

2小时的电影, 怎能容纳历史的精彩纷呈?

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HISTORY
BEHIND
MOVIES

DYNASTY

电影中的历史传奇

English Garden

谭慧 洪帆 编著

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· 中央議員的基準等 2 年

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前 言

电影是光和影的奇迹。它对全世界的影响是其发明者卢米·埃尔根本无法预见的。电影的意义早就超越了其本身,而开枝散叶地向各个领域渗透开去。电影是我们的留声机,也是我们的百科全书。

这套知识性和趣味性兼具的双语读物,将以电影为媒介,通 过电影的声光影像再现历史传说与真实生活的精彩纷呈。

《电影中的历史传奇》一书旨在通过电影来透视历史,因为正是电影的声光影像使得历史栩栩如生。历史上的传奇故事为电影提供了丰富的素材,可以说所有电影都基于历史,甚至在科幻片中我们也能从星际帝国的战争看到历史上的王朝更迭。对于大众来说,电影所展现的瑰丽画卷是吸引他们走进历史的最佳媒介。《特洛伊》以辉煌磅礴的视觉场面再现了3000年前古希腊的那出著名的木马计;《埃及艳后》以曲折离奇的故事讲述了美丽智慧的克莱奥帕特拉的一生;《天国王朝》截取了中世纪旷日持久的十字军东征的一段,表现了民族英雄萨拉丁的传奇故事;《玛戈王后》则以复杂的宫廷斗争场面描述了1572年8月24日发生在巴黎的针对新教徒的圣巴托罗缪之夜大屠杀这一历史惨剧……每部电影都是一部历史,每段历史都值得人深思。通过电影,一部历史长卷在眼前缓缓铺开。

本书以年代为体例编排,选取了最能代表各个时代的电影来介绍古代、中世纪以及近代世界各国的历史传奇。选材浅显易懂、幽默风趣,适合爱好电影,也爱好历史的高中生、大学生,以及各类艺术专业的学生阅读。

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Troy

〈特洛伊〉

国别: USA 美国 (2004)

导演: Wolfgang Petersen 沃夫冈・彼得森

主演: Brad Pitt 布拉德·皮特

Diane Kruger 黛安・克鲁格



6 Introduction

The story happened in ancient Greece about 3000 years ago. Paris, prince of Troy, falling in love with Helen, queen of Sparta, took great risk to bring her back to Troy.

The furious king of Sparta asked his brother Agamemnon, king of Mycenaean, for help. Coveting Troy for a long time, Agamemnon seized the opportunity to unite massive Greek forces to topple Troy. In the allied force, arrogant Achilles, the greatest warrior alive, declared to fight for honor; while Trojan army and civilians, confronted by aggressive invaders, swore to fight for their homeland.

The earliest record of famous Trojan horse lies in Homer's *Iliad*. The story was filmed featuring in spectacular visual impact. The director Wolfgang Petersen comes from Germany. He won his world fame in the movie circle through *The Boat*¹ in 1980s. Joining the Hollywood, he has created a series of box office success, such as *Outbreak*, *In the Life of Fire*, *Air Force One*, *Perfect Storm*, etc.

¹ Called "Boot, das" in German.

₩ 割情複紙

故事发生在约 3000 年前的古希腊,特洛伊的王子帕里斯爱上了斯巴达王后海伦,并冒天下之大不韪,把她带回了特洛伊。

震怒不已的斯巴达王向哥哥——迈锡尼国王阿伽门侬求兵;阿伽门侬对特洛伊觊觎已久,正好借此机会组建了一支浩浩荡荡的希腊联军讨伐特洛伊。在联军中,桀骜不逊的第一勇士阿喀琉斯宣称要为荣誉而战;而面对气势汹汹的入侵者,特洛伊军民在赫克托耳王子的带领下誓为保护家园而战……

最早记载这出著名的特洛伊木马计是在《荷马史诗之伊利亚特》里面;本片以气势磅礴的场面表现出来,极具视觉冲击效果。导演沃尔夫冈·彼得森来自德国,上世纪80年代起以《潜艇风暴》蜚声国际影坛,进入好莱坞后创作了《恐怖地带》、《火线狙击》、《空军一号》、《完美风暴》等一系列卖座大片。

精彩看点



- ◆ Minoan Civilization 弥诺斯文明
- ◆ Mycenaean Civilization 迈锡尼文明
- ◆ Prince of Troy: Paris 特洛伊王子: 帕里斯
- ◆ Queen of Sparta: Helen 斯巴达王后:海伦
- ◆ King of Sparta: Menelaus 斯巴达国王: 墨涅拉俄斯
- ◆ King of Mycenae: Agamemnon 迈锡尼国王: 阿伽门依
- ◆ King of Troy: Priam 特洛伊国王: 普利安
- ◆ The Warrior of Greece: Achilles 希腊勇士: 阿喀琉斯
- ◆ Troian Prince: Hector 特洛伊王子: 赫克托尔
- ◆ The Trojan Horse 木马计
- ◆ Iliad and Homer 《伊利亚特》与荷马





Minoan Civilization -

弥诺斯文明 2

The Minoans were a pre-Hellenic Bronze Age civilization in Crete in the Aegean Sea, flourishing from approximately 2700 to 1450 BC when their culture was superseded by the Mycenaean culture, which drew upon the Minoans. The term "Minoan" was coined by the British archaeologist Sir Arthur Evans after the mythic "king" Minos, a legendary ruler in Greek mythology who kept a half-bull, half-human monster, the Minotaur, in a labyrinth in his palace at Knossos (Knosós).

The Minoans were the first great culture of Aegean civilization. They mastered metallurgy and other technologies, and knew how to write. They decorated their buildings with brilliantly colored frescoes and celebrated at lively festivals. Innovative agriculture and international trade brought Minoans prosperity rivaling that of their eastern neighbors, such as the Hittite Kingdom in Asia Minor. Farmers made their labor efficient by simultaneously growing olives, grapes, and grain, which each required intense work at different seasons. This combination of crops provided a healthy diet, which helped the population grow, and enabled the Minoans to produce olive oil and wine for trade. The rulers controlled the economy through a redistributive system, so called because farmers and craft workers sent their products to the palaces, which then redistributed goods according to what the rulers decided everyone needed.

Despite recurring earthquakes, the Minoans prospered until about 1400 BC. Their lack of an effective defense, however, made them vulnerable to Mycenaean attacks, probably over the control of Mediterranean trade routes.

² 又称克里特文明

弥诺斯文明是希腊文明之前爱琴海克里特岛的一个青铜时代文明,大约繁荣于公元前2700年到公元前1450年,之后被迈锡尼文明继承并取代。"弥诺斯"是由英国考古学家亚瑟·埃文斯命名,取自希腊神话中神秘"国王"弥诺斯的名字,这位传说中的统治者在克诺索斯宫殿的迷宫中养着一个人身牛头的怪物弥诺陶洛斯。

弥诺斯文明是爱琴海第一个伟大文明。弥诺斯人掌握了冶金等 技术并且会使用文字。他们还用颜色鲜艳的壁画来装饰房屋并庆祝 各种节日。农业的创新和国际贸易给他们带来了繁荣,并可与其东 方邻国如小亚细亚的赫梯王国相媲美。农民由于同时种植橄榄、葡 萄和谷物而提高了劳动效率,因为每种作物可以在不同季节大量种 植。多种作物的种植提供了健康的饮食并有助于人口的增长,也使 弥诺斯人能够生产橄榄油和酒进行贸易。统治者通过一种统筹分配 的体系控制经济,之所以这样说是因为农民和手工业者要先将劳动 产品送到王宫,然后再由统治者根据意愿分配给每个人。

尽管地震频繁,弥诺斯文明一直繁荣到公元前 1400 年左右。由于缺少有效的防卫,他们很容易受到迈锡尼人的攻击,原因大概是争夺地中海贸易通道的控制权。

Mycenaean Civilization 迈锡尼文明

Mycenaean is the term applied to the art and culture of Greece from ca. 1600 to 1100 BC. The name derives from the site of Mycenae in the Peloponnese, where once stood a great Mycenaean fortified palace. Mycenae is celebrated by Homer as the seat of King Agamemnon, who led the Greeks in the Trojan War. Scholars call the Mycenaeans the "earliest Greeks" because they are the first people known to have spoken Greek.

Mycenaean culture developed later than Minoan. The ancestors of



the Mycenaean people wandered onto the mainland from the north and the east from about 4000 to 2000 BC, mixing with the people already there, and by about 1400 BC the Mycenaeans had become very prosperous. Excavations of Mycenaean graves have revealed that they buried their dead with gold jewelry, bronze swords, and silver cups. Like the Minoans, the Mycenaeans lived in independent communities clustered around palaces and ruled by kings. The palace at Pylos on the west coast of the Peloponnesus boasted glorious wall paintings, storerooms of food, and a royal bathroom with a built-in tub and intricate plumbing. The Mycenaeans' wealth also came from agriculture and international trade, and they had a redistributive economy. However, Mycenaeans differed significantly from Minoans in their religion and royal architecture. For example, unlike Minoans, they featured men much more prominently than women in religious leadership positions, and they built their palaces around megarons³, soaring throne rooms with huge hearths.

The Mycenaeans had a warrior culture that enabled them to conquer the Minoans by about 1400 BC, but the Mycenaeans' eagerness to fight also contributed to their downfall. By 1200 BC Mycenaeans were warring with each other and embarking on overseas raids for treasure, riding into battle on expensive two-wheeled chariots. Although archaeological evidence is inconclusive, the destruction of the city of Troy in Asia Minor sometime between 1230 BC and 1180 BC may correspond to the legendary story of the Trojan War. The story, told centuries later by Homer in the *Iliad*, describes a famous battle in which a Greek army sacked and burned Troy. Egyptian and Hittite records show that foreign invasions by seafaring peoples became a plague beginning about 1200 BC. Many of these raiders were Mycenaeans displaced by war at home. The turmoil around the eastern Mediterranean continued until about

³ Megaron:中央大厅,指古希腊和小亚细亚建筑的中央部分,由敞廊、门厅和大厅三部分组成,中间有火炉及宝座,周围四根木柱。

1000 BC and was so severe that it ended not only the Mycenaean culture but also the Hittite and Egyptian kingdoms. With the collapse of Mycenaean culture, Greeks also lost their knowledge of writing. Later Greeks thought that an invading force of Dorians, a group identified by their dialect of Greek, had toppled the Mycenaeans. However, modern archaeological evidence suggests that general civil war was the reason for the Mycenaeans' collapse.

公元前大约 1600 年到 1100 年之间的希腊文明被叫做迈锡尼文明。它因伯罗奔尼撒半岛的迈锡尼城而得名,那里有一座宏伟而坚固的迈锡尼宫殿。作为率领希腊人进行特洛伊战争的阿伽门依王的故里,迈锡尼城得到了荷马的赞美。由于迈锡尼人是已知最早说希腊语的民族,所以学者们称他们为"最早的希腊人"。

迈锡尼文明的发展晚于弥诺斯文明。迈锡尼人的祖先在大约公元前4000年到公元前2000年间从北部和东部迁徙到这片大陆,并与当地民族融合。到大约公元前1400年迈锡尼文明已经十分繁荣。迈锡尼人墓穴的出土文物显示他们用黄金珠宝、青铜剑和银杯来作为陪葬物品。同弥诺斯人一样,迈锡尼人由国王统治并组成许多独立的部落聚集在王宫周围生活。位于伯罗奔尼撒西海岸皮洛斯的宫殿有着壮观的壁画、食物储藏室和带有埋设式浴盆和复杂管道的王室浴室。迈锡尼人的财富来自农业和国际贸易,采取统筹分配式的经济。尽管如此,迈锡尼人在宗教信仰和王室建筑上仍与弥诺斯人有着很大不同。例如,男人在宗教中的领导地位明显高于女人,王宫建筑都以中央大厅为中心而建造,王室的房间高耸且配有巨大的壁炉。

迈锡尼人的文化崇尚武力,这使他们在大约公元前 1400 年征服了弥诺斯人,但对武力的热衷也最终导致了他们的衰落。公元前 1200 年,迈锡尼人陷人内战并开始对外掠夺财宝,他们架着昂贵的 双轮战车开向了战场。虽然考古学证据尚不充分,但大约在公元前 1230 年到 1180 年间小亚细亚特洛伊城的毁灭很可能就与传说中的特 洛伊战争有关。几百年后,荷马在《伊利亚特》中讲到了希腊军队

洗劫并烧毁特洛伊城的著名战役。埃及和赫梯人的记载也显示从大约公元前1200年开始,来自海上的外族入侵成为当地的灾祸,很多侵略者其实就是因战争而背井离乡的迈锡尼人。地中海东部的混乱状况一直持续到公元前1000年,它不仅导致迈锡尼文明的陨落,也灭亡了赫梯和埃及王国。古希腊人的文字也由于迈锡尼文明的结束而失传。虽然后来希腊人认为迈锡尼城是被一群操着希腊方言的多里安人侵者摧毁的,但现代考古学证据显示,全面内战才是迈锡尼文明崩溃的真正原因。

Prince of Troy: Paris ————特洛伊王子: 帕里斯

The ancient Greeks believed that, when you are born, the thread of your life is already interwoven with the threads of other lives. Thus, your destiny is preordained. In the tapestry woven by the Fates, Helen's thread crossed with many others. One of these fateful threads belonged to a Trojan prince called Paris. According to prophecy, Paris was destined to cause trouble. He was destined to be the third in a love triangle that involved him, Menelaus, and Helen.

Paris was the child of King Priam of Troy and his wife Hecuba. Just before his birth, Hecuba dreamed that she gave birth to a flaming torch. This dream was interpreted as a foretelling of the downfall of Troy, so when Paris was born, instead of raising him, she ordered him to be exposed on Mt. Ida. Normally exposure of an infant meant death, but Paris was lucky. He was suckled by a bear and then raised to adulthood by a shepherd.

An apple had been given to the most beautiful goddess by Discord⁴.

⁴ Discord: 厄里斯, 掌管争执的女神。

The goddesses couldn't decide among themselves and couldn't prevail upon Zeus to decide who was most beautiful, so they went to Paris. The three goddesses who were vying for the honor were Athena, Hera, and Aphrodite. Each goddess offered something of great value as a bribe. Paris chose the gift of love from Aphrodite. She rewarded him by making the most beautiful mortal, Helen, wife of Menelaus, fall in love with him. Paris then abducted Helen and took her to Troy, thereby being one of the immediate causes of the Trojan war. With some divine help, Paris killed Achilles and was later fatally wounded by one of Hercules' arrows.

Peter Paul Rubens' The Judgment of Paris 彼得・保罗・鲁本斯创作的《帕里斯 的裁决》



古希腊人认为,一个人出生的时候,其生命线就已经和其他人的生命线相互交错。因此,人的命运是前世注定的。在命运的安排下,海伦的生命线与许多人交织在一起,而特洛伊王子帕里斯就是其中一个。根据预言,帕里斯注定要带来灾难,在这场三角恋爱中,他注定要成为墨涅拉俄斯和海伦之间的第三者。

帕里斯是特洛伊国王普利安和王后赫卡柏的孩子。在他出生之前,赫卡柏梦见自己生了一个燃烧的火把。这个梦被解释成特洛伊灭亡的预兆,所以帕里斯一出生,其母就命人将他丢弃到爱达山上。通常情况下丢弃婴儿就意味着置其于死地,但帕里斯很幸运,他被一只母熊哺乳,然后一个牧羊人又将他抚养成人。

厄里斯扔了一个苹果赠给最美丽的女神。女神们自己不能做主, 也未能说服宙斯决定谁是最美丽的人,所以他们就去寻找帕里斯。 三个争夺荣誉的女神分别是雅典娜、赫拉和阿佛洛狄忒。每个女神 都向他施以重贿。帕里斯选择了阿佛洛狄忒赠送的礼物;爱情。