




<p>1770 Captain Cook lands on uninhabited island off the tip of Cape York. He claims the eastern half of Australia for Britain using the doctrine ‘terra nullius’ – land belonging to no-one.</p> 	<p>1770 年 库克船长登陆无人居住 约克角顶端的小岛。 他声称澳大利亚的东半部 英国使用“terra nullius”学说 –属于无人居住的土地。 1770 Nián kù kè chuánzhǎng dēnglù wú rén jūzhù yuēkè jiǎo dǐngduān dì xiǎo dǎo. Tā shēngchēng àodàliyǎ de dōng bàn bù yīngguó shǐyòng “terra nullius” xuéshuō –shǔyú wú rén jūzhù de tǔdì.</p>
<p>Captain Cook * sights Wollumbin (in Bundjalung country), and renames it ‘Mt Warning’, and calls Gulaga ‘Mt Dromedary’.</p>	<p>库克船长*目睹沃尔伦宾（在 Bundjalung 国家），并将其重命名 “警告山”，并致电古拉加 “单峰山”。 Kù kè chuánzhǎng*mùdǔ wò ěr lún bīn (zài Bundjalung guójiā), bìng jiāng qí zhòng mìngmíng “jǐnggào shān”, bìng zhìdiàn gǔ lā jiā “dān fēngshān”.</p>
<p>Bundjalung, and other coastal Kooris, observe an unknown object sailing along the coast. It is the ‘Endeavour’</p> 	<p>邦贾隆及其他沿海库里人， 观察未知物体航行 沿海。 这是“努力”。 Bāng jiǎ lóng jí qítā yánhǎi kù lǐ rén, guānchá wèizhī wùtǐ hángxíng yánhǎi. Zhè shì “nǔlì”.</p>

<p>1789 Smallpox epidemic, brought by the invaders kill at least half of Eora people. Only a few Cadigal people survive.</p> 	<p>1789 年 天花流行，由 入侵者杀死了至少一半的 Eora 人。 只有少数 Cadigal 人生存。 1789 Nián tiānhuā liúxíng, yóu rùqīn zhě shā sǐle zhìshǎo yībàn de Eora rén. Zhǐyǒu shǎoshù Cadigal rén shēngcún.</p>
<p>1790s–1800s Strong resistance by Dharuk, Gamaraigal and other Koori peoples.</p>	<p>1790 年代至 1800 年代 Dharuk, Gamaraigal 和其他 Koori 人民强烈抵抗。 1790 Niándài zhì 1800 niándài Dharuk, Gamaraigal hé qítā Koori rénmín qiángliè dǐkàng.</p>
<p>1814 ‘Native Institution’ set up for Koori children at Parramatta – first attempt to change Koori cultures by separating children.</p>	<p>1814 年 在帕拉马塔 (Parramatta) 为 Koori 儿童建立的“本地机构” – 首次尝试 通过分开孩子来改变 Koori 文化。 1814 Nián zài pà lā mǎ tǎ (Parramatta) wèi Koori értóng jiànlì de “běndì jīgòu” –shǒucì chángshì tōngguò fēn kāi háizi lái gǎibiàn Koori wénhuà.</p>
<p>1816 Governor Macquarie’s* proclamation of Martial Law. Massacre at Appin.</p>	<p>1816 年 麦格理州长的* 戒严令。 阿平屠杀。 1816 Nián mài gé lǐ zhōuzhǎng de* jièyán lìng. Ā píng túshā</p>
<p>1820s Mission on country of the Awaba people begun by Rev. Threlkeld*, who studies Koori languages and cultures.</p>	<p>1820 年代 修罗尔·萨尔克斯 (Rev. Threlkeld) *开始对 Awaba 人民的国家进行考察，他是研究 Koori 语言和文化的人。 1820 Niándài</p>

		<p>xiūluō ěr-sà ěr kè sī (Rev. Threlkeld)*kāishǐ duì Awaba rénmin de guójiā jìnxíng kǎochá, tā shì yánjiū Koori yǔyán hé wénhuà de rén.</p>
<p>1824 Martial law declared by Governor Brisbane* against Wiradjuri people west of Mt York NSW.</p>		<p>1824 年 布里斯班州长针对威拉杜里人宣布的戒严法新南威尔士州山以西。 1824 Nián bù lǐsī bān zhōuzhǎng zhēnduì wēi lā dù lǐ rén xuānbù de jièyán fǎ xīn nán wēi'ěrsì zhōu shān yǐxī.</p>
<p>1770 PEMULWUY LIFE STORY. He was a resistance Fighter Pemulwuy, a Bidjigal of the Gadigal people of the Eora nation, is about 15 years old.</p>		<p>1770 年 人民生活故事。他是一个抵抗战士 Pemulwuy, Eora 的 Bidjigal 人, 大约 15 岁。 1770 Nián rénmín shēnghuó gùshì. Tā shì yīgè dǐkàng zhànshì Pemulwuy,Eora de Bidjigal rén, dàyuē 15 suì.</p>
<p>1788–90 Pemulwuy leads several attacks on the invaders in the Sydney area.</p>		<p>1788–90 Pemulwuy 领导几个 袭击入侵者 悉尼地区。 1788–90 Pemulwuy lǐngdǎo jǐ gè xíjī rùqīn zhě xīní dìqū.</p>
<p>1790 Pemulwuy kills Governor Phillip's * servant for treachery and Gov. Phillip orders indiscriminate reprisals.</p>		<p>1790 年 Pemulwuy 杀死了 Phillip 州长* 背叛的仆人 菲利普州长命令不加选择 报复。</p>

	1790 Nián Pemulwuy shā sǐle Phillip zhōuzhǎng* bèipàn de púrén fēilípǔ zhōu cháng mìnglǐng bù jiā xuǎnzé bàofù.
1797 Pemulwuy continues to lead attacks on the British. He is wounded, captured, but manages to escape.	1797 年 Pemulwuy 继续领导攻击 在英国。他受伤了 被俘，但设法逃脱。 1797 Nián Pemulwuy jìxù lǐngdǎo gōngjí zài yīngguó. Tā shòushāngle bèi fú, dàn shèfǎ táotuō.
1798 Pemulwuy attacks settlements at Parramatta, Toongabbie, Kissing Point and Lane Cove, in Sydney.	Pemulwuy 袭击 Parramatta 的定居点， Toongabbie, Kissing Point 和 Lane Cove, 在悉尼。 Pemulwuy xíjí Parramatta de dìngjū diǎn, Toongabbie, Kissing Point hé Lane Cove, zài xīní.
1801 Pemulwuy is outlawed by Governor King*.	1801 Pemulwuy 被州长 King *取缔。 1801 Pemulwuy bèi zhōuzhǎng King*qǔdì.
1802 Pemulwuy is shot dead. His head is sent to England where it still remains in the Hunterian Museum at the Royal College of Surgeons in London.	1802 Pemulwuy 被枪杀。他的头是 送到英国，它仍然留在 皇家猎人博物馆 伦敦外科医生学院。 1802 Pemulwuy bèi qiāngshā. Tā de tóu shì sòng dào yīngguó, tā réngrán liú zài huángjiā lièrén bówùguǎn lúndūn wàikē yīshēng xuéyuàn.
WINDRADYNE LIFE STORY	温德拉尼生活故事 Wēn dé lā ní shēnghuó gùshì

	
<p>1770 Windradyne is born in northern Wiradjuri country.</p>	<p>1770 年 Windradyne 出生于北部 Wiradjuri 国家。 1770 Nián Windradyne chūshēng yú běibù Wiradjuri guójiā.</p>
<p>1815 Windradyne observes the building of a road into his country and the establishment of Bathurst</p>	<p>1815 年 Windradyne 观察到通往他的国家的道路的建设 和巴瑟斯特的建立 1815 Nián Windradyne guānchá dào tōng wǎng tā de guójiā de dàolù de jiànshè hé bā sè sī tè de jiànli</p>
<p>1820s More British move onto Windradyne's people's land; Kooris take stock for food and are killed in reprisals.</p>	<p>1820 年代 更多英国人转向 Windradyne 的人民的土地；Kooris 蓄积食物，被报复杀死。 1820 Niándài gèng duō yīngguó rén zhuàn xiàng Windradyne de rénmin de tǔdì; Kooris xùjī shíwù, bèi bàofù shā sǐ.</p>
<p>1822 Windradyne leads attacks on the invaders, is captured and briefly imprisoned.</p>	<p>1822 年 Windradyne 导致对入侵者，被捕获并短暂地被监禁。 1822 Nián Windradyne dǎozhì duì rùqīn zhě, bèi bǔhuò bìng duǎnzàn de bèi jiānjìn.</p>
<p>1824 Some of Windradyne's family</p>	<p>1824 年</p>

<p>are killed by the British.</p> <p>He leads several groups in organised guerrilla warfare.</p> <p>Martial law is declared – Koori men, women and children are shot on sight. He offers peace to Governor Brisbane* to save his people from destruction.</p>	<p>Windradyne 的一些家庭被英国人杀死。</p> <p>他带领几个小组有组织的游击战。</p> <p>宣布戒严– Koori 男女老少</p> <p>射中视线。他提供和平给布里斯班州长*保存他的人民免受破坏。</p> <p>1824 Nián</p> <p>Windradyne de yīxiē jiā tíng bèi yīngguó rén shā sǐ.</p> <p>Tā dài lǐng jǐ gè xiǎo zǔ yǒu zǔ zhī de yóu jī zhàn.</p> <p>Xuān bù jiè yán– Koori nán nǚ lǎo shào</p> <p>shè zhòng shì xiàn. Tā tí gòng hé píng gěi bù lǐ sī bān zhōu zhǎng* bǎo cún tā de rén mín miǎn shòu pò huài.</p>
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