参考译文：

迁入普韦布洛

In the Mesa Verde area of the ancient North American Southwest, living patterns changed in the thirteenth century, with large numbers of people moving into large communal dwellings called pueblos, often constructed at the edges of canyons, especially on the sides of cliffs. Abandoning small extended-family households to move into these large pueblos with dozens if not hundreds of other people was probably traumatic. Few of the cultural traditions and rules that today allow us to deal with dense populations existed for these people accustomed to household autonomy and the ability to move around the landscape almost at will. And besides the awkwardness of having to share walls with neighbors, living in aggregated pueblos introduced other problems. For people in cliff dwellings, hauling water, wood, and food to their homes was a major chore. The stress on local resources, especially in the firewood needed for daily cooking and warmth, was particularly intense, and conditions in aggregated pueblos were not very hygienic.

在北美西南部的梅萨维德，由于大量我们称之为普韦布洛人的人涌进这个地区，使得十三世纪这一地区的生活方式发生了改变，他们通常聚集子在峡谷特别是悬崖旁边。为了不使数以百计的其他人受到不利影响，他们放弃一些小的家庭搬进了普韦布洛地区。很少的文化传统能够使得高密度的人口达到自治或者在这个地区自由的迁移。除了不得不和邻居共享一面墙外，住在人口聚集的普韦布洛地区产生了其他的问题。对于那些住在悬崖上的人，拉水，木头以及食物到家里都是主要的家务。本地资源的压力特别是用于做饭和取暖的燃料特别紧张，这一地区的卫生状况也不容乐观。

Given all the disadvantages of living in aggregated towns, why did people in the thirteenth century move into these closely packed quarters? For transitions of such suddenness, archaeologists consider either pull factors (benefits that drew families together) or push factors (some external threat or crisis that forced people to aggregate). In this case, push explanations dominate.

考虑到住在这一地区的种种不利条件，为什么十三世纪搬进这一地区的人们分布如此密集？对于这些突然的变迁，考古学家考虑到了拉力因素（使家庭聚在一起）和推力因素（一些外部压力使人们聚集）。在这种情况下，推力的解释更加占上风。

Population growth is considered a particularly influential push. After several generations of population growth, people packed the landscape in densities so high that communal pueblos may have been a necessary outcome. Around Sand Canyon, for example, populations grew from 5 -12 people per square kilometer in the tenth century to as many as 30 - 50 by the 1200s. As densities increased, domestic architecture became larger, culminating in crowded pueblos. Some scholars expand on this idea by emphasizing a corresponding need for arable land to feed growing numbers of people: construction of small dams, reservoirs, terraces, and field houses indicates that farmers were intensifying their efforts during the 1200s.Competition for good farmland may also have prompted people to bond together to assert rights over the best fields.

人口增长是一股强大的影响力量。在经历几代的人口增长之后，人们使得这一地区的人口密度达到了如此高的程度以至于普韦布洛社区成为一个必需的结果。在沙丘山谷，比如人口从十世纪的 5 到 12 人每平方公里增加到 1200s 时的 30 到50 人每平方公里。随着人口密度的增加，民房建筑变得更大，在拥挤的普韦布洛地区达到顶峰，一些学者通过强调增加的人口对应的对可耕种地的需求拓展了这些看法：小型水坝，水库，梯田以及房屋的建设表明 1200s 年代的农民一直在努力。对于好的耕地的竞争也会促使这些地区的人们团结起来争取好的土地的权利。

Another important push was the onset of the Little Ice Age, a climatic phenomenon that led to cooler temperatures in the Northern Hemisphere. Although the height of the Little Ice Age was still around the corner, some evidence suggests that temperatures were falling during the thirteenth century. The environmental changes associated with this transition are not fully understood, but people living closest to the San Juan Mountains, to the northeast of Mesa Verde, were affected first. Growing food at these elevations is always difficult because of the short growing season. As the Little Ice Age progressed,farmers probably moved their fields to lower elevations, infringing on the lands of other farmers and pushing people together, thus contributing to the aggregations. Archaeologists identify a corresponding shift in populations toward the south and west toward Mesa Verde and away from higher elevations.

另外一个推动力量是小冰河时代的到来，这种气候现象导致了北半球气温的降低。尽管小冰河时代即将来临，一些证据表明十三世纪这一地区的温度将会降低。这种变迁对环境变化的影响并未受到充分认识，但是住在 San Juan 山脉和普韦布洛地区的人们首先受到了影响。丰收季节的缩短使得食物的增长变得困难。随着小冰河时代的到来，农民们可能将他们的耕地迁到更低的海拔地区去，侵犯其他农民的土地并使人口聚集在一起，这也造成了人口的集聚。考古学家确认了普韦布洛地区从南向西从海拔高处逃离造成的人口变化。

In the face of all these pushes, people in the Mesa Verde area had yet another reason to move into communal villages: the need for greater cooperation. Sharing and cooperation were almost certainly part of early Puebloan life, even for people living in largely independent single-household residences scattered across the landscape. Archaeologists find that even the most isolated residences during the eleventh and twelfth centuries obtained some pottery, and probably food, from some distance away, while major ceremonial events were opportunities for sharing food and crafts. Scholars believe that this cooperation allowed people to contend with a patchy environment in which precipitation and other resources varied across the landscape: if you produce a lot of food one year, you might trade it for pottery made by a distant ally who is having difficulty with crops—and the next year, the flow of goods might go in the opposite direction. But all of this appears to have changed thirteenth century. Although the climate remained as unpredictable as ever between one year and the next, it became much less locally diverse. In a bad year for farming, everyone was equally affected. No longer was it helpful to share widely. Instead, the most sensible thing would be for neighbors to combine efforts to produce as much food as possible, and thus aggregated towns were a sensible arrangement.

在所有这些推动力面前，普韦布洛地区的人们还有另外一个搬进公共村庄的理由：对更多合作的需求。分享和合作是早期普韦布洛人生活的一部分，即使是那些分散在这一地区独立性比较强的家庭也是这样。考古学家发现当有一些主要的分享食物和物品的集会时，即使是最独立的居民在十一世纪和十二世纪的时候也能从很远的地方获得陶器，还可能有食物。学者们相信 这种合作让人们在这种拼凑的但不断变化的环境中能相互竞争：如果你今年生产了很多东西，你就能从很远的联盟交易到陶器，这些有陶器的人可能没有那么多食物—下一年食物的流动方向可能会相反。但是十三世纪这些都发生了变化。尽管每年的气候都无法预测，但是在局部不会有太大变化。在收成差的年份里，每个人都会受影响。如果能广泛分享的话就能帮助减小这种影响。取而代之的是，最明智的是一个地区的人们一起努力创造最多的食物，这样人口聚集的城市就是一个合理的选择。