

一本书读懂

HUMANITIES IN ENGLISH

陶尚芸◎编译

行艺术之旅，增人文涵养  
边畅游顶级景点边学英文

消失的文明

lost

*Civilizations*



一堂丰富的人文英语课——现代人应该了解的西方历史、哲学、文化、艺术、风俗……

经济科学出版社


人文英语  
双语读物  
HUMANITIES IN ENGLISH ②



# 一本书读懂 消失的文明

A very short  
view of the lost  
civilizations

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# 前言

## *Humanities in English*

### 培养人文素质 成就国际通才

若想精通一门语言，没有对其文化背景的深入了解恐怕永远难登大雅之堂。在全球化日益成为国际主流的今天，英语作为西方文化头牌语言的重要性已日益凸显——今日世界，恐怕在地球上的任何角落人们都可以用英语问路、用英语聊天、用英语购物、用英语交友、用英语在跨文化间作深度交流。

正如许多西方人热切地想了解中国文化一样，中国的英语学习及爱好者对西方文化及人文的了解也处于热切的需求当中。是的，如果对西方的历史、文学、艺术、宗教、哲学没有一个最基本的了解，就连看好莱坞大片都会成为一个问题；而西方文化贡献给社会的普世价值恰恰是它深厚的人文传统及“民主、自由、博爱”等现代理念，不了解这些，则与任何稍有层次和品位的西方人的交流都将难以顺畅。

此外，国内的英语学习者如再停留在日常生活的 English In General 的层次上，必将难以适应深度沟通和交流的需要，因此，对专业英语及文化背景的深入了解和学习将是提升英语能力的必由之路。有鉴于此，本套丛书为读者奉上原汁原味的人文阅读精华，其或选

自原典正文、或选自专业教材、或选自网络热帖，由精研此业者掇菁撷华，辑录成册，希望能帮助读者在学习英语的同时又能品味西方文化的独特魅力。在辑录过程中，我们力求摒弃学校教育的僵硬和枯燥，代之以更加生动、更加全面的通识阅读范本。我们写历史，致力于拨开其厚重压抑而倾向于读者感兴趣的文化、建筑、艺术、风俗等人文知识；我们写文学，力求抛开一般文学史纲目划分的束缚而代之以切合各国风情又适合读者阅读的脉络。

读万卷书行万里路，在我们无法踏上万里之路以愉耳目的时候，我们可以用阅读来滋养心灵，拓展人生版图。于某一日午后，抛开世俗的纷扰，挑一静谧之处，一杯香茗，几卷书册，品文化，长知识，学英语，在书页和文字之间触摸大千世界的真谛，在阅读中将知识内化成自己的修养，人生至乐。

文化共语言同飞，思想与阅读共舞。让我们的目光穿越时光、穿越语言，在原汁原味的英语阅读中品味人类文明共有的人文素质、人文素养、人文情怀、人文理念……并在此过程中成就自己的文化修养及完美人生。

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## 第一章

# 古希腊——西方历史与文化的开源

古希腊位于欧洲南部，地中海的东北部，包括今巴尔干半岛南部、小亚细亚半岛西岸和爱琴海中的许多小岛。公元前5、6世纪，这里的经济生活高度繁荣，产生了光辉灿烂的希腊文化，并对后世有深远的影响。古希腊人在哲学思想、历史、建筑、文学、戏剧、雕塑等诸多方面有很深的造诣，这一文明遗产在古希腊灭亡后，被古罗马人破坏性地延续下去，从而成为整个西方文明的精神源泉。



古希腊宗教仪式画

## 1. Ancient Greece: A history both of wars and of civilization 古希腊：一部战争史，也是一部文明史

Ancient Greece was a civilization belonging to a period of Greek history that lasted from the Archaic period of the 8th to 6th centuries BC to the end of antiquity. Included in Ancient Greece is the period of Classical Greece, which flourished during the 5th to 4th centuries BC. Classical Greece began with the repelling of a Persian invasion by Athenian leadership. Because of conquests by Alexander the Great, Hellenistic civilization flourished from Central Asia to the western end of the Mediterranean Sea.

古希腊是指从希腊历史上公元前8~前6世纪的古风时期开始，到远古时代结束的这段时间的希腊文明。古希腊还包括古典希腊时期，那是公元前5~前4世纪兴起的时代，古典希腊时期是随着雅典人领导的反抗波斯侵略战争而开始的。在被马其顿国王亚历山大大帝征服后，古希腊文明在中亚和地中海西岸的大片地区扩散。

### ● Chronology: A long history under the influence of the Oriental culture 年表：东方文化影响下的漫长历史

There are no fixed or universally agreed upon dates for the beginning or the end of Classical Antiquity. It is typically taken to last from the 8th century BC until the 6th



马其顿国王亚历山大大帝头部雕塑



俯视古希腊剧院全景

century AD, or for about 1,300 years.

Classical Antiquity in Greece is preceded by the Greek Dark Ages (c. 1100–c. 750 BC), archaeologically characterised by the protogeometric and geometric style of designs on pottery, succeeded by the Orientalizing Period, a strong influence of Assyrian, Phoenician and Egyptian cultures.

Traditionally, the Archaic period of ancient Greece is taken in the wake of this strong Orientalizing influence during the 8th century BC, which among other things brought the alphabetic script to Greece, marking the beginning of Greek literature. The Archaic period gives way to the Classical period around 500 BC, in turn succeeded by the Hellenistic period at the death of Alexander the Great in 323 BC.

The history of Greece during Classical Antiquity may thus be subdivided into the following periods:

The Archaic period (c. 750 – c. 500 BC) follows, in which artists made larger free-standing sculptures in stiff, hieratic poses with the dreamlike "archaic smile".

The Classical period (c. 500–c. 323 BC) is characterised by a style which was considered by later observers to be exemplary—for instance the famous Parthenon. Politically, the Classical Period was dominated by Athens and the Delian League during the 5th century BC, displaced by Spartan hegemony during the early 4th century BC, before power shifted to Thebes and the Boeotian League and finally to the League of Corinth led by Macedon.

The Hellenistic period (323–146 BC) is when Greek culture and power expanded into the Near and Middle East. This period begins with the death of Alexander and ends with the Roman conquest.

Roman Greece, the period between Roman victory over the Corinthians at the Battle of Corinth in 146 BC and the establishment of Byzantium by Constantine as the capital of the Roman Empire in 330 AD.

The final phase of Antiquity is the period of Christianization during

the later 4th to early 6th centuries, taken to be complete with the closure of the Neoplatonic Academy by Justinian I in 529 AD.

还没有确定或很多人公认的古希腊时期开始的时间，人们通常认为这是一段从公元前8世纪到公元6世纪的1300年的历史。

古希腊时期是在希腊黑暗时代（大约公元前1100～前750年），陶器的设计充分体现了东方化时代的原几何与几何的风格，那是受亚述文化、腓尼基文化和埃及文化的强烈影响造成的。

从传统上说，在公元前8世纪，古希腊古风时期受到这种东方化文化的影响颇大，将拼音字母连同其他文化带到了希腊，标志着希腊文学的开端。古风时期让道于古典时期大约是在公元前500年，接下来是公元前323年亚历山大大帝去世后的希腊化时期。

古希腊时期的希腊历史可以分成以下几个时期：

古风时期（大约公元前750～前500年）。这一时期的艺术家开拓了制作更大且坚硬的自立雕塑的时代，其风格多呈现神圣姿势以及如梦般蒙眬之“古风的微笑”。

古典时期（公元前500～前323年）。此期堪称古希腊典范的艺术风格发展成熟期，此期著名的作品如帕特农神庙。在政治上，古典时期主要是由公元前5世纪的雅典和提洛同盟统治，他们在公元前4世纪被斯巴达统治解散了，权力转移到了底比斯和维奥蒂亚同盟，最后又交给了马其顿领导的科林斯同盟。

希腊化时期（公元前323～前146年）。此期希腊的文化和权力扩展到了近东和中东。这一时期开始于亚历



古希腊爱琴海  
建筑



远眺帕特农  
神庙



古希腊神庙遗址

山大大帝的驾崩，结束于罗马人的入侵。

希腊罗马时代。此期开始于公元前146年，以科林斯战争中的罗马人战胜科林斯人为标志，结束于公元330年，当时君士坦丁建立了拜占庭，并以此作为罗马帝国的首都。

古希腊的最后阶段是公元4世纪晚期至6世纪早期的皈依基督时期，这个时期结束于公元529年，以查士丁尼一世关闭柏拉图学院为分界点。

### ● Greco-Persian Wars: Darius and his son fought in vain 希波战争：大流士父子无功而返

The Greco-Persian Wars were a series of conflicts between the Achaemenid Empire of Persia and city-states of the Hellenic world that started in 499 BC and lasted until 449 BC. The collision between the fractious political world of the Greeks and the enormous empire of the Persians

began when Cyrus the Great conquered Ionia in 547 BC. Struggling to rule the independent-minded cities of Ionia, the Persians appointed tyrants to rule each of them.

In 499 BC, the tyrant of Miletus, Aristagoras, embarked on an expedition to conquer the island of Naxos, with Persian support; however, the expedition was a debacle and, pre-empting his dismissal, Aristagoras incited all of Hellenic Asia Minor into rebellion against the Persians. This was the beginning of the Ionian Revolt, progressively drawing more regions of Asia Minor into the conflict. Aristagoras secured military support from Athens and Eretria, and in 498 BC these forces helped to capture and burn the Persian regional capital of Sardis. The Persian king Darius the Great vowed to have revenge on Athens and Eretria for this act. The revolt continued, with the two sides effectively stalemated throughout 497–495 BC. In 494 BC, the Persians regrouped, and attacked the epicentre of the revolt in Miletus. At the Battle of Lade, the rebellion collapsed, with the final members being stamped out the following year.

Seeking to secure his empire from further revolts and from the interference of the mainland Greeks, Darius embarked on a scheme to conquer Greece and to punish Athens and Eretria for burning Sardis. The first Persian invasion of Greece began in 492 BC, with the Persian general Mardonius conquering Thrace and Macedon before several mishaps forced an early end to the campaign. In 490 BC a second force was sent to Greece, this time across the Aegean Sea, under the command of



今日风景怡人的  
雅典海景



古希腊的妇女



Datis and Artaphernes. This expedition subjugated the Cyclades, before besieging, capturing and razing Eretria. However, while on route to attack Athens, the Persian force was decisively defeated by the Athenians at the Battle of Marathon, ending Persian efforts for the time being. Darius died in 486 BC and responsibility for the conquest passed to his son Xerxes I. In 480 BC, Xerxes personally led the second Persian invasion of Greece with one of the largest ancient armies ever assembled. Victory over the 'Allied' Greek states led by Sparta and Athens at the Battle of Thermopylae allowed the Persians to overrun most of Greece. However, while seeking to destroy the combined Greek fleet, the Persians suffered a severe defeat at the Battle of Salamis. The following year, the confederated Greeks went on the offensive, defeating the Persian army at the Battle of Plataea, and ending the invasion of Greece.

The allied Greeks followed up their success by destroying the rest of the Persian fleet at the Battle of Mycale, before expelling Persian garrisons from Sestos (479 BC) and Byzantium (478 BC). The actions of the general Pausanias at the siege of Byzantium alienated many of the Greek states from the Spartans, and the anti-Persian alliance was therefore reconstituted around Athenian leadership, as the so-called Delian League. The Delian League continued to campaign against Persia for the next three decades, beginning with the expulsion of the remaining Persian garrisons from Europe. At the Battle of the Eurymedon in 466 BC, the League won a double victory that finally secured freedom for the cities of Ionia. However, the League's involvement in an Egyptian revolt (460 BC–454 BC) resulted in a disastrous defeat, and further campaigning was suspended. A fleet was sent to Cyprus in 451 BC, but achieved little, and when it withdrew the Greco-Persian Wars drew to a quiet end.

希波战争是在公元前499~前449年波斯与古希腊城邦之间的一系列冲突。公元前547年,波斯的居鲁士大帝征服了爱奥尼亚,但此后爱奥尼亚