

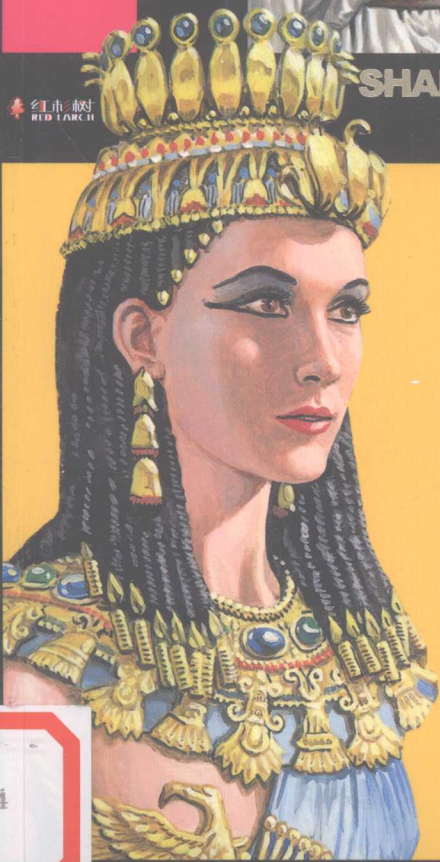
# JULIUS CAESAR

## 裘力斯·凯撒

Jennifer Mulherin (英) 著

外语教学与研究出版社 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

SHAKESPEARE FOR EVERYONE  
不可不知的莎士比亚名剧



# ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA

## 安东尼与克莉奥佩特拉

Abigail Frost (英) 著



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## 致读者

威廉·莎士比亚（1564-1616）是英国文艺复兴时期伟大的戏剧家和诗人。他在戏剧创作上取得了巨大的成就，著名戏剧家本·琼孙称莎士比亚是“时代的灵魂，……他不属于一个时代而属于所有的世纪”。他的戏剧至今仍为世界各地的戏剧爱好者们所欣赏品读。

为使广大英语爱好者和戏剧爱好者走近莎士比亚的戏剧殿堂，我们现推出“不可不知的莎士比亚名剧”这套丛书。本丛书收录了莎士比亚的16部戏剧，其中包含他的四大悲剧和四大喜剧等经典剧目。每册收录两个剧目，书中介绍了各剧的创作历史背景，并用平实易懂的语言介绍了各剧的故事情节，同时还穿插有读者耳熟能详的台词选段。各剧最后还对剧中主要角色的性格特点以及人物关系进行了分析。

本丛书的中文台词选取的是朱生豪、方平、方重的译文，方便读者参考、赏析。我们衷心地希望读者通过阅读“不可不知的莎士比亚名剧”丛书，可以从中感受到莎翁名剧历久弥新、耐人寻味的独特魅力。

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莎士比亚生平及其作品

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*Julius  
Caesar*

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裘力斯·凯撒







# Julius Caesar and Elizabethan education

## 《裘力斯·凯撒》和伊丽莎白时代的教育

All Elizabethans were familiar with the glories of ancient Rome<sup>1</sup>, and they liked to believe that the England of their time was just as great and glorious. Shakespeare



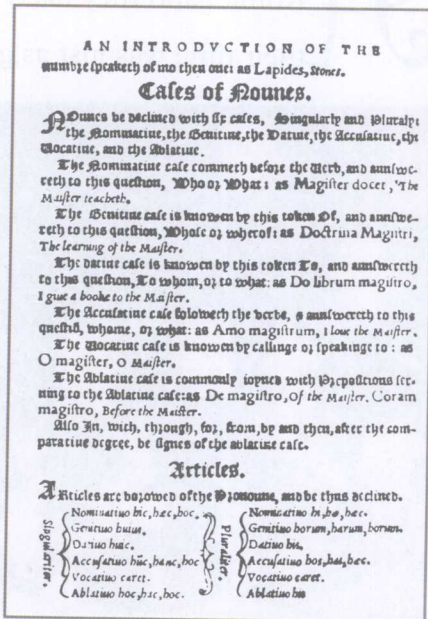
*Lord Cobham and his family. In Elizabethan times<sup>2</sup>, children were regarded as miniature adults and were dressed in tiny versions of adults' clothes as soon as they could walk.*

1. Rome: 此处指罗马共和国，是古罗马在公元前509年到公元前27年之间的政体。公元前510年罗马人建立了罗马共和国，国家由元老院、执政官和部族会议三权分立。
2. Elizabethan times: 伊丽莎白时代。在英国的伊丽莎白时代，教育家们一致认为孩子学习知识要靠灌输，有时甚至需要体罚。孩子的启蒙教育是从四五岁的时候开始的。孩子们到了这个年龄，一般便会被送入学校。学校给他们安排的课程是一些基本的阅读和拼写以及算术。



and his fellow citizens first learnt about Julius Caesar<sup>1</sup> and the Roman Empire<sup>2</sup> at school, but not from history lessons. Most Elizabethan schoolchildren were taught only one subject, Latin grammar. After studying this for many years, they could not help knowing a great deal about Rome and its wonderful heroes.

*A page from William Lily's<sup>3</sup> A Shorte Introduction of Grammar. It was from this textbook that Elizabethan schoolchildren learnt Latin grammar.*



1. Julius Caesar: 裘力斯·凯撒 (前100—前44), 古罗马杰出的军事家、政治家和作家, 罗马共和国末期的独裁者。公元前60年与庞培、克拉苏结成三头同盟, 共同统治罗马共和国。《裘力斯·凯撒》是莎士比亚著名的历史悲剧, 讲述了品格高贵但不切实际的勃鲁托斯受人利用, 参与了杀害凯撒的阴谋, 造成国家与个人的悲剧的故事。
2. Rome Empire: 罗马帝国 (前27—476), 公元前1世纪至公元5世纪时占据整个地中海地区的古代罗马国家。通常分为前期帝国 (前27—192) 和后期帝国 (193—476)。
3. William Lily: 威廉·利利, 英国文艺复兴时期学者、古典语法学家, 《语法》一书的编纂者, 此书被英国许多学校列为拉丁文教材。

## Better unborn than untaught

The Elizabethans thought of children as small adults; the sooner they could learn to behave like grown-ups, the better. Almost as soon as they could walk, children were dressed in the same kinds of clothes as adults. They ate the same food as their parents and they went to bed at the same late hours of the night. They were expected to do what adults did. This meant working in the fields if they came from a farming family—or being able to play the lute<sup>1</sup> or recite verse, if they were from a noble family. Many parents believed that going to school helped children to grow up more quickly.

## Grammar schools<sup>2</sup> and public schools<sup>3</sup>

In those days, almost everyone had the chance to go to school,



1. lute: 鲁特琴, 14世纪至17世纪使用较多的一种形似吉他的半梨形拨弦乐器。
2. grammar school: 文法学校, 是文艺复兴时期出现的一种普通学校, 与中世纪基督教会办的学校不同, 它注重人文知识的教育。当时的文法学校特别重视拉丁文的学习, 把威廉·利利写的《语法》作为必读的经典著作。除拉丁文的文法外, 学生还要学习会话、修辞、逻辑、演说、作诗等。在具备了拉丁语基础后, 他们要由浅入深地攻读拉丁诗文, 而这又被看作是学习罗马文化的必由之路。
3. public school: 英国公学, 这些学校并非公立, 实为录取自费学生的私立学校。英国九所著名公学的名称及成立年份如下: 温切斯特 (Winchester), 1382; 伊顿 (Eton), 1440—1441; 圣保罗 (St. Paul's), 1509; 什鲁斯伯里 (Shrewsbury), 1552; 威斯敏斯特 (Westminster), 1560; 麦钱特·泰勒 (Merchant Taylor's), 1560—1561; 拉格比 (Rugby), 1567; 哈罗 (Harrow), 1571; 查特豪斯 (Charterhouse), 1612。



no matter how poor they were. Not everyone wanted to go to school and some only went for a few years; but ordinary parents were anxious that their children had some schooling and usually sent them to a grammar school, where, as you would guess from the name, they learnt grammar—Latin grammar. Grammar schools were to be found in almost every market town in the country. Shakespeare himself went to Stratford Grammar School<sup>1</sup>.

At that time, Latin was still a language that most educated people spoke and wrote. Official documents and letters were often written in it. So it is not surprising that children were taught to understand it. The other subjects that were sometimes taught at grammar schools were arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and music.<sup>2</sup> These were special subjects and parents usually had to pay extra for them. However, these subjects were taught at public schools, along with Latin and Greek.



1. Stratford Grammar School: 斯特拉特福文法学校，分为初级和高级两个班。按那时的规定，儿童四五岁入学，先受两到三年的附属小学教育，然后升入文法学校初级班。学生在附属小学学的是识字课本和教义问答，升入初级班即开始学拉丁文文法。

2. arithmetic: 算术; geometry: 几何; astronomy: 天文学



Many of the public schools of England were founded in Shakespeare's time, and many of them, including Eton<sup>1</sup>, Harrow<sup>2</sup> and Charterhouse<sup>3</sup>, still exist today. Before the public schools were established, most children from noble families were taught at home by tutors. At public schools the children of wealthy or well-born parents lived as boarders<sup>4</sup>. Places were also reserved for poorer boys who received their education free. The new schools rapidly became very fashionable. The courtier and scholar, Sir Philip Sidney<sup>5</sup>, for instance, was sent to Shrewsbury School<sup>6</sup> soon after it was opened.



1. Eton: 伊顿公学, 成立于1440年与1441年间, 是英格兰最大也是最有名望的公学之一。
2. Harrow: 哈罗公学是英国历史悠久、最负声望的著名公学之一。
3. Charterhouse: 查特豪斯公学, 英国九所著名公学之一, 为穷苦但有天资的年轻人提供教育。
4. boarder: 寄宿生
5. Sir Philip Sidney: 菲利普·西德尼爵士, 英国伊丽莎白时期的朝臣、政治家、军人、诗人、诗人和学者的赞助人。英国文艺复兴时期标准绅士的代表。
6. Shrewsbury School: 什鲁斯伯里公学, 英国九所著名公学之一。



*This miniature is said to be a portrait of Sir Philip Sidney. He was educated at the public school, Shrewsbury. He was one of the many talented men who benefited from the Elizabethan educational system and became a famous courtier, poet and soldier.*



## Schooling for girls?

Most parents did not think it worthwhile to send girls to school. If they could learn to sew and master other domestic skills, that was enough. Some noble families, though, wanted their daughters to be educated, especially if they were clever. Elizabeth I<sup>1</sup> and Lady Jane Grey<sup>2</sup>, for example, were both taught well by private tutors. Elizabeth spoke fluent Latin, French, Spanish and Italian and she read Greek every day. It is interesting that most of the women in Shakespeare's plays are clever, well-educated girls. Perhaps Shakespeare was in favour of schooling for girls. If so, he was unusual.

## A day at school

Compared with school today, schooldays in Elizabethan times were hard. To get to school, a boy often had to be up before dawn. School began at six in the summer and seven in the



1. Elizabethan I: 伊丽莎白一世, 英格兰女王 (1558—1603)。女王机智勇敢, 兼有人君的雄伟气度, 是女性权威、帝王尊严和国民骄傲的有力形象。
2. Lady Jane Grey: 格雷郡主 (1537—1554), 在位时间只有九天, 是英格兰历史上有名无实的九日女王。



winter. After praying to be good and holy boys, pupils then worked until nine o'clock. After only a quarter of an hour's break for breakfast, they were back at their desks until eleven. Most boys then rushed home for a midday meal. They were then back at school at one o'clock sharp and worked on until five or five-thirty. Only one afternoon was allowed off during the week and that was usually Thursday.

As might be expected, most children dreaded going to school. Since they learnt only one subject, the work was tedious and boring. Children often fell asleep at their desks because they were so tired.

*Children learnt their alphabets from a hornbook<sup>1</sup>. The alphabet was framed in wood and covered with a transparent layer of horn for protection. The hornbook was an essential item in the classroom and all young children carried one to school in their satchels.*



1. hornbook: 角帖书, 指印有字母、数字等的纸页, 裱在有柄的木板上, 上面覆盖透明角质片, 供儿童认字、识数等用。

## Spare the rod and spoil the child<sup>1</sup>

When children were slow to learn or simply naughty, they were beaten by their schoolmasters. Most parents and teachers really did believe that a beating could make a child learn more quickly.

Not surprisingly, children were terrified of school. Many boys ran away from school time and time again. Others left as soon as they possibly could. Those who stayed had to learn to be tough. Harsh though the educational system was, it did foster some of England's greatest men and greatest minds. Drake<sup>2</sup> and Raleigh<sup>3</sup>, as well as Shakespeare and Marlowe<sup>4</sup>, were some of the exceptional men of Elizabethan times.



1. spare the rod and spoil the child: 不打不成器
2. Drake: 即Sir Francis Drake, 弗朗西斯·德雷克爵士, 英国伊丽莎白时代的著名航海家。
3. Raleigh: 即Sir Walter Raleigh, 沃尔特·雷利爵士, 英国探险家和作家, 女王伊丽莎白一世的宠臣和早期美洲殖民者。
4. Marlowe: 即Christopher Marlowe, 克里斯托弗·马洛, 文艺复兴时期英国戏剧家的杰出代表。他的戏剧代表作有《马耳他的犹太人》、《帖木耳大帝》和《浮士德博士的悲剧》。



*Elizabethan schoolboys were just as idle and ill-behaved as many children today. In those days, however, they risked a severe beating with the birch for misconduct.*