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I understand your professor has been discussing several Eastern Woodland Indian tribes in your study of Native American cultures.

我了解你们的教授在你们的美洲原住民文化研究中已经讨论了一些东部森林印第安部落。

As you have probably learned, the Eastern Woodland Indians get their name from the forest-covered areas of the Eastern United States where they lived.

正如你可能已经学习到的，东部森林印第安人从他们生活的东部美国的森林覆盖区域得名。

The earliest Woodland cultures date back 9,000 years, but the group we'll focus on dates back only to about 700 A.D.

最早的森林文化要追溯9000年，但是我们将要集中讨论研究的群体只要追溯到大约公园700年。

We now call these Native Americans the Mississippian culture, because they settled in the Mississippi River valley.

我们现在称呼这些美洲原住民为Mississippian文化，因为他们定居在Mississippi河谷。

This civilization is known for its flat-topped monuments called temple mounds.

这种文明因它的被叫做庙丘的平顶纪念碑而闻名。

They were made of earth and used as temples and official residences.

Tampa由土制成，并且用作庙宇和官邸。

The temple mounds were located in the central square of the city, with the huts of the townspeople built in rows around the plaza.

庙丘位于城市广场的中心，和围绕着广场的由市民修建的成排的小屋在一起。

The Mississippian people were city dwellers.

Mississippian人是城市居民。

But some city residents earned their living as farmers, tending the fields of corn, beans, and squash that surrounded the city.

但是有些市民靠当农民谋生，照顾围绕着城市的玉米地，豆类和南瓜。

The city's artisans made arrowheads, leather goods, pottery, and jewelry.

城市的工匠制造箭头，皮革制品，陶器和珠宝。

Traders came from far away to exchange raw materials for these items.

交易商从很远过来交换这些物品的原材料。

In the slides I'm about to show, you will see models of a Mississippian city.

在我即将演示的幻灯片中，你讲看到一个Mississippian城市的模型。