

Before we begin our tour, I'd like to give you some background information on the painter Grant Wood.

在我们开始这段游览之前，我想给你们一些关于画家 Grant Wood 的背景信息。We'll be seeing much of his work today.

今天我们将会看到很多他的作品。

Wood was born in 1881 in Iowa farm country, and became interested in art very early in life.

Wood 于 1881 年出生在 Iowa 的乡下农场，在很年轻时就对艺术感兴趣。

Although he studied art in both Minneapolis and at the Art Institute of Chicago, the strongest influences on his art were European.

尽管他在 Minneapolis 和 Chicago 艺术学院都学过艺术，但对他的艺术产生最大影响的却是在欧洲。

He spent time in both Germany and France and his study there helped shape his own stylized form of realism.

他在德国和法国都呆过，并且他在那里的学习帮助他形成了他自己风格的现实主义形式。

When he returned to Iowa, Wood applied the stylistic realism he had learned in Europe to the rural life he saw around him and that he remembered from his childhood around the turn of the century.

当他回到 Iowa，Wood 把他在欧洲学到的现实主义体裁应用到了他所见到的他周围的农村生活中，以及他世纪之交的童年的记忆中。

His portraits of farm families imitate the static formalism of photographs of early settlers posed in front of their homes.

他的‘早期定居者在他们房前摆姿势’的农场家庭肖像画，模拟了照片的静态形式主义。

His paintings of farmers at work, and of their tools and animals, demonstrate a serious respect for the life of the Midwestern United States.

他的农民干活的画作，以及他们的工具和牲畜，展现了对中西部美国生活的一种严肃的尊重。

By the 1930's, Wood was a leading figure of the school of art called "American regionalism."

在二十世纪 30 年代，Wood 成为被称作“美国地方主义”的艺术学院的领导人物。

In an effort to sustain a strong Midwestern artistic movement, Wood established an institute of Midwestern art in his home state.

在一个试图维持一个强劲的中西部艺术的运动中，Wood 在他故乡的州建立了一所中西部艺术学院。

Although the institute failed, the paintings you are about to see preserve Wood's vision of pioneer farmers.

尽管学院并不成功，但你们即将要见到的画作保持了 Wood 的拓荒农民的愿景。