

UNIT 1 第一单元

PERIOD 1

第一阶段

1491 – 1607

KEY CONCEPTS 关键概念

KEY CONCEPT 1.1 关键概念 1.1

As native populations migrated and settled across the vast expanse of North America over time, they developed distinct and increasingly complex societies by adapting to and transforming their diverse environments.

随着原住民人口随着时间的推移在广袤的北美大陆上迁徙和定居，他们通过适应和改造多样化的环境，发展出了独特且日益复杂的社会。

KEY CONCEPT 1.2 关键概念 1.2

Contact among Europeans, Native Americans, and Africans resulted in the Columbian Exchange and significant social, cultural, and political changes on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean.

欧洲人、美洲原住民和非洲人之间的接触促成了哥伦布大交换，并给大西洋两岸带来了重大的社会、文化和政治变革。

Chapter 3

第三章

A NEW WORLD 一个新世界

I.

我 THE FIRST AMERICANS 美洲原住民

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A.ARRIVAL AND DISPERSAL

A. 到达和离开

1.The earliest North American residents crossed a land bridge between Siberia and Alaska between 15,000 and 30,000 years ago.

1. 北美最早的居民在 15000 至 30000 年前穿过西伯利亚和阿拉斯加之间的陆桥。

2.Following large game animals, these Asian immigrants gradually spread through North and South America, reaching the tip of South America by 9000 BCE.

2.这些亚洲移民随着大型猎物逐渐扩散到北美洲和南美洲，到 BCE 9000 年到达南美洲的最南端。

B.NORTH AMERICAN CULTURAL REGIONS

B. 北美文化区域

1.Pacific Northwest 1太平洋西北地区

a.The abundant natural resources of the Pacific Northwest supported a relatively dense population. Rivers teemed with salmon and other fish providing an easily available source of nutritious food. The thick forests provided wood for housing and boats.

a. 太平洋西北地区丰富的自然资源养育了相对稠密的人口。河流中鲑鱼和其他鱼类资源丰富，提供了唾手可得的营养食物来源。茂密的森林则为房屋和船只提供了木材。

b.Tribes such as the Haida collected shellfish from the beaches and hunted the ocean for whales, sea otters, and seals.

b. 海达族等部落从海滩上采集贝类，并在海洋中猎捕鲸鱼、海獭和海豹。

c.The Kwakiutl celebrated their abundance by carving magnificent totems that included symbols of ancestral spirits.

c. 夸夸特尔人通过雕刻宏伟的图腾来庆祝他们的富足，这些图腾包含了祖先灵魂的象征。

2.Desert Southwest 2沙漠西南

a.The Southwest challenged Native Americans with a much drier climate than that of the Pacific Northwest.

a. 西南地区的气候比太平洋西北地区干燥得多，这对美洲原住民来说是一个挑战。

b.The Pueblo built settlements near the Rio Grande and its tributaries. The Hopi lived near cliffs that could be easily defended. They collected rainwater in rock cisterns and carefully parceled it out to their fields and to families living in clusters of houses called pueblos.

b. 普韦布洛人在格兰德河及其支流附近建立了定居点。霍皮人居住在易守难攻的悬崖附近。他们将雨水收集在岩石蓄水池中，并小心地将其分配到田地和居住在被称为普韦布洛的房屋群落中的家庭。

c.People throughout the region lived in multi-story houses made of adobe. They coaxed crops of maize (corn), beans, melons, and squash from sun-parched, but fertile, soil.

c. 该地区的人们居住在用土坯建造的多层房屋中。他们在阳光炙烤但肥沃的土壤中种植玉米、豆类、甜瓜和南瓜等作物。

3.The Great Plains 3. 大平原

a.The Great Plains are flat open grasslands extending from the Rockies to the Mississippi River. Hot, dry summers followed cold, snowy winters. Huge buffalo herds roamed across the vast grasslands.

a. 大平原是从落基山脉延伸到密西西比河的平坦开阔的草原。炎热干燥的夏季之后是寒冷多雪的冬季。庞大的野牛群在广袤的草原上漫游。

b.The Pawnee planted corn, squash, and beans. Once the plants were strong enough to survive, the entire tribe packed up for the spring buffalo hunt. While on the hunt, the Pawnee lived in portable houses made of buffalo skin called tepees.

b. 波尼族人种植了玉米、南瓜和豆类。待作物长得足够强壮后，整个部落便收拾行装，准备迎接春季的野牛狩猎。狩猎期间，波尼族人住在用野牛皮搭建的、可移动的房屋里，这种房屋被称为圆锥形帐篷。

4.Eastern Woodlands 4东部林地

a.Hardwood forests dominated the land stretching from the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River in the north to the Gulf of Mexico in the south. It was said that a squirrel could travel from Tennessee to New York without ever touching the ground.

a. 从北部的五大湖和圣劳伦斯河到南部的墨西哥湾，大片土地都被硬木林所覆盖。据说，一只松鼠可以从田纳西州一路走到纽约州，而无需脚踏实地。

b.Tribes such as the Creek, Choctaw, and Powhatan cleared the forest and built villages. They blended hunting and gathering with agriculture based upon the cultivation of maize, squash, and beans.

b. 克里克人、乔克托人和波瓦坦人等部落开垦森林，建立村庄。他们将狩猎采集与以种植玉米、南瓜和豆类为基础的农业相结合。

c.John White created a detailed engraving of Secotan, an Algonquian village on the Pamlico River in present-day North Carolina. White depicted a complex society living in a permanent agricultural settlement. The villagers devoted two fields to tobacco but saw no need to construct a defensive fence.

约翰·怀特创作了一幅精细的版画，描绘了位于今北卡罗来纳州帕姆利科河畔的阿尔冈昆人村庄塞科坦。怀特描绘了一个生活在永久性农业定居点的复杂社会。村民们用两块田地种植烟草，但认为没有必要建造防御围栏。

5.Common Characteristics 5.共同特征

a.The early peoples of North America lived in families that were part of larger clans. They lived in village communities, divided labor by gender, and shared a strong sense of spirituality.

a. 北美洲的早期居民以家庭为单位生活，这些家庭隶属于更大的氏族。他们生活在村落社区中，按性别分工，并拥有强烈的精神信仰。

b.The early peoples did not develop wheeled vehicles, waterwheels, or a tradition of private property rights. Native Americans viewed land and water as communal possessions that could not be owned or traded.

b. 早期人类没有发展出轮式车辆、水车或私有财产权的传统。美洲原住民将土地和水视为公共财产，不能被拥有或交易。

Don't neglect to study these cultural regions. They can be used to generate a short-answer question asking you to describe how geographic conditions influenced the

culture of Native Americans prior to the arrival of European explorers.

不要忽视对这些文化区域的研究。它们可以用来生成一道简答题，要求你描述在欧洲探险家到来之前，地理条件如何影响了美洲原住民的文化。

II.

二 THE SPANISH CONQUEST 西班牙征服

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A.CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

A. 克里斯托弗·哥伦布

1.Columbus hoped to discover a new trade route to Asia.

哥伦布希望发现一条通往亚洲的新贸易路线。

2.He saw no reason to respect or learn about the customs of the Native Americans he encountered. Instead, Columbus proposed to Christianize the indigenous peoples, seize their mineral wealth, and exploit their labor.

他认为没有理由尊重或了解他遇到的美洲原住民的习俗。相反，哥伦布提议使土著居民基督教化，掠夺他们的矿产财富，并剥削他们的劳动力。

B.THE CONQUISTADORES

B. 征服者

1.Hernán Cortés conquered the Aztec Empire in 1521.

1 埃尔南·科尔特斯 (Hernán Cortés) 于 1521 年征服了阿兹特克帝国。

2.Francisco Pizarro conquered the Inca Empire in 1533.

1533年，弗朗西斯科·皮萨罗征服了印加帝国。

3.Both Cortés and Pizarro overthrew rulers who led centralized governments.

3科尔特斯和皮萨罗都推翻了实行中央集权统治的君主。

4.Advanced metal weapons, horses, ruthless tactics, and diseases such as smallpox, influenza, and measles enabled the Spanish conquistadores to topple the Aztec and Inca empires.

4. 先进的金属武器、马匹、残酷的战术以及天花、流感和麻疹等疾病使西班牙征服者得以推翻阿兹特克帝国和印加帝国。

III.

三 THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE 哥伦布大交换

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A.INTRODUCTION

A. 引言

1.The Columbian Exchange refers to the exchange of plants, animals, and germs between the New World and Europe following the discovery of America in 1492.

1哥伦布大交换是指1492年美洲被发现后，新世界与欧洲之间进行的植物、动物和细菌的交换。

2.New World crops included maize (corn), tomatoes, and potatoes. In addition, New World mines provided a steady supply of gold and silver. For example, the fabulously rich Potosi mines (in modern-day Bolivia) produced 200 tons of silver a year for two centuries.

新大陆的农作物包括玉米、西红柿和土豆。此外，新大陆的矿藏也提供了稳定的金银供应。例如，储量极其丰富的波托西金矿（位于今天的玻利维亚境内）在两个世纪的时间里，每年都能生产200吨白银。

3.Old World crops included wheat, sugar, rice, and coffee. In addition, Europeans introduced horses, cows, chickens, and pigs into the New World.

旧世界的农作物包括小麦、糖、大米和咖啡。此外，欧洲人还将马、牛、鸡和猪引入了新世界。

B.IMPACT ON EUROPE

C. 对欧洲的影响

1.New World foods transformed European society by increasing agricultural yields and improving diets, thus stimulating population growth.

新大陆的食物通过提高农业产量和改善饮食，改变了欧洲社会，从而刺激了人口增长。

2.The Columbian Exchange generated a profitable trans-Atlantic trade that helped spark European economic development by facilitating the shift from feudalism to capitalism.

2哥伦布大交换促成了有利可图的跨大西洋贸易，促进了欧洲经济发展，推动了欧洲从封建主义向资本主义的转变。

C.IMPACT ON NATIVE AMERICANS

C. 对美洲原住民的影响

1.Old World diseases decimated the Native American population. Demographers estimate that the Native American population plummeted by 90 percent or more in the first century of contact with Europe.

旧世界的疾病使美洲原住民人口锐减。人口统计学家估计，在与欧洲接触的第一个世纪里，美洲原住民人口下降了90%甚至更多。

2.This demographic collapse enabled the Spanish to more easily gain control over Native American lands.

2. 人口的崩溃使西班牙人更容易控制美洲原住民的土地。

IV. CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW SPAIN

四 新西班牙的特征

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A.INTRODUCTION

A. 引言

1.The Spanish established a New World empire in order to spread their Roman Catholic faith and extend the king' s wealth and power.

1. 西班牙人建立了一个新世界帝国，目的是传播他们的罗马天主教信仰，并扩大国王的财富和权力。

2.Spain created a rigid and highly centralized New World government controlled by the crown in Madrid.

2. 西班牙建立了一个由马德里王室控制的、僵化且高度中央集权的新世界政府。

B.THE ENCOMIENDA SYSTEM

B. 委托监护制

1.An *encomienda* was a license granted by the Spanish crown to royal officials to extract labor and tribute from native peoples living in specified areas. For example, Cortés appropriated tribute from 23,000 families in the fertile Oaxaca Valley.

1. 恩科米恩达制度是西班牙王室授予皇家官员的一种特许权，允许他们向居住在特定地区的土著居民征收劳役和贡赋。例如，科尔特斯从富饶的瓦哈卡山谷的 23000 个家庭中掠夺了贡赋。

2.The *encomienda* system began in the Caribbean and then spread to Mexico. It enabled Spanish colonial administrators to marshal native labor to support plantation-based agriculture and extract precious metals. In exchange, the *encomenderos* were responsible for Christianizing the native peoples under their protection.

2. 监护制起源于加勒比地区，随后传播到墨西哥。它使西班牙殖民统治者能够征召当地劳动力，支持种植园农业和贵金属开采。作为交换，监护人负责使他们保护下的土著居民皈依基督教。

3.Although the native peoples were legally not slaves, ruthless *encomenderos* nevertheless created an often brutal system of forced labor that led to many abuses.

3 虽然土著人民在法律上不是奴隶，但残暴的恩科米诺德罗人仍然建立了一种经常残酷的强迫劳动制度，导致了许多虐待行为。

4.The inhumanity of the system appalled Dominican priest Bartolomé de las Casas. He renounced his *encomienda* and became an eloquent critic of how the Spanish mistreated the native peoples.

4 多米尼加神父巴托洛梅·拉斯·卡萨斯对这种制度的非人道性感到震惊。他放弃了自己的监护权，并成为西班牙人虐待土著居民的雄辩批评者。

C.A NEW SOCIETY

C. 新社会

1.As disease and warfare reduced their numbers, the native population could not meet the Spaniards' growing demand for a large body of captive laborers. By the early 1500s, the Spanish began to import enslaved Africans to labor on sugar plantations and in the silver

mines.

由于疾病和战争导致人口锐减，当地土著居民无法满足西班牙人对大量奴隶日益增长的需求。到16世纪初，西班牙人开始从非洲贩运奴隶，让他们在甘蔗种植园和银矿中劳作。

2. About 300,000 enslaved Africans arrived in New Spain between 1500 and 1650. At the same time, at least 350,000 Spaniards migrated to the Caribbean, Mexico, and the Andes.

1500 年至 1650 年间，约有 30 万非洲奴隶抵达新西班牙。与此同时，至少有 35 万西班牙人迁往加勒比海、墨西哥和安第斯山脉。

3. Males comprised the majority of Spanish migrants. As a result, intermarriage produced a diverse mixture of Europeans, Africans, and Native Americans. Those who ruled in New Spain often followed the advice of Machiavelli, who insisted that successful rulers must be ruthless and pragmatic, always remembering that the end justifies the means.

西班牙移民中男性占绝大多数。因此，通婚造就了欧洲人、非洲人和美洲原住民的多元混血血统。新西班牙的统治者常常遵循马基雅维利的建议，马基雅维利坚持认为，成功的统治者必须冷酷无情、务实高效，并且始终牢记“目的可以为手段辩护”。

4. The Spanish attempted to enforce an elaborate racial hierarchy with themselves at the top and natives on the bottom. Mestizos (Spaniard-Indian) and Mulattos (Spaniard-African) fell in between. The Spanish justified this stratified society as proof of the higher level of civilization among Europeans. Juan Ginés de Sepúlveda, a Spanish nobleman, used this same justification when he engaged in a famous debate with Bartolomé de las Casas in the 1550s over the proper treatment of Native Americans.

4. 西班牙人试图建立一套复杂的种族等级制度，将自己置于顶端，土著居民置于底端。梅斯蒂索人（西班牙裔印第安人）和穆拉托人（西班牙裔非洲人）则介于两者之间。西班牙人将这种等级森严的社会结构辩解为欧洲人文明程度更高的证明。16世纪50年代，西班牙贵族胡安·希内斯·德·塞普尔韦达在与巴托洛梅·德·拉斯·卡萨斯就如何对待美洲原住民展开的著名辩论中，也使用了同样的论证。

V.

五 THE PUEBLO REVOLT 普韦布洛起义

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A. CAUSES

A. 原因

1. During the seventeenth century the Spanish gradually gained control over the Pueblo people living in what is today New Mexico.

17世纪，西班牙人逐渐控制了居住在今天新墨西哥州的普韦布洛人。

2. The Spanish disrupted the Pueblos' traditional culture by forcing them to labor on *encomiendas* and worship in Catholic missions.

2 西班牙人强迫普韦布洛人从事委托监护下的劳动，并在天主教传教站进行礼拜，从而扰乱了普韦布洛人的传统文化。

B. POPÉ

B. 波佩

1. Popé was a determined and dynamic Pueblo leader who deeply resented the Spanish. His message was simple—expel the Spanish and return to the old ways of life that had given the Pueblo peace, prosperity, and independence.

波佩是一位意志坚定、充满活力的普韦布洛领袖，他对西班牙人深恶痛绝。他的信息很简单——驱逐西班牙人，回归曾经给普韦布洛带来和平、繁荣和独立的旧生活方式。

2. Led by Popé, the Pueblo rose in revolt in 1680. They soon killed hundreds of Spaniards while destroying their buildings and burning their fields.

在波佩的领导下，普韦布洛人在1680年发动起义。他们很快杀死了数百名西班牙人，同时摧毁了他们的建筑物并烧毁了他们的田地。

C. CONSEQUENCES

C. 后果

1. The uprising did not bring peace and prosperity to the Pueblo. Following Popé's death in 1688, the Spanish launched a successful reconquest of the Pueblo.

1688 年波佩去世后，西班牙人成功地重新征服了普韦布洛。

2. When the Spanish returned, they adopted a policy of greater cultural accommodation. They no longer tried to eradicate the Pueblo culture. Over the next century, New Mexico became a blend of Spanish and Pueblo cultures.

西班牙人重返新墨西哥后，采取了更为宽容的文化政策。他们不再试图根除普韦布洛文化。在接下来的一个世纪里，新墨西哥逐渐融合了西班牙文化和普韦布洛文化。

Period 1 generates a predictable set of multiple-choice questions focusing on the impact of the Columbian Exchange, the characteristics of the encomienda system, and the Pueblo Revolt.

第一阶段会产生一系列可预测的选择题，重点关注哥伦布大交换的影响、委托监护制度的特点以及普韦布洛起义。

