

# HUMANITIES IN ENGLISH

杨子曼◎编译

全新双语插图本

# 一本书读懂 西方艺术史







解读西方艺术的发展历程。 细数丰 彩 的 精 神 瑰 宝







# 一本书读懂西方艺术史

A VERY SHORT VIEW OF WESTERN ART

杨子曼◎编译

@ 经济科学出版社

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# Humanities in English

## 培养人文素质 成就国际通才

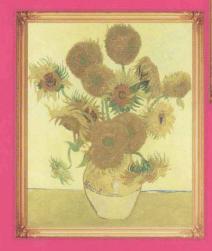
若想精通一门语言,没有对其文化背景的深入了解恐怕永远难登大雅之堂。在全球化日益成为国际主流的今天,英语作为西方文化头牌语言的重要性已日益凸显——今日世界,恐怕在地球上的任何角落人们都可以用英语问路、用英语聊天、用英语购物、用英语交友、用英语在跨文化间作深度交流。

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



"文艺复兴三杰"之一拉斐尔于1512 年到1513年间为罗马西斯廷教堂绘制的作品,画中表现圣母抱着圣子从云端降下,两边帷幕旁画有一男一女,身穿金色锦袍的教宗西斯笃一世向圣母、圣子做出欢迎的姿态。拉斐尔以母性的温情和青春的健美完美地体现了文艺复兴时期的人文主义理想







荷兰后印象派画家梵高创作于1888 年8月的油画。梵高用奔放不羁、大胆 泼辣的笔触,赋予每一朵向日葵一种生 命蓬勃燃烧的冲动和张力

毕加索作于20世纪30年代的一件具有重大影响及历史意义的杰作。此画结合立体主义、现实主义和超现实主义风格,在支离破碎的黑白灰色块中,散发着无尽的阴郁、恐惧,折射出画家对人类苦难的强大悲悯





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欧洲北部最大的教堂,集宏伟与细腻于一身,被誉为哥特式教堂建筑中最完美的典范。



亚历山德罗斯创作于公元前150年左右,现收藏于法国巴黎卢浮宫。 爱神的身材端庄秀丽, 肌肤丰腴, 美丽的椭圆型面庞, 希腊式挺直的鼻梁, 平坦的前额和丰满的下巴, 平静的面容, 已成为赞颂女性人体美的代名词





出来,充分认识到了人在改造世界中的巨大力量希腊艺术的『复兴』,实质上表示着人们已从黑暗的中世纪桎梏中解脱文艺复兴人文主义思想的具体体现。它对人体的赞美,表面上看是对古这尊雕像被认为是西方美术史上最值得夸耀的男性人体雕像之一,也是米开朗基罗创作于公元1501年至1504年,现收藏于佛罗伦萨美术学院。







原为罗丹创作的《地狱之门》组塑的一部分,后翻铸成铜像。一个强有力的巨人弯腰屈膝的坐着,右手托腮,嘴咬着自己的手,默默凝视着下面被洪水吞噬的苦难深重的人们,陷人极大痛苦和永恒的沉思之中

# 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。

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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。

# **目录** Humanities in English

## Music 音乐篇

Chapter 1 The Rhythmic Baroque Music / 2

第一章 旋律丰富的巴洛克音乐

Chapter 2 The Classical Period: Symphony as an Independent Music Form / 17

第二章 交响乐盛行的古典主义时期

Chapter 3 The Romantic Period: Free Expression of Emotions / 28

第三章 浪漫主义时期:情感的自由表现

Chapter 4 The Top Ten Operas in The World / 42

第四章 世界十大歌剧

## Painting 绘画篇

Chapter 1 The Renaissance: From Love for God to Love for Man / 60

第一章 文艺复兴时期:从关注上帝到关注人本身

Chapter 2 Baroque Painting: Rich and Romantic / 72

第二章 浓郁而浪漫的巴洛克绘画

Chapter 3 Rococo Painting: Dreamy and Sensual /84

第三章 梦幻而性感的洛可可绘画

Chapter 4 Multiple Schools of Painting Contend:18th and 19th Century
Painting / 94

第四章 18~19世纪绘画: 多种流派竞自由

Chapter 5 Modernism in the 20th century Painting / 109

第五章 20世纪现代派绘画

## Architecture 建筑篇

Chapter 1 Architecture in Ancient Greece and Rome: Foundation of Modern Architecture / | 24

第一章 古希腊和古罗马建筑:现代建筑的基石

Chapter 2 Gothic Architecture: Aspiring to Reach Heaven / 138

第二章 渴望企及天堂的哥特式建筑

Chapter 3 The Magnificent Baroque Architecture / 149

第三章 富丽堂皇的巴洛克建筑

Chapter 4 Rococo Architecture: An Emphasis on Decoration / 165

第四章 色彩布局繁复的洛可可建筑

Chapter 5 Art Nouveau: An Embrace of Nature / 170

第五章 新艺术运动:拥抱自然

## Sculpture 雕塑篇

Chapter 1 Legends Remade: Ancient Greek Sculpture / 184

第一章 神话传说的再现: 古希腊时期雕塑

Chapter 2 Sculpture of Renaissance: An Ode to the Beauty of Human Body / 197

第二章 文艺复兴时期雕塑:人体美的歌颂

Chapter 3 Baroque Sculpture: An Exaggeration / 209

第三章 巴洛克时期雕塑:姿态夸张

Chapter 4 Modern Sculpture: Turning Abstract / 217

第四章 现代主义雕塑:转向抽象

# Music 音乐篇

The western tradition of music has its origins in the chanting tradition of the early Christian era. Monotonous religious music dominated the medieval era. During the high baroque music of the eighteenth century, Bach created a corpus of different genres of music that showed the influence of the Reformation on musical style, and was renowned as the "Father of modern Western Music." Later in the century, the Classic style of Haydn and Mozart dominated the music of Western Europe, with the symphony, sonata, and string quartet predominating. As the link to the romantic era that dominated the nineteenth century, Beethoven is a point of departure for many of the trends that existed in the era. The era saw the development of symphony as a genre, grand opera and character pieces for piano. The early Romantic composers include Schubert, Weber, Berlioz, Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Chopin. In the 20th century, Wagner led the romantic opera to its highest form.

西方音乐是从基督教圣歌开始发源的。中世纪时期,旋律单调的圣歌占了乐曲创作的大部分,直到18世纪巴洛克时期,巴赫总结了前人传统并对圣歌加以革新,因此他被尊称为西方现代音乐之父。之后,在古典音乐大师海顿和莫扎特的影响下,交响乐、奏鸣曲和弦乐四重奏成为主流。19世纪,贝多芬在古典音乐和浪漫主义音乐之间起了承上启下的作用,交响乐进一步成为独立的音乐类型,钢琴更加流行,戏剧得到进一步发展。这一时期涌现出了舒伯特、韦伯、柏辽兹、门德尔松、舒曼、肖邦等大作曲家。20世纪,在瓦格纳的推动下,浪漫主义歌剧发展到顶峰。

# で 第一章 ず

## 旋律丰富的巴洛克音乐

1. The overall characteristics of Baroque Music 巴洛克时期音乐概述

The word "baroque" comes from the Portuguese word barroco, meaning "misshapen pearl", used to describe bizarre and over-decorated things. The Baroque era covers 150 years from 1600 to 1750, and it also refers to a very clearly definable type or genre of music which originated, broadly speaking. During the period, composers and performers used more elaborate musical ornamentation, made changes in musical notation, and developed new instrumental playing techniques. In terms of vocal music, a range of new forms came in to being, such as mass, opera, oratorio, cantata, solo and chorus songs, etc. Emerging instrumental music included toccata, overture, fantasia, fugue, partita, sonata, concerto, etc. The most prestigious composers of the Baroque era include Monteverdi, Lully, and J.S. Bach.

"巴洛克"这个词来自葡萄牙语,原意是指畸形的珍珠,在艺术上指代奇怪的、过分雕琢的艺术风格。巴洛克时期指的是从1600~1750年这150年,这一时期的音乐就称为巴洛克音乐。巴洛克时期的音乐突破了禁欲、单调的宗教音乐的统治地位,其旋律富有表现力,追求的是宏大的规模与雄伟、庄重、辉煌的效果。这一时期的作曲家们开发了更加细腻的音乐变化形式、记谱方式和乐器演奏方法,在声乐方面有弥撒、歌剧、清唱剧、

第一章 旋律丰富的巴洛克音乐

康塔塔以及各种独唱、合唱曲,在器乐方面有托卡塔、 前奏曲、幻想曲、赋格曲、变奏曲、奏鸣曲、协奏曲。 这一时期的代表人物有:蒙特威尔第、吕利和巴赫。

# 2. The characteristics of Baroque style 巴洛克音乐的特点

Baroque musicians had come up with a number of new methods to record more complex changes in music. Some of them are still being used today. Also, musical instruments were improved. The Baroque Music has the following features:

First, concerning music theory, the more widespread use of thoroughbass represents the developing importance of harmony as the linear underpinnings of polyphony.



巴洛克时期的音乐家

Thoroughbass is a kind of integer musical notation used to indicate intervals, chords, and non-chord tones, in relation to a bass note. In Baroque period, there was a low-pitched part running through the whole music in almost every piece of composition, which was aptly called thoroughbass. Yet thoroughbass was only noted in the musical staff<sup>1</sup> with numbers and accidentals<sup>2</sup> beneath the

1 Musical staff: 五线谱 2 Accidental: 变调符 base-line<sup>1</sup> to indicate what intervals above the bass notes should be played, and therefore which inversions of which chords are to be played. Therefore it is also called figured bass. Thoroughbass was an accompaniment used in almost all genres of music in the Baroque period, thus considered as one of the most prominent features of the era.

Second, polyphony reached its peak during Baroque period.

The philosophy of Baroque music is that music represents the emotions of real life and, in so doing, excites the listener's emotions. Contrast is an important ingredient in the drama of a baroque composition. The differences between loud and soft, solo and ensemble (as in the concerto), different instruments and timbres all play an important role in many baroque compositions. As a result, polyphony gained prestige during this period. Polyphony is a form of composition in which a piece of music consists of two or more melodic parts. These parts are independent of one another and each has its own features, brought together to form a piece of music of great complexity. It was a popular form of composition Baroque music, and developed to maturity by the German composer Bach.

According to scientific research, Baroque music can also help to enhance creativity. Its rhythm of 60 beats per minute is largely the same with people's pulse and breathing speed, giving the music a soothing effect. Relatively small oscillation and low frequency stimulates the brain and activate it into the most efficient status. Memory and creativity are greatly enhanced by this way. For those who use their brains a lot, Baroque music is highly recommended.

Third, opera and the common use of musical instrument is one of the foremost innovations of the Baroque era.

1 Base-line: 低声部