



**Nicholas
Miklouho-
Maclay**

Race [reɪs] – **раса, народ**

Racism [reɪsɪzəm] – **расизм**

Slavery [sleɪvərɪ] – **рабство**

Natural selection [ˈnætʃrəl sɪˈleɪʃn] – **естественный отбор**

Human rights [ˈhjuːmən raɪts] – **права человека**

Patience [ˈpeɪʃns] – **терпение**

Confidence [ˈkɒnfɪdəns] – **доверие, уверенность**

Courage [ˈkʌrɪdʒ] – **храбрость, смелость, отвага**

Prominent [ˈprɒmɪnənt] – **известный**

Outstanding [aʊtˈstændɪŋ] – **выдающийся, знаменитый**

Nicholas Miklouho-Maclay

Journey club

By Clive Pambegan

On 25 October 1996, a bust of Nicholas Miklouho-Maclay was unveiled on Science Road in the University of Sydney to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of his birth. A Russian explorer, he became a prominent figure of nineteenth-century Australian science. Maclay was the first scientist to settle among and study people who had never seen a white man. Australia became his adopted country and Sydney the home town of his family.

Miklouho-Maclay arrived in Australia on board the Russian corvette Vityaz on 18 July 1878. A few days later, he approached the Linnean Society and offered to organise a zoological centre. The Marine Biological Station, located on the east side of Greater Sydney, was the first marine biological research institute in Australia.

He also carried out his research in New Guinea, Melanesia, Polynesia, Philippines and Indonesia. He visited many villages, studying the languages and culture of the Aborigines. With patience, courage and medical skill he won the confidence and co-operation of the inhabitants.

During the 1850s and 1860s there was much discussion connected with the study of human races and the interpretation of racial characteristics. Some anthropologists tried to prove that not all human races are of equal worth and that "white people" are predestined by "natural selection" to rule over the "coloured" races. This theory was used to justify slavery and colonialism. Miklouho-Maclay was one of the first anthropologists to oppose scientific racism. We remember him as an outstanding scientist, human rights activist and humanist.

FACT FILE

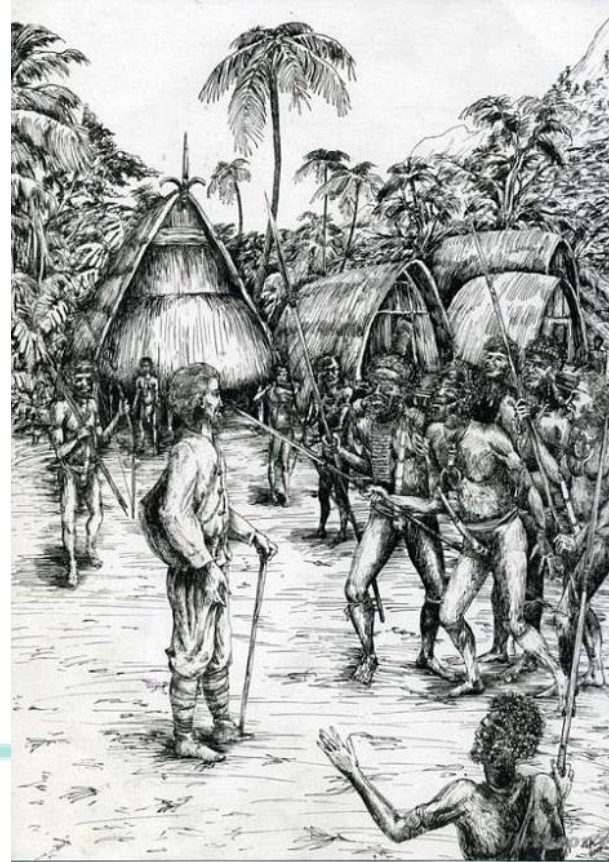
Birth: 17 July 1846, Rozhdestvenskoe, Russia.

Death: 2 April 1888, Saint-Petersburg, Russia.

Education: Saint-Petersburg secondary school,
German universities (medicine, zoology,
palaeontology, anatomy).

Occupation:

- explorer
- anthropologist
- marine biologist
- linguist
- museum administrator
- naturalist
- public lecturer



**Find these
sentences**

1. С терпением, мужеством и медицинским мастерством, он завоевал доверие и сотрудничество обитателей.
2. Русский исследователь, он стал выдающейся фигурой австралийской науки девятнадцатого века.
3. Миклухо-Маклай прибыл в Австралию на борту российского корвета Витязь 18 июля 1878.
4. Маклай был первым ученым, который поселился среди людей, не видавших прежде белого человека, и изучал их.
5. Миклухо-Маклай был одним из первых антропологов противостоящих научному расизму.
6. Он побывал во многих деревнях, изучая языки и культуру аборигенов.
7. Он дошел до Общества Линнея и предложил организовать зоологический центр.
8. Эта теория использовалась для оправдания рабства и колониализма.

TRUE or FALSE

1. Miklouho-Maclay arrived in Australia on board of England corvette. ❌
2. Maclay was an outstanding scientist, human rights activist and humanist. ✅
3. Australia became his adopted country and Sydney the home town of his family. ✅
4. He became a prominent figure of nineteenth-century Australian science. ❌
5. He visited many villages, studying the languages and culture of the Aborigines. ✅
6. Miklouho-Maclay wasn't one of the first anthropologists to oppose scientific racism. ❌
7. He arrived in Australia on 18 June 1878. ❌
8. The Marine Biological Station, located on the east side of Greater Sydney. ✅

Fill in the gaps with the missing words.

October natural selection biological discussion Science
anthropologists institute human races

1. During the 1850s and 1860s there was much discussion connected with the study of human races and the interpretation of racial characteristics.
2. On 25 October 1996, a bust of Nicholas Miklouho-Maclay was unveiled on Science Road in the University of Sydney.
3. Some anthropologists tried to prove that not all human races are of equal worth and that «white people» are predestined by «natural selection» to rule over the «coloured» races.
4. The Marine Biological Station was the first marine biological research institute in Australia.