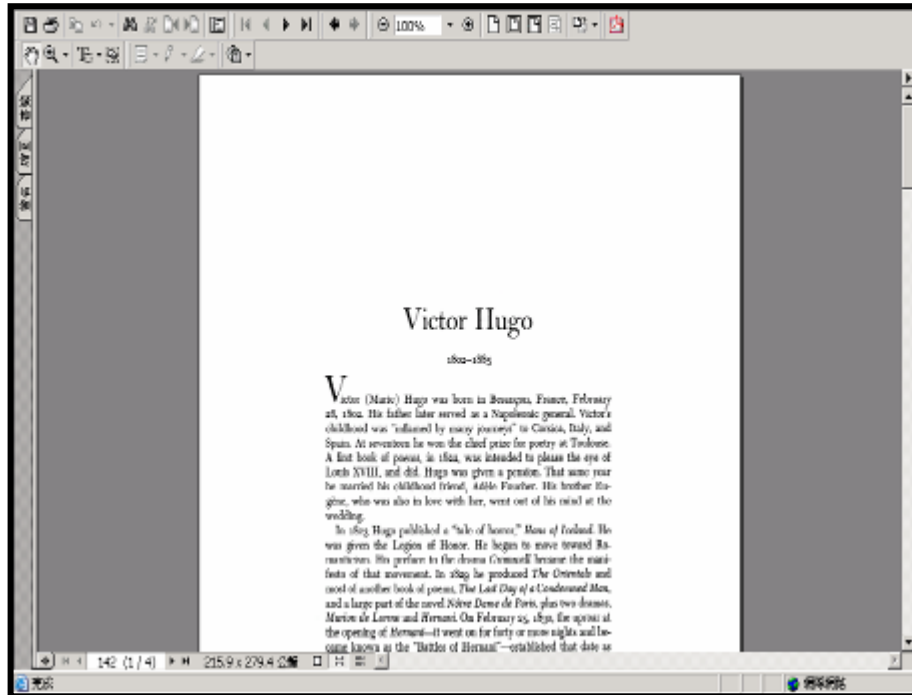
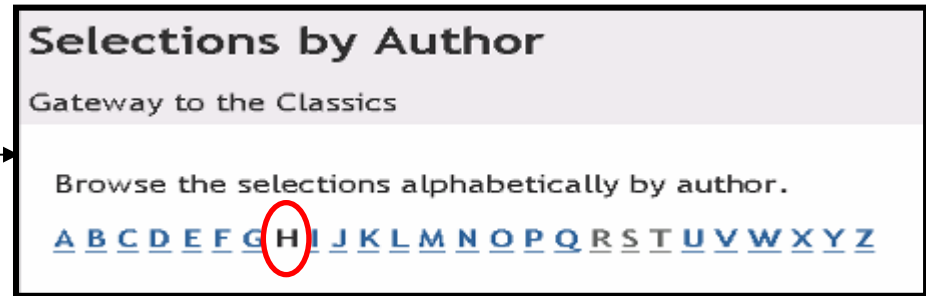
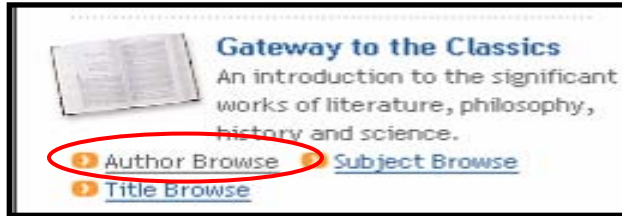
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Élie, Duc Decazes

"Those who have assassinated His Lordship the Duke of Berry are regarded as traitors."

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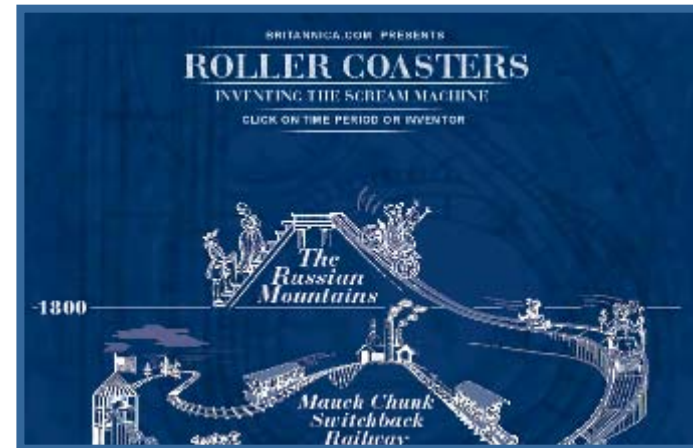
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Women have left their mark on the world, the course of history and at other small but significant spheres of life. Many, however, have concerted efforts to highlight women's contributions in history.

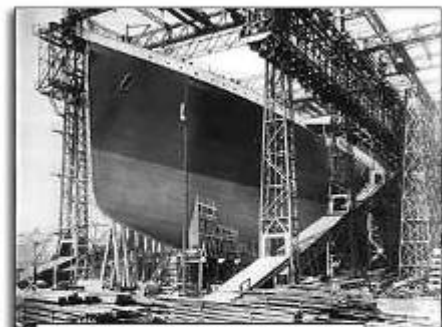
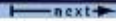


Who said: "Buongiorno, Principessa!"



TITANIC

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The *Titanic* under construction in Belfast.

Nearly fifteen thousand yardworkers were employed to build the *Olympic* and *Titanic*—the largest moving objects that had been constructed.



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BIOGRAPHY OF THE DAY E-MAIL ARTICLE PRINT PAGE



Julie Christie
British film actress [Julie Christie](#), born in India this day in 1941, was renowned for a wide range of roles in English and American films, as well as for her striking looks and offbeat, free-spirited personality.

Embassy Pictures/The Kobal Collection

THIS DAY IN HISTORY



1865: Abraham Lincoln shot
On this day in 1865, just after the [American Civil War](#) ended, U.S. President [Abraham Lincoln](#) was shot by [John Wilkes Booth](#) while attending a production at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C., and died the next morning.

Abraham Lincoln, painting by

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BIOGRAPHY OF THE DAY



Nikita Khrushchev, 1960. Winner Wolf/Black Star

Nikita Khrushchev

"There were those who loved him, there were those who hated him, but there were few who would pass him by without looking in his direction."

Sergey Khrushchev, eulogizing his father, Nikita, at his funeral, 1971

Soviet Premier [Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev](#), born this day in 1894, guided the [U.S.S.R.](#) (and the communist movement) out from under the shadow of former premier [Joseph Stalin](#) and into closer orbit with the capitalist West.



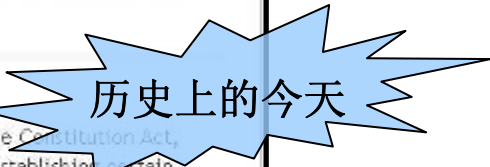
今日人物传记

THIS DAY IN HISTORY



1982: Canada Act proclaimed

The [Canada Act](#), also known as the [Constitution Act](#), took effect on this day in 1982, establishing certain individual rights, preserving parliamentary supremacy, and making [Canada](#) a wholly independent, fully sovereign state.



历史上的今天

More events on this day

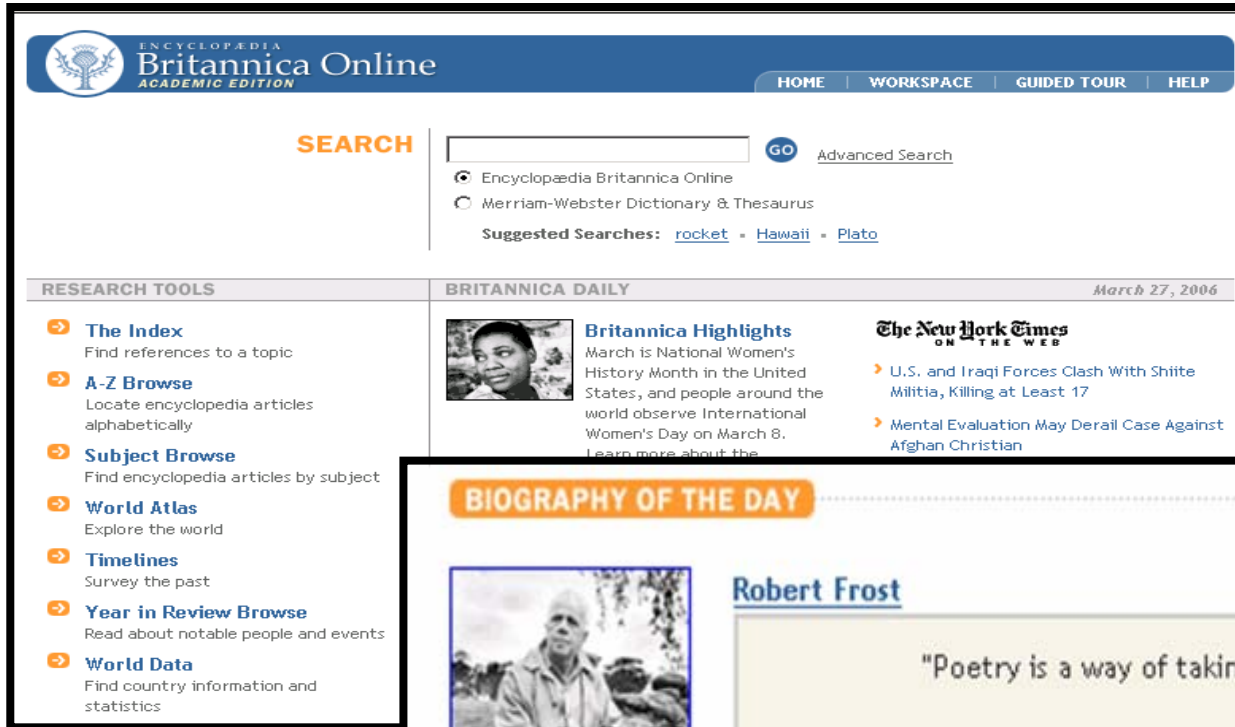
- 1961:  Cuban leader [Fidel Castro](#)'s forces repelled the [Bay of Pigs Invasion](#), which was led by recent Cuban exiles and financed by the U.S. government during the [Cold War](#).
- 1956: [Cominform](#), the international Communist Information Bureau founded in 1947, was disbanded as part of a Soviet program of reconciliation with Yugoslavia.
- 1895: The [Treaty of Shimonoseki](#) concluded the first [Sino-Japanese War](#), which ended in China's defeat.
- 1521:  [Martin Luther](#) appeared before the [Diet of Worms](#) to defend his ideas on [church reform](#).
- 1194:  [Richard I](#) (the Lion-Heart) was crowned king of England for the second time, after earlier surrendering his kingdom to the Holy Roman emperor [Henry VI](#).

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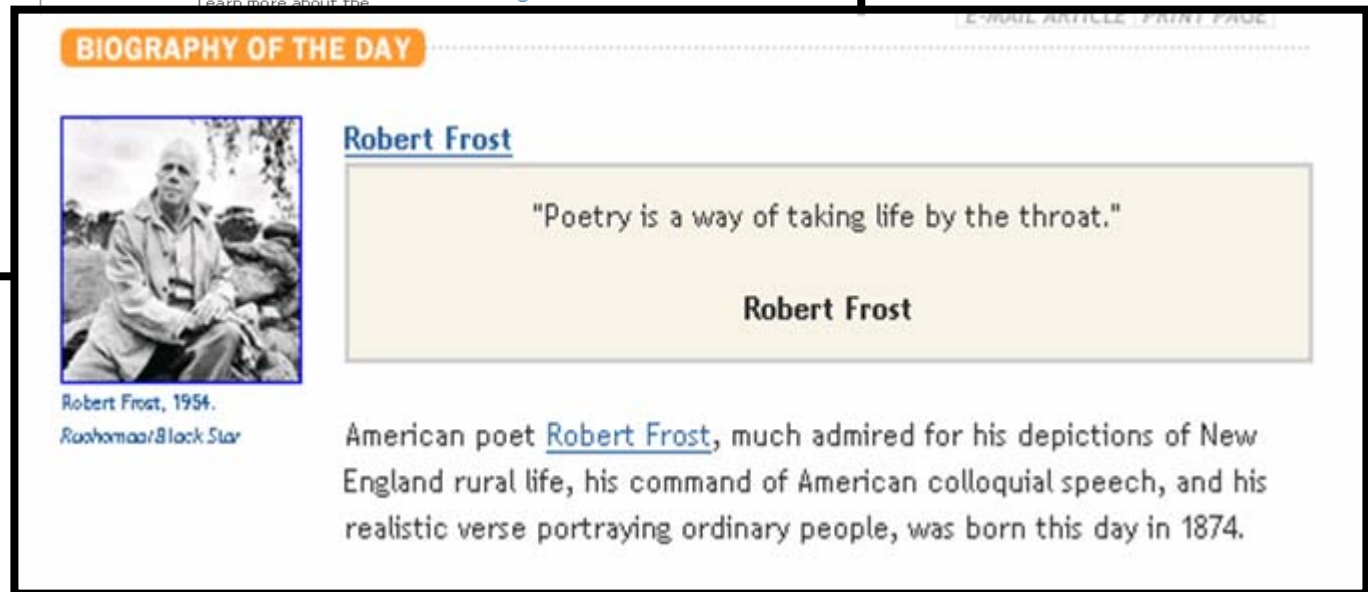
BRITANNICA DAILY *March 27, 2006*

Britannica Highlights
March is National Women's History Month in the United States, and people around the world observe International Women's Day on March 8. [Learn more about the](#)


The New York Times ON THE WEB

- [U.S. and Iraqi Forces Clash With Shiite Militia, Killing at Least 17](#)
- [Mental Evaluation May Derail Case Against Afghan Christian](#)

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BIOGRAPHY OF THE DAY


Robert Frost, 1954.
Rushomaa/Black Star

Robert Frost

"Poetry is a way of taking life by the throat."

Robert Frost

American poet [Robert Frost](#), much admired for his depictions of New England rural life, his command of American colloquial speech, and his realistic verse portraying ordinary people, was born this day in 1874.

历史上的今天

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An introduction to the significant works of literature, philosophy, history and science.

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BRITAN


THIS DAY IN HISTORY

1979: Signing of Israel-Egypt peace treaty
The historic [peace accord](#) between Israel and Egypt, agreed to by [Menachem Begin](#) and [Anwar el-Sadat](#) and negotiated by U.S. President [Jimmy Carter](#) at [Camp David](#), Maryland, in September 1978, was signed this day in 1979.




Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat (left), U.S. President Jimmy Carter, and Israel ...
© Corbis


More events on this day


1992:  Heavyweight boxing champion [Mike Tyson](#) was sentenced to six years in prison following a rape conviction in Indianapolis, Indiana.

1971: Members of the Awami League set up a government-in-exile in Calcutta (Kolkata) and declared [Bangladesh](#) an independent state.

1930:  [Sandra Day O'Connor](#), the first woman to become a [U.S. Supreme Court justice](#), was born in El Paso, Texas.

1927: The [Mille Miglia](#), the famed automobile race across Italy, was inaugurated.

1885:  The first clash of the [Riel Rebellion](#) in Canada took place in [Duck Lake](#), Saskatchewan.

1827:  [Ludwig van Beethoven](#) died of cirrhosis of the liver in Vienna.

Find biographies, historical events, and facts for *other days!* Jan 1 GO



实例操作



saddam



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BRITANNICA DAILY

March 19, 2006



Britannica Highlights

March is National Women's History Month in the United States, and people around the world observe International Women's Day on March 8. [Learn more](#) about the contributions of female leaders in a variety of fields, including politics, human rights, science, the arts, literature, education, and sports.



Biography of the Day
Willem de Kooning

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This Day in History
1982: Conflict between Argentina and the United Kingdom

On this day in 1982, Argentine forces mobilized after a dispute between Argentine workers and ...

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The New York Times
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president by costly countries

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> [Hussein, Saddam](#) **Britannica Book of the Year 2004** →

By early 2003 Iraqi Pres. **Saddam** Hussein, the Arab nationalist leader who had become infamous for atrocities against his people and who, in 24 years in power, had reduced Iraq to a state of ...

> [Iraq under Saddam Hussein](#) →

From the early 1970s **Saddam** was widely recognized as the power behind President al-Bakr, who after 1977 was little more than a figurehead. **Saddam** reached this position through his leadership of the ...

> [The second Ba'th government](#) →

After 'Abd al-Salam 'Arif took control in 1963, the Ba'th Party was forced underground and began to make sweeping changes in its leadership and strategy in order to recapture power. Al-Bakr became ...

> [fedayee](#) →

a term used in Islamic cultures to describe a devotee of a religious or national group willing to engage in self-immolation to attain a group goal. The term first appeared in the 11th-13th centuries ...

> [Iraq](#) →

Before being ousted by a U.S.-led military campaign in 2003, Iraqi leader **Saddam** Hussein maintained a vast network of intelligence and security agencies to protect his regime from internal and ...

> [Raphael I Bidawid](#) **Britannica Book of the Year 2004** →

Iraqi cleric (b. April 17, 1922, Mosul, Iraq—d. July 7, 2003, Beirut, Lebanon), as patriarch of the Chaldean Catholic Church, based in Baghdad, Iraq, was known for his unstinting support of Iraqi ...

> [IRAQ](#) **Britannica Book of the Year 1995** →

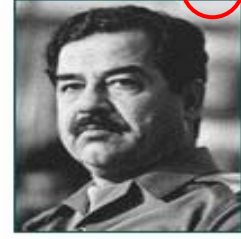
A republic of southwestern Asia, Iraq has a short coastline on the Persian Gulf. Area: 435,052 sq km (167,975 sq mi). Pop. (1994 est.): 19,869,000. Cap.: Baghdad. Monetary unit: Iraqi dinars, with ...

> [Postwar policies](#) →

Articles 47 to 56 of the interim Iraqi constitution provided for a legislative assembly, and—in an effort to garner popular support during

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> [Saddam Hussein](#) →



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视频



Persian Gulf War: Desert

Storm (2:00)

In 1991, American and allied forces easily routed **Saddam**



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Encyclopædia Britannica

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born April 28, 1937, Tikrit, Iraq

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Saddam Husayn, in full *Saddam*
riti, president of Iraq (1979-2003),

whose brutal rule was marked by costly and
unsuccessful wars against neighbouring countries.



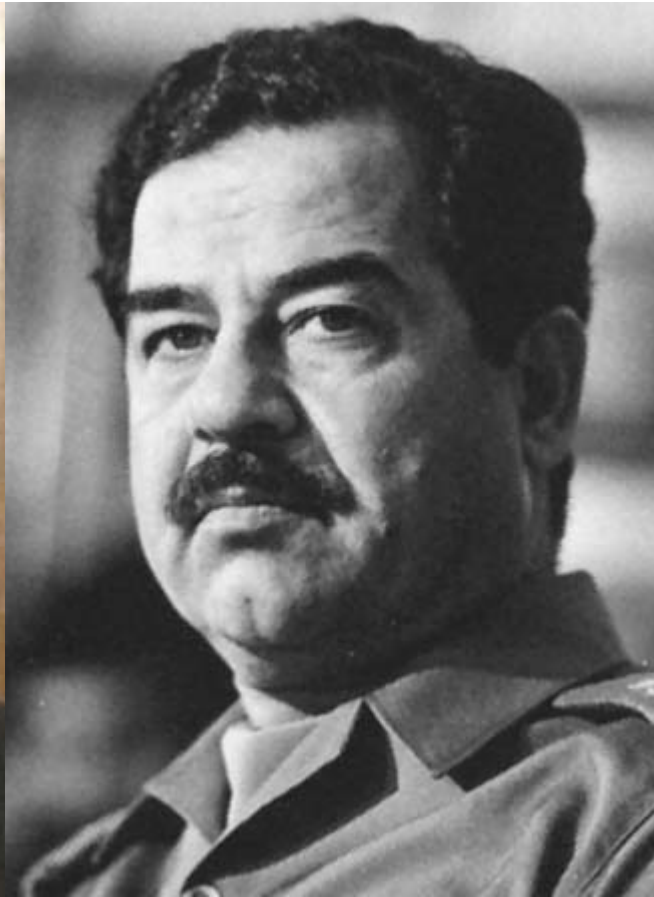
Saddam Hussein, 1983.

J. Pavlovsky/Sygma

Saddam was born into a peasant family in northern Iraq, and he joined the **Ba'th Party** in 1957. In 1959 he participated in an unsuccessful attempt by Ba'thists to assassinate the Iraqi prime minister, **'Abd al-Karim Qasim**; wounded in the attempt, **Saddam** escaped, first to Syria and then to Egypt.

He attended Cairo Law School (1962-63) and continued his studies at Baghdad Law College after the Ba'thists took power in Iraq in 1963. The Ba'thists were overthrown that same year, however, and **Saddam** spent several years in prison in Iraq. He escaped, becoming a leader

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