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外教社人物传记丛书

第二辑

QUEEN CLEOPATRA

英 汉 对 照 Tom Streissguth

埃及女王克娄巴特拉



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Biography 外教社人物传记丛书

出版前言

曾经有人做了一项调查，拥有最多读者的书籍是传记。阅读一本优秀的人物传记，往往可以使人振作精神，奋发图强，尤其对于青少年，阅读传记更可以使他们建立起正确的人生坐标，从而开拓美好的未来。

上海外语教育出版社从美国乐勒出版集团引进的“外教社人物传记丛书”就是这样一套奉献给青少年朋友的优秀传记丛书。本丛书第一辑13册自2006年初问世以来，得到了广大青年读者的认可和好评。为满足他们了解优秀人物、获取精神财富的需求，我社今年又隆重推出该丛书第二辑13册，包括诺贝尔和平奖获得者德兰修女、曼德拉，政坛风云人物拿破仑、丘吉尔，文学巨匠马克·吐温和简·奥斯丁，天才科学家霍金，影视娱乐界巨星乔治·卢卡斯、克里斯托弗·里夫和奥普拉·温弗瑞，环法自行车赛冠军兰斯·阿姆斯特朗，以及世界历史上著名的两位女王——伊丽莎白一世和克娄巴特拉。阅读这些著名人物的传奇人生，可以帮助青少年朋友们了解西方不同时代的社会历史背景，更能激励他们树立远大理想，以积极的态度直面人生的风雨。

这套传记丛书均由专门从事青少年文学创作的美国资深作家撰写，语言生动活泼，故事性强，引人入胜。外教社特邀一批在翻译方面颇有建树的年轻学者对丛书进行翻译和注释，希望英汉对照加注译这一形式能更好地帮助读者学习英语，享受阅读。

这套丛书特别适合高中生和大学一、二年级的学生阅读。我们相信它必将成为青少年朋友们学习英语、探索人生真谛的好伙伴！

上海外语教育出版社

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QUEEN CLEOPATRA

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埃及女王克娄巴特拉

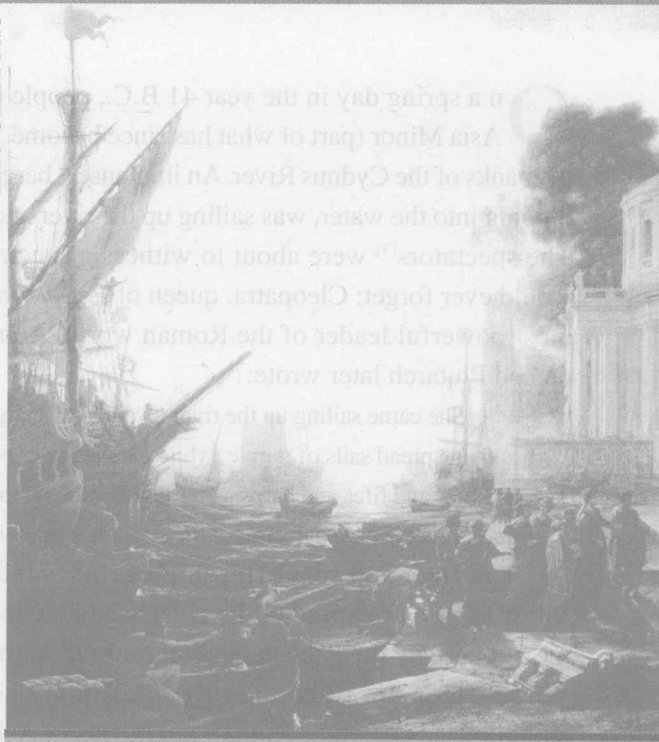
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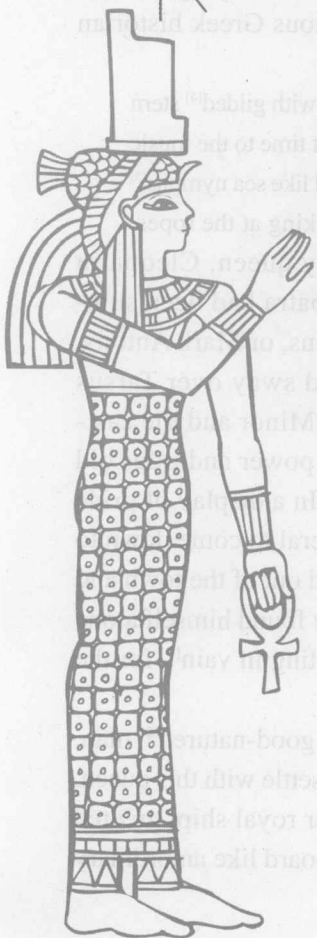
人 物 传 记 丛 书

—
古代王国
——
异乡人统治下的



CHAPTER ONE

AN ANCIENT
LAND RULED BY
STRANGERS



On a spring day in the year 41 B.C., people of the city of Tarsus in Asia Minor (part of what has since become Turkey) gathered along the banks of the Cydnus River. An immense^[1] barge^[2], its long oars slowly dipping into the water, was sailing up the river and directly toward them. The spectators^[3] were about to witness a spectacle that none of them would ever forget: Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, was arriving to greet the most powerful leader of the Roman world. A famous Greek historian named Plutarch later wrote:

She came sailing up the river Cydnus in a barge with gilded^[4] stern and outspread sails of purple, while oars of silver beat time to the music of flutes and fifes and harps....Her maids were dressed like sea nymphs^[5] and graces, some steering at the rudder, some working at the ropes.

The fleet and royal flagship of this wealthy queen, Cleopatra VII of Egypt, anchored at the river's edge. Cleopatra had been summoned here by the Roman general Marcus Antonius, or Mark Antony. While Cleopatra ruled only Egypt, Antony held sway over Tarsus and hundreds of other Roman territories in Asia Minor and the eastern Mediterranean^[6] region. But Mark Antony's power and titles did not intimidate^[7] the haughty, majestic Cleopatra. In a display of pride and independence, she summoned the Roman general to come down to the river's edge to meet *her*. As more people rushed out of the town and down to the riverbank, Antony found himself alone with a few of his guards, waiting in vain^[8] for the queen.

Antony was a proud but good-natured^[9] man. Having important matters to settle with this queen, he humbly^[10] marched to her royal ship, greeted her servants, and climbed aboard like an ordinary





[1] immense 极大的, 非常好的

[2] barge 大型游船, 驳船

[3] spectators 旁观者, 观看者

[4] gilded 镀金的, 贴以金箔的

[5] nymphs 宁芙(居住在山林水泽的仙女); 美丽的少女

[6] Mediterranean 地中海的

[7] intimidate 使胆怯

[8] in vain 徒然地

[9] good-natured 脾气好的, 温厚的

[10] humbly 谦恭地

公元前41年的一个春日,小亚细亚(部分成为今土耳其)塔尔苏斯,人们聚集在塞纳斯河两岸。一艘巨硕的游艇缓缓地划着长桨,逆流而上,向人群驶过来。克娄巴特拉,埃及的女王,正赶来这儿会见罗马最强大的将领。这里即将上演的一幕,所有到场的人都将永生难忘。一位著名的希腊历史学家普卢塔克后来写道:

她乘坐的游船行驶在塞纳斯河上,船尾金光灿灿,紫帆高扬,银桨随长笛、横笛、竖琴的音乐而动……侍女们装扮得如同宁芙仙女和美惠三女神一般,或掌控着桨舵,或摆弄着绳索。

这位富有的女王——埃及克娄巴特拉七世——的舰队和皇家旗舰就停泊在河边。她应罗马将军马库斯·安东尼厄斯,即马克·安东尼的召唤而来。克娄巴特拉仅统治埃及,而安东尼则控制着塔尔苏斯以及小亚细亚和地中海东部数以百计的罗马属地。不过,安东尼的权势头衔并没震慑住高贵而庄严的克娄巴特拉。为了显示自己的尊严和独立,克娄巴特拉要求罗马将军出城到河边来见她。人们闻讯都涌向河边,只剩安东尼和几个护卫一起巴巴地等着女王进城。

安东尼虽骄傲,但性情温和。既然有重要事情要跟克娄巴特拉商量,他便放低了姿态,迈向她的王船,跟她的仆人打招呼,跟普通客人一样登上船。就在这艘船上,他和克娄巴特

guest. There, he and Cleopatra struck a bargain^[1] that would change their lives and the history of the Western world.

The Ancient Land of Egypt

Cleopatra's Egypt lay along the banks of the Nile River in northern Africa. The waters of the Nile flowed northward through a fertile valley, which supplied the grain, fruit, dates, papyrus, and other valuable goods that made the country wealthy. For thousands of years, Egyptian pharaohs^[2] (monarchs) had ruled here. They lived in great palaces, and were deified, or worshipped as gods, by their people.

The ancient Egyptians were polytheistic^[3]: they worshiped many different gods. Re, for example, was the sun god, while Horus^[4] was the god of heaven. Osiris^[5] was the god of the dead and the underworld. Set was his brother, an evil god. Isis^[6] was the sister of Osiris and was worshipped as the protector of the dead and as the divine mother. At one time, Amon^[7] was the most important god in the Egyptian pantheon. In the city of Thebes, once the royal capital, an immense temple was dedicated to Amon. Eventually, the Egyptians combined the deities Amon and Re, creating Amon-Re. Known as the most powerful of all the gods, Amon-Re was symbolized by a living bull that inhabited a temple of its own at Thebes.

In 332 B.C., Alexander the Great, a young leader from Macedonia (a kingdom in northern Greece), marched his army south through Asia Minor, Syria, and Palestine, and conquered Egypt. Fascinated by the Egyptian religion, Alexander made a pilgrimage, or holy journey, to the oasis of Siwah in Egypt's western desert. In Siwah, a temple dedicated to the god Amon-Re stood atop a rocky hill. Alexander made his offering to Amon-Re and was in turn recognized by the priests of Siwah as





[1] bargain 协
定；买卖

拉缔结了一份改变两人的人生以及西方历史的契约。

古老的埃及国度

[2] Pharaohs 法老

[3] Polytheistic
神教的，信奉多
神教的

克娄巴特拉统治的埃及在北非尼罗河之滨。尼罗河水向北流淌，穿过肥沃的流域，那里盛产粮食、水果、椰枣、莎草纸和别的值钱的货品，埃及因此富有。几千年来，这儿由埃及的法老（君主）统治。他们住在雄伟的宫殿里，被子民奉若神明。

[4] Horus 何露斯
（古埃及的天
神，为 Osiris 和
Isis 之子；形象
为鹰或鹰头人）

古埃及人信奉多神教：拜不同的神。例如，瑞是太阳神，何露斯是天神。俄塞里斯是冥界之神，其兄塞特是个邪恶的天神，而妹妹伊西斯被尊为亡灵的保护神和圣母。有一段时间，阿蒙是埃及众神中最重要之神。埃及曾经的首都底比斯城内，便有一座堂皇的神庙专门用来供奉阿蒙。后来，埃及人把阿蒙和瑞二神合二为一，成为阿蒙—瑞。阿蒙—瑞是所有神灵中最强大的神，其象征是一只活公牛，住在底比斯城内的阿蒙—瑞神庙里。

[5] Osiris 俄塞里
斯（丰饶之神，
文明的赐予者；
后兼为冥王，埃
及的主神）

[6] Isis 伊西斯
（守护死者的女
神，亦为生命与
健康之神）

[7] Amon 阿蒙
（古埃及底比斯
的主神，因底比
斯的兴起而成
为国家的主神）

公元前332年，来自马其顿（希腊北部的一个王国）的一个年轻将领，亚历山大大帝，麾军南下，经过小亚细亚、叙利亚和巴勒斯坦，征服了埃及。亚历山大很是着迷于埃及的宗教，他特意到埃及西部沙漠中的锡瓦绿洲朝圣，也称圣旅。在锡瓦，有一座供奉阿蒙—瑞的神庙屹立在嶙峋的山顶。亚历山大为阿蒙—瑞献上了祭品，后来，锡瓦的司祭们公认他是阿蒙—瑞神的儿子，

the son and incarnation (rebirth) of the god.

After his pilgrimage to Siwah, Alexander conquered huge areas in the Middle East, Central Asia, and the valley of the Indus River in India. But in 323 B.C., he suddenly died of a fever in the city of Babylon^[1] (an ancient capital in what is now Iraq). His generals Antigonus, Seleucis, and Ptolemy, who had fought by his side for many years, then divided his most powerful states among themselves. Antigonus chose to rule over Macedonia, Seleucis chose Syria and Persia (modern-day Iran), and Ptolemy decided on Egypt.

Ptolemy had Alexander's body brought to Alexandria, the city Alexander had founded in 332 B.C. along Egypt's Mediterranean coast. Alexandria lay on a narrow isthmus^[2] between the Mediterranean Sea and Lake Mareotis, just west of the Nile River's delta^[3]. Although the city was still small, it was attracting many settlers^[4] from Greece, Macedonia, and other parts of Alexander's empire.

Ptolemy laid Alexander's body to rest in an elaborate^[5] tomb called the Sema. In the eyes of the Egyptians, this act, and the presence^[6] of Alexander's body in their homeland, gave Ptolemy a strong claim^[7] as the successor^[8] to Alexander. To further convince the Egyptians that he was worthy of ruling over them, Ptolemy claimed he was descended from^[9] the god Amon-Re. In the year 305 B.C., Ptolemy proclaimed^[10] himself Ptolemy I, successor of the ancient pharaohs and the divine ruler of Egypt. The Ptolemaic dynasty, or reign^[11], had begun.

The Ptolemaic Rulers

As an outsider, Ptolemy knew he must adopt the signs and symbols of the pharaohs in order to win the Egyptian people's support. He held ceremonies in which he was worshiped^[12] by the people, and directed artisans to depict him as a





也是其凡间的化身。

亚历山大去锡瓦朝圣后，征服了中东、中亚和印度河流域的大片土地。公元前323年，亚历山大突然在巴比伦城（古代巴比伦王国的首都，今伊拉克境内）因高烧过世。在他身边戎马多年的将军安提柯、塞流西和托勒密三人瓜分了他最强大的几个王国。安提柯统治马其顿，塞流西选择了叙利亚和波斯（现称伊朗），托勒密则选定了埃及。

托勒密把亚历山大的尸体运回亚历山大城，这座城市是亚历山大在公元前332年沿着埃及的地中海海岸建立的，坐落在地中海和马瑞提斯湖之间一条很窄的地峡上，尼罗河三角洲的西边。尽管是座小城市，却吸引了很多希腊人、马其顿人和亚历山大帝国其他地方的人来这里定居。

托勒密把亚历山大的尸体安置在西玛一座十分考究的陵墓里。托勒密让亚历山大大帝在埃及入土为安，这一举动在埃及人看来使托勒密有充足的理由继承亚历山大的衣钵。为让埃及人更加信服自己的统治资格，托勒密宣称自己是阿蒙—瑞神的后裔。在公元前305年，托勒密自封为托勒密一世、古代法老的继任人、埃及的神圣统治者。托勒密王朝，或称托勒密统治时期，便自此开始了。

托勒密统治者

托勒密身为异乡人，清楚自己必须要拾起法老的标志，才能赢得埃及人的支持。为此，他举行仪式，让埃及人对自己顶礼膜拜；命工匠

[1] Babylon (地名) 巴比伦

[2] isthmus 地峡

[3] delta 三角洲，三角形物

[4] settlers 居留者，定居者

[5] elaborate 精巧的；复杂的；精心设计(或制作)的

[6] presence 在场；存在

[7] claim 资格

[8] successor 继承人，继任者

[9] was descended from 是……的后裔，祖先是……

[10] proclaim 宣布，公布，通告

[11] reign 统治，支配

[12] worshiped 崇拜

god in temple carvings and inscriptions.

Like Alexander before him, Ptolemy wanted to build Alexandria into a great city. A Greek architect, Deinocrates, had planned Alexandria's streets and designed its buildings. Alexandria had a long, wide main street known as the Canopus and two large harbors, separated by a mole (a narrow breakwater^[1] built of stone and earth). The city steadily grew into a center of trade between Europe, Arabia^[2], and India. Egypt's merchants sold grain as well as ivory, gold, and valuable ostrich^[3] eggs from other parts of Africa. Alexandria's textiles, glass, jewelry, pottery, and metal goods displayed the finest workmanship^[4] in the Mediterranean world. In Ptolemy's time, Alexandria was already on its way to becoming the busiest and wealthiest port city in the entire Mediterranean region.

Ptolemy also worked to bring the advanced Greek culture and science to Egypt. To attain his goal, Ptolemy built the Museum, a school where Greek teachers educated and trained the children of wealthy Alexandrians. He also commissioned the Library, a part of the Museum where Alexandrian scholars collected the works of well-known Greek playwrights, poets, philosophers, mathematicians, astronomers, and doctors. This collection of hundreds of thousands of papyrus scrolls served as a vast storehouse^[5] of the ancient world's knowledge and literature and would become the foundation of science and culture for the Western world.

For all its wealth, Alexandria remained an isolated city. Many Alexandrians were settlers from Greece and other regions who knew very little of Egypt outside their own city. Instead, they traveled and traded in the lands along the Mediterranean Sea, where the language of trade was Greek. (Ptolemy and most of his successors never even bothered to^[6] learn the Egyptian language.) To these settlers, the land to





在神庙的壁画和碑文中将自己描绘成神明。

跟前人亚历山大大一样，托勒密也想把亚历山大城打造成一座伟大的城市。亚历山大城的街道规划和建筑设计都是由希腊建筑师狄诺克莱特斯完成的。亚城的主街道坎努帕斯很长而且街面宽阔，两大海港之间由堤坝（由石头和泥土筑成的狭窄的防浪堤）隔开。亚城稳步发展为欧洲、阿拉伯半岛和印度之间的贸易中心。埃及商贩们不仅出售粮食，还贩卖从非洲搜罗来的象牙、金子和值钱的鸵鸟蛋。亚城的纺织品、玻璃、珠宝、陶器和金属制品展现出当时地中海最精湛的手工艺水平。到了托勒密时代，亚城已发展成为整个地中海区域最繁忙、最富庶的港口城市。

托勒密也努力把先进的希腊文化和科学带入埃及。为此，他修建了著名的亚历山大博物馆，作为希腊老师培养和训练富有的亚城子弟的学校。他还命人建造图书馆，作为博物馆的一部分，这里面存放着亚历山大城的学者们收集来的著名的希腊剧作家、诗人、哲人、数学家、天文学家和医生的著作。整理出来的几十万卷莎草纸书籍是古代世界知识和文学的巨大宝库，后来成为西方科学和文化发展的根基。

尽管亚历山大城非常富庶，但它仍然是一座孤立的城池。许多在亚历山大城定居的人都是从希腊和其他地方来的，对本城以外的埃及知之甚少。他们只在地中海沿岸活动、做生意。因为这地区做生意时说的是希腊语。（托勒密及其继任统治者从没费神去学埃及语。）对他们来说，亚城南边、马瑞提斯湖对

[1] breakwater

防浪堤

[2] Arabia 阿拉伯

半岛

[3] ostrich 鸵鸟

[4] workmanship

手艺、技巧

[5] storehouse

（知识的）宝库

[6] bothered to

费心

the south, beyond Lake Mareotis, was a different and sometimes dangerous world. Here other settlers amassed^[1] huge estates and treated the peasants who worked the land as slaves. As they had for centuries, native-born Egyptians were forced to work on the canals and dikes that were designed to make the land more productive^[2] for wealthy landowners.

In the Nile Valley, life under Ptolemy went on much as it had for thousands of years. Poor peasants lived in small villages, farmed the land, and traveled the Nile in boats made of wooden planks or reeds^[3]. They carefully watched the annual flood of the Nile, which began in the late spring and continued for several months. In good years, the Nile generously watered fields and crops, bringing abundance; in poor years, it left the fields dry and parched^[4], bringing starvation and despair.

To show their strong link to the past and to the achievements of Ptolemy and Alexander the Great, the succeeding rulers of Egypt kept the name of their dynastic founder. By tradition, every Ptolemaic king of Egypt called himself Ptolemy—and all queens were named either Arsinoë, Berenice, or Cleopatra. (Cleopatra means “glory of her father” and was the name of Alexander’s sister.)

To give their dynasty the signs and symbols of legitimacy^[5], these rulers continued Ptolemy’s Egyptian-influenced religious practices. They held ceremonies where they were worshiped as ruler-gods^[6] and were depicted as Re, Isis, and Amon-Re on Egypt’s imposing monuments and temples.

Ptolemy II, the son of Ptolemy I, married his sister Arsinoë II, thus beginning the custom of marrying only within the Ptolemaic family. (Since it was believed that a god could only marry another god, he and his successors married only their siblings.) Ptolemy II made Egypt the strongest country in the eastern Mediterranean. Egyptian

QUEEN CLEOPATRA

