

## 5. The Small but Great Potato

## How Potatoes Changed the World

French fries, which are often served with fast foods, are one of the best known American side dishes.

1) 미국의 3대 대통령인 Thomas Jefferson은 프랑스에서 튀긴 감자 요리를 맛보고 이를 미국으로 가져왔다고 전해진다.

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The real inventors of the so-called "French" fries were not the French but the Belgians. Instead of French fries, the French have traditionally enjoyed roasted potatoes with chicken for their Sunday lunch. Potato pancakes and potato soups are popular traditional dishes in Germany, while fish and chips is one of the most popular street foods in England.

2) 감자는 서구의 음식 문화에서 아주 중요한 역할을 했기 때문에, 유럽에서 그것이 상대적으로 짧은 역사를 가졌다는 것은 믿기 힘들다.

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The potato has been grown by South American Indians in the Andes Mountains for nearly 10,000 years, but it was only 500 years ago when the Europeans learned about this vegetable and brought it to their homelands.

At first, Europeans did not like this unfamiliar and alien food. Most people thought potatoes looked too ugly for people to eat. Some even believed that potatoes were created by devils.

3) 이러한 이유로, 감자는 대부분 동물들에게 주었고, 사람들은 다른 먹을 것이 하나도 없을 때에만 그것을 먹었다.

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4) 사람들이 그것(감자)이 전쟁, 나쁜 기후와 절망적인 배고픔을 어떻게 이겨낼 수 있는지 알게 되면서 감자는 점진적이고 꾸준하게 유럽 전체에 퍼져 갔다.

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#### The End of Hunger

Hunger was a common part of everyday life in 17th- and 18th-century Europe.

5) 평균적인 유럽인들은 단지 배고프기만 할 뿐 아니라, 종종 굶주려 죽음에 이르렀다.

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Many countries suffered nationwide famines at least once every decade.

The potato changed all that. Not only did potatoes grow well in much of Europe, but they were also very nutritious.

6) 유럽인들이 감자를 기르기 시작하자, 그들의 음식 공급은 양적으로 두 배가 되었고 질적으로도 극적으로 증가했다.

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Throughout Europe, potatoes quickly became the main source of nutrition for the majority of common people.

7) 18세기가 끝나갈 무렵, 감자는 유럽의 농장을 장악했고 기근은 드물고 일상적이지 않은 사건이 되었다.

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At long last, Europe was able to feed itself.

#### The Industrial Revolution

8) 감자가 저렴하고 영양가 높았던 덕에, 많은 유럽인들은 기근에서 탈출했으며 19세기 유럽 국가들의 인구는 급격하게 증가했다.

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Furthermore, the potato indirectly led to the Industrial Revolution in 19th century England. It was easier to grow potatoes than many other crops, so fewer people were needed for farming.

9) 농장에서 더 이상 일하지 않게 된 사람들은 도시로 몰려들었고 공장 노동자가 되어 많은 제조업 산업이 빠르게 발전할 수 있도록 했다.

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10) 더 많은 인구와 더 발전된 기술로, 유럽의 나라들은 세계의 다른 곳들을 탐험하고 식민지화 할 수 있을 정도로 충분히 강력해졌다.

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#### The Irish Famine

The impact of the potato in Europe was not entirely positive. It was much more complicated.

11) 아일랜드의 사람들이 음식으로 감자에 과도하게 의지했기 때문에, 1845년 감자 질병이 유럽을 강타하자 그것은 재앙적인 상황을 낳았다.

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Many countries were affected, but Ireland suffered the most. In two months, the disease wiped out almost half of the potato crop in Ireland. The situation continued to worsen.

12) 1852년, 인구의 20퍼센트에 해당하는 백만 명 이상의 아일랜드 사람들이 굶주려 죽었고, 다른 2백만 명은 아일랜드를 떠났으며 그중 4분의 3은 미국으로 이민갔다.

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It was one of the deadliest famines in history.

#### The Beginning of the Modern Pesticides

Despite the terrible outcome of the potato disease in Europe, it was perhaps less important in the potato's history than the Colorado potato beetle was in North America. In the 1860s, the potato beetle was carried by horses and cows from Mexico to the state of Colorado in the United States. There it attacked potatoes and spread quickly when potatoes were shipped to other parts of the country on trains and steamships.

13) 그 때까지는 미국의 농부들은 적은 수의 감자 종만을 심었고 그들이 심은 감자는 병충해에 극단적으로 취약했다.

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As a result, farmers were practically defenseless against this pest.

14) 일련의 필사적인 시도 끝에 한 사람이 결국 Paris green이라는, 초록색 페인트를 만드는 데 쓰이는 유독성 물질이 딱정벌레를 죽인다는 사실을 알아냈다.

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Soon farmers were spraying it on their potatoes.

Farmers were not the only people to find a new use for Paris green. Chemists saw what the farmers were doing and decided to try Paris green on other pests. They then decided to try other chemicals for other problems.

15) 과학자들은 연구를 시작했고 다른 여러 농업 문제들에 효과적인 화학과 물질을 발견했다.

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That was the beginning of the modern pesticide industry.


16) 종종, 역사의 흐름은 언뜻 보기에 중요하지 않은 것들에 의해 바뀐다.

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In this case, it was changed by the potato. The potato changed Europe first by freeing the European people from hunger. It then went on to prepare the ground for the Industrial Revolution, the rise of the European empires, and new techniques in farming.

17) 그 결과로, 한 때 사람들이 원치 않고 못생겼다고 생각되던 이 단순한 야채는 우리가 아는 현대의 세계를 만들었다.

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◇「콘텐츠산업 진흥법 시행령」제33조에 의한 표시

1) 제작연월일 : 2018년 00월 00일

2) 제작자 : 교육지대(주)

3) 이 콘텐츠는 「콘텐츠산업 진흥법」에 따라 최초 제작일부터 5년간 보호됩니다.

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정답

- 1) [정답] It is said that Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the United States, tasted these fried potatoes in France and brought the recipe home to America.
- 2) [정답] The potato has become such an important part of Western food culture that it is hard to believe that it has had such a relatively short history in Europe.
- 3) [정답] For this reason, potatoes were most often given to animals, while people ate them only when there was nothing else to eat.
- 4) [정답] The potato gradually but steadily spread across Europe, as people learned how it could help them in times of war, bad weather, and desperate hunger.
- 5) [정답] The average European not only often went hungry, but sometimes even starved to death.
- 6) [정답] Once Europeans began to grow potatoes, their food supplies doubled in quantity and increased dramatically in quality.
- 7) [정답] By the end of the 18th century, potatoes had taken over most European farms, and famine had become a rare and unusual incident.
- 8) [정답] Thanks to the fact that the potato was inexpensive and nutritious, many Europeans escaped famines, and the populations in European nations increased rapidly during the 19th century.
- 9) [정답] People who no longer worked on farms came to the cities and became factory

workers, enabling new manufacturing industries to grow more quickly.

- 10) [정답] With the larger populations and more advanced technologies, European nations became powerful enough to venture into other parts of the world and colonize them.
- 11) [정답] Because the people of Ireland were excessively dependent upon the potato for food, when a potato disease hit Europe in 1845, it led to a disastrous situation.
- 12) [정답] By 1852, more than one million Irish people, about 20 percent of the population, had starved to death, while another two million people had fled Ireland, and almost three-quarters of them had migrated to the United States.
- 13) [정답] Until that time, American farmers had only planted a few varieties of potatoes, and the potatoes that they planted were extremely vulnerable to the pest.
- 14) [정답] After a series of desperate attempts, one man eventually found that Paris green, a toxic chemical used for making green paint, killed the beetles.
- 15) [정답] Scientists began to do research and discover chemicals and substances that were effective for many different agricultural problems.
- 16) [정답] Often, the course of history is changed by seemingly insignificant things.
- 17) [정답] As a result, this simple vegetable, which was once unwanted and thought to be ugly, has shaped the modern world as we know it.