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# ANCIENT GREECE & ROME

## 古希腊和古罗马

Richard Easby (美) 编

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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北京 BEIJING



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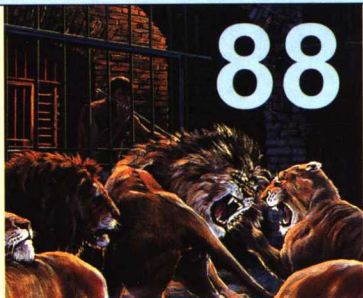
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## Overview

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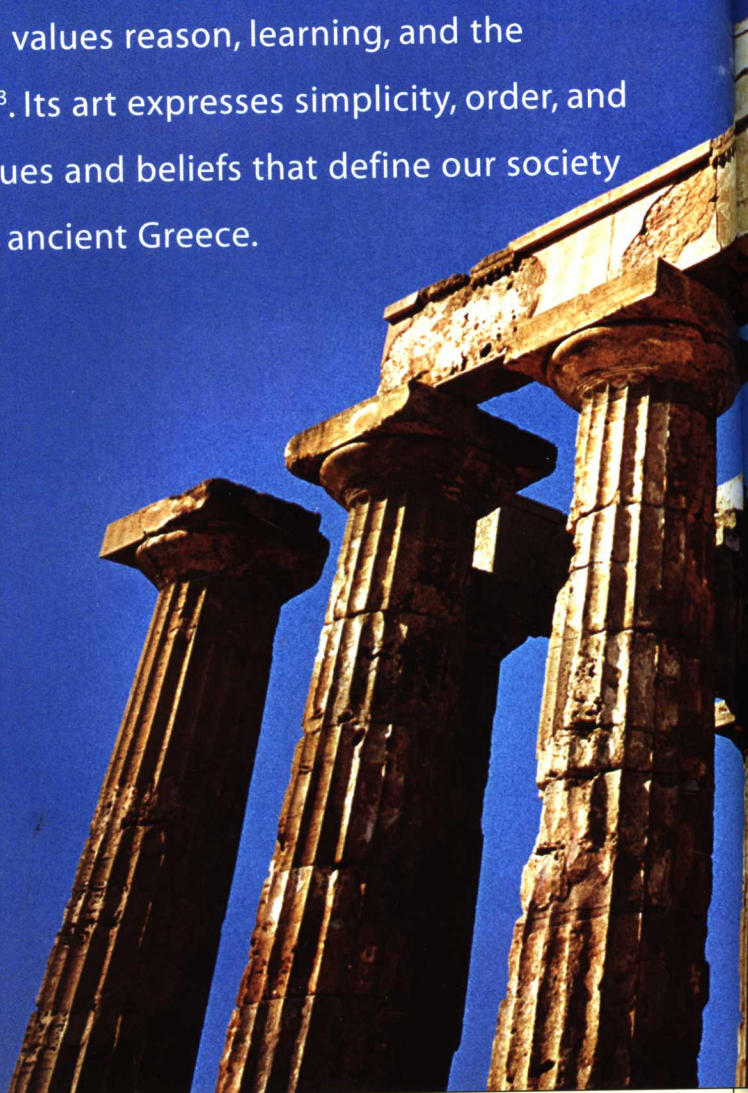


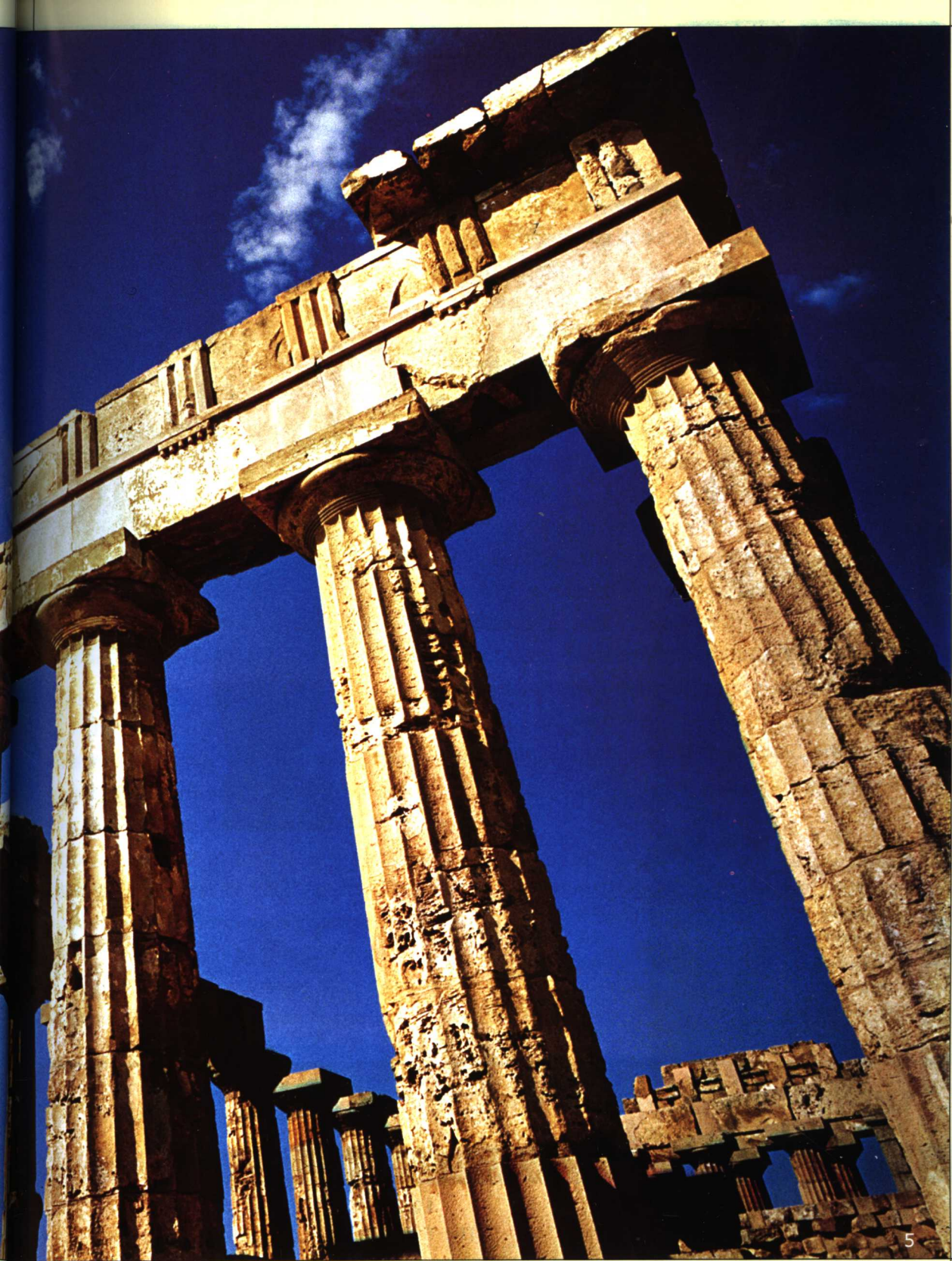
# Greek 希腊文明 Civilization

The civilization of ancient Greece first defined<sup>1</sup> what *classical*<sup>2</sup> means. A classical civilization values reason, learning, and the importance of the individual<sup>3</sup>. Its art expresses simplicity, order, and ideal beauty. Many of the values and beliefs that define our society today can be traced back to<sup>4</sup> ancient Greece.

The columns<sup>5</sup> of this ruined<sup>6</sup> Greek temple on the island of Sicily<sup>7</sup> still display the simple beauty of classical architecture<sup>8</sup>.

- |                  |      |         |
|------------------|------|---------|
| 1. define        | v.   | 下定义: 明确 |
| 2. classical     | adj. | 古典的     |
| 3. individual    | n.   | 个人; 个体  |
| 4. trace back to |      | 追溯      |
| 5. column        | n.   | 柱       |
| 6. ruined        | adj. | 破败的     |
| 7. Sicily        |      | 西西里岛    |
| 8. architecture  | n.   | 建筑      |





# GREEK CIVILIZATION

developed in a region of steep mountains and deep valleys, jagged<sup>1</sup> coastlines and rocky islands. The rugged<sup>2</sup> landscape<sup>3</sup> of Greece encouraged the ancient Greeks to develop small, independent communities<sup>4</sup>, or city-states<sup>5</sup>. A city-state included a city and the villages of the surrounding countryside. Each city-state had its own local government. What united the Greeks as a people was not a single government, but a shared culture. They called this shared way of life *hellenikon*, or "Greekness."

At the beginning of Greek civilization is the tale of the Trojan War<sup>6</sup>. The ancient Greeks believed that long ago their ancestors<sup>7</sup> had sent a huge fleet<sup>8</sup> to attack Troy, a city across the Aegean Sea<sup>9</sup> in Ionia. Hundreds of years later, the great Greek poet Homer<sup>10</sup> told the story of this expedition<sup>11</sup>, called the Trojan War, in his poems the *Iliad*<sup>12</sup> and the *Odyssey*<sup>13</sup>. All Greeks knew Homer's tales.



Ancient Greek statue<sup>14</sup> of the type known as a *kore*, or maiden<sup>15</sup>

1. jagged	adj.	边缘不整齐的
2. rugged	adj.	不平的；崎岖的
3. landscape	n.	地貌
4. community	n.	社区
5. city-state	n.	(尤指旧时的) 城邦
6. Trojan War		特洛伊战争
7. ancestor	n.	祖先
8. fleet	n.	舰队；船队

9. Aegean Sea		爱琴海
10. Homer		荷马 (约公元前9世纪，希腊诗人)
11. expedition	n.	远征
12. <i>Iliad</i>		《伊利亚特》(古希腊史诗)
13. <i>Odyssey</i>		《奥德赛》(古希腊史诗)
14. statue	n.	雕像；塑像
15. maiden	n.	未婚少女

## Length of Recorded History

3000 B.C. Writing invented in Near East

1250 B.C.  
The Trojan War

# ANCIENT GREECE, 480 B.C.



The ancient Greeks also shared a belief in a family of gods thought to live on Mount Olympus<sup>1</sup>, the highest point in Greece. The Greeks worshiped<sup>2</sup> these gods and went to their sanctuaries<sup>3</sup>, or sacred<sup>4</sup> shrines<sup>5</sup>, to seek advice. The most famous Greek sanctuary was Delphi, which was sacred to the god Apollo<sup>6</sup>.

Athletic contests<sup>7</sup> were also an important part of ancient Greek

civilization. The Olympic Games, held every four years beginning in 776 B.C., were the greatest of these contests.

1. Mount Olympus		奥林匹斯山
2. worship	v.	敬奉; 信奉
3. sanctuary	n.	圣所; 殿堂
4. sacred	adj.	神圣的
5. shrine	n.	神殿
6. Apollo		阿波罗 (希腊神话中的太阳神)
7. athletic contest		运动竞赛

A.D. 1

A.D. 2000

**After 300 B.C.**

Greece in decline



Two Greek city-states, Athens<sup>1</sup> and Sparta<sup>2</sup>, created very different societies. The Athenians prided themselves on their ability to do many things well, from sailing a ship to building a temple. Spartans focused their efforts on always being ready for war.

Between about 480 and 430 B.C., ancient Greek civilization reached its height in Athens. This period is often called the Golden Age. By about 500 B.C., Athens had developed a democracy<sup>3</sup> that became the forerunner<sup>4</sup> of democratic government in the modern world. The ancient Greeks also developed new ways of explaining what happened in the world around them. They began to use observation and reason to help them understand the mysteries of life, instead of turning to the gods. This revolution in thinking is the beginning of science.

Athens and Sparta fought a long war for control of the Greek world, which left Greece very weak. Less than a century later, Alexander the Great of Macedon<sup>5</sup> conquered<sup>6</sup> the Greeks and spread Greek culture throughout his vast empire, which stretched from Egypt<sup>7</sup> to India.

The following articles describe how civilization developed and flourished<sup>8</sup> in ancient Greece and how Greek legends<sup>9</sup>

have continued to fascinate<sup>10</sup> people ever since. To guide your reading, the articles have been organized around the following three **BIG IDEAS**:

- 1 Divided by geography<sup>11</sup>, the ancient Greeks were united by a shared way of life.
- 2 Greek civilization produced enduring<sup>12</sup> achievements<sup>13</sup> in art, government, and science.
- 3 Greek legends have fascinated people ever since ancient times.

As you read, keep these ideas in mind. They will help you understand the most important characteristics<sup>14</sup> and achievements of Greek civilization.

1. Athens		雅典
2. Sparta		斯巴达
3. democracy	<i>n.</i>	民主
4. forerunner	<i>n.</i>	先驱
5. Macedon		马其顿（古希腊北部至爱琴海东北角的地区）
6. conquer	<i>v.</i>	征服
7. Egypt		埃及
8. flourish	<i>v.</i>	繁荣
9. legend	<i>n.</i>	传说；传奇故事
10. fascinate	<i>v.</i>	吸引
11. geography	<i>n.</i>	地理
12. enduring	<i>adj.</i>	持久的
13. achievement	<i>n.</i>	成就
14. characteristic	<i>n.</i>	特征；特点

## BIG IDEA: A SHARED CULTURE

1

Their worship of the Olympian gods was something that all Greeks shared.



## BIG IDEA: LEGACY<sup>1</sup> OF ANCIENT GREECE

2

For the Greeks of Athens, drama was a way to confront<sup>2</sup> current political and cultural problems.



## BIG IDEA: THE POWER OF LEGEND

3

Greek stories, such as those of the Trojan War, inspired<sup>3</sup> later writers and artists.

- |             |    |        |
|-------------|----|--------|
| 1. legacy   | n. | 遗产     |
| 2. confront | v. | 正视; 对抗 |
| 3. inspire  | v. | 给……以灵感 |

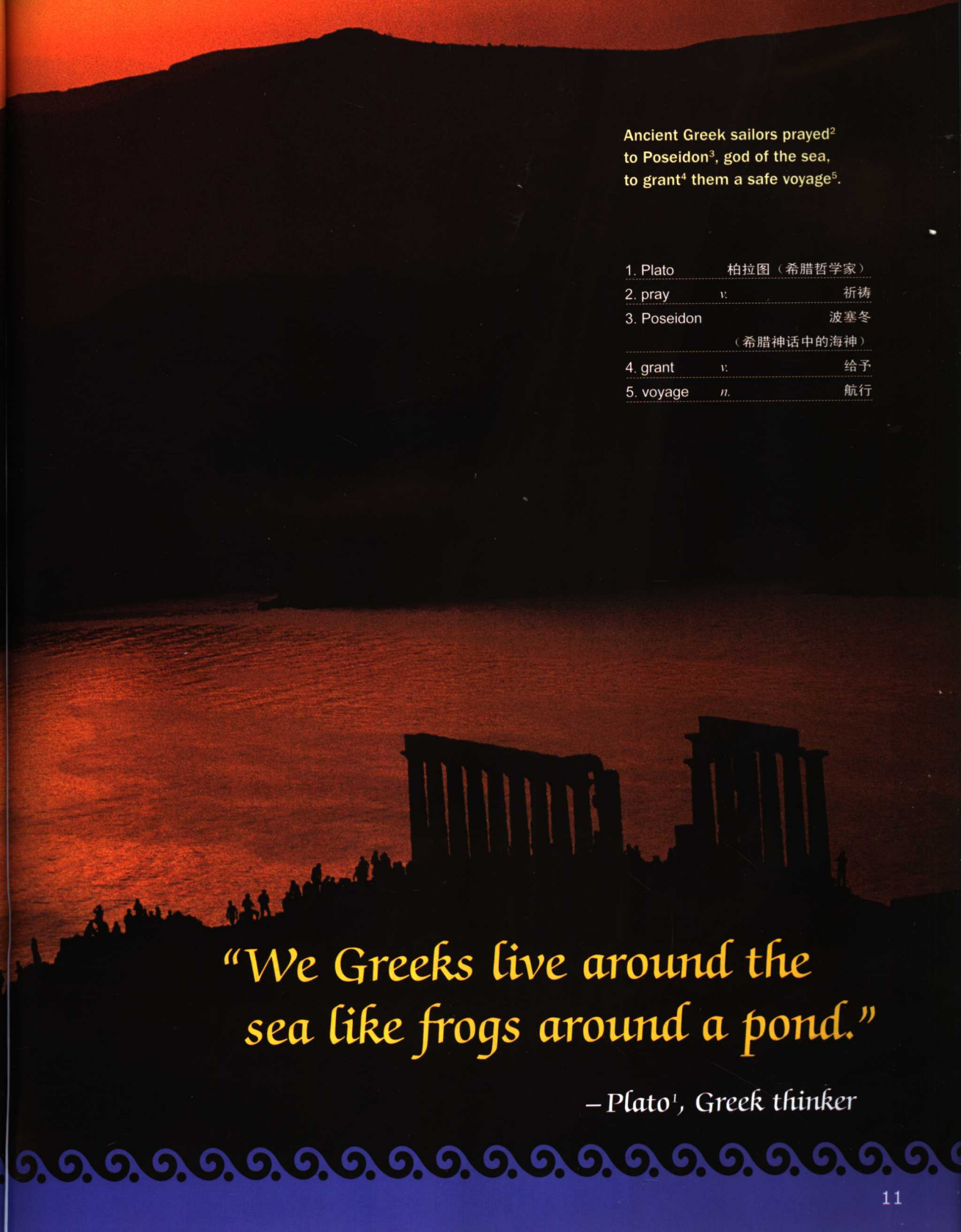


# Down to the Sea in Ships

## 扬帆出海

An ancient Greek historian said that the Greeks were connected by “shared blood, shared language, shared religion, and shared customs.” He was right about these links, but he left out one vital part of Greekness—the sea.





Ancient Greek sailors prayed<sup>2</sup>  
to Poseidon<sup>3</sup>, god of the sea,  
to grant<sup>4</sup> them a safe voyage<sup>5</sup>.

- |             |    |                   |
|-------------|----|-------------------|
| 1. Plato    |    | 柏拉图 (希腊哲学家)       |
| 2. pray     | v. | 祈祷                |
| 3. Poseidon |    | 波塞冬<br>(希腊神话中的海神) |
| 4. grant    | v. | 给予                |
| 5. voyage   | n. | 航行                |

*“We Greeks live around the  
sea like frogs around a pond.”*

– Plato<sup>1</sup>, Greek thinker



- |                      |   |        |
|----------------------|---|--------|
| 1. myth              | " | 神话     |
| 2. Mediterranean Sea | " | 地中海    |
| 3. vantage point     | " | 有利位置   |
| 4. patch             | " | 修补; 缝补 |
| 5. herring           | " | 鲱鱼     |
| 6. octopus           | " | 章鱼     |
| 7. tuna              | " | 金枪鱼    |

**P**ut yourself in the place of one of the gods of ancient Greek myths<sup>1</sup>.

You stand atop Mount Olympus. Greece is wild and rugged, with rocky cliffs, steep hillsides, and small villages. There is very little flat land for farming and few roads of any size. Beyond the land lies the sea. The deep blue waters of the Mediterranean Sea<sup>2</sup> surround almost all of Greece. The water frequently cuts deeply into the land, making the coastline sharp and jagged. In a country like this, farming is difficult, so the ancient Greeks turned to the sea.

## Catch of the Day

From your vantage point<sup>3</sup> on Mount Olympus, you take a closer look at a stretch of coastline. Greek fishermen have just brought two small boats to the shore. Each boat is full of freshly caught fish. One man sits nearby on the rocky beach, patching<sup>4</sup> holes in his fishing nets. In ancient Greece, fishermen mainly used nets, but they also fished with hooks and lines. Other fishermen unload the boats and pack the fish into baskets. They have caught herring<sup>5</sup> and octopus<sup>6</sup> and some of the larger fish that the Greeks called *thunnos* (from which our word *tuna*<sup>7</sup> comes).

Harbor at Mykonos, one of the  
Greek islands

1. oar	<i>n.</i>	桨; 橹
2. tang	<i>n.</i>	浓烈的气味
3. seafaring	<i>adj.</i>	以航海为业的
4. diet	<i>n.</i>	日常饮食
5. catsup	<i>n.</i>	番茄沙司
6. recipe	<i>n.</i>	食谱; 烹饪法
7. sardine	<i>n.</i>	沙丁鱼
8. herb	<i>n.</i>	香草; 药草
9. dill	<i>n.</i>	莳萝叶
10. coriander	<i>n.</i>	芫荽
11. fennel	<i>n.</i>	茴香
12. celery	<i>n.</i>	芹菜
13. mint	<i>n.</i>	薄荷
14. oregano	<i>n.</i>	牛至

More boats approach the shore. Oars<sup>1</sup> flash in the sunlight as they dip in and out of the water. These Greek men know the sea—and how to handle a boat. Each day, Greek fishermen head out into the Mediterranean to catch fish for their families and to sell at nearby marketplaces. You breathe in, enjoying the salty tang<sup>2</sup> of the sea and the smell of fresh fish. No doubt about it, the ancient Greeks are a seafaring<sup>3</sup> people, and fish is a major part of their diet<sup>4</sup>.

## Fish Sauce, Anyone?

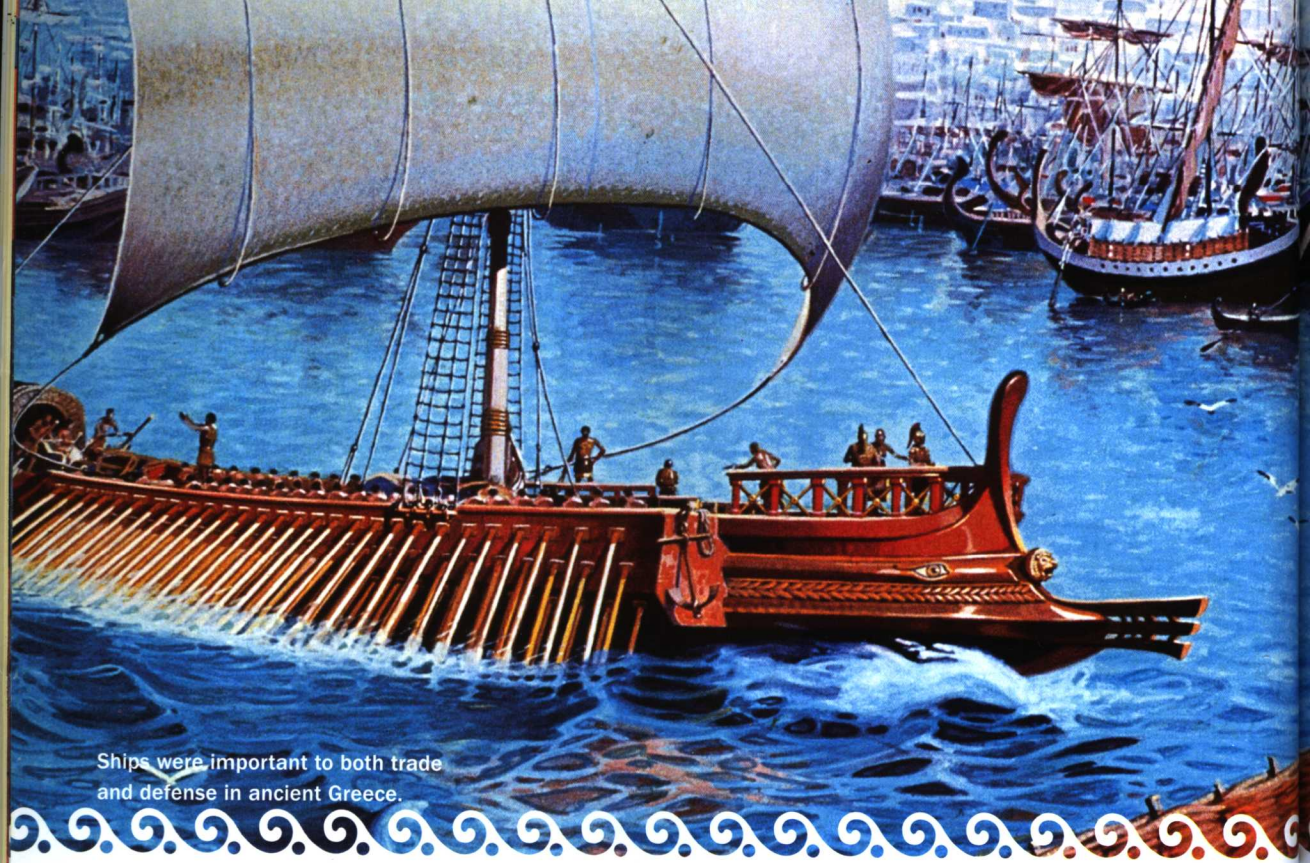
The ancient Greeks were fond of a salty fish sauce. They poured it on everything, the way Americans use catsup<sup>5</sup>. Here is one recipe<sup>6</sup>.

First, you need a big jar and some fatty fish, such as sardines<sup>7</sup>. At the bottom of the jar, put a layer of dried herbs<sup>8</sup> with strong flavors, such as dill<sup>9</sup>, coriander<sup>10</sup>, fennel<sup>11</sup>, celery<sup>12</sup>, mint<sup>13</sup>, and oregano<sup>14</sup>.

Then, put down a layer of fish. If the fish are small, leave them whole; if large, cut them in pieces. Over this, add a layer of salt two fingers high.

Repeat these layers until the jar is filled. Let it rest in the sun for seven days. Then, mix the sauce daily for 20 days until it becomes a liquid.





Ships were important to both trade and defense in ancient Greece.

## Trade and Conquest

Among the small fishing boats, you can see a larger merchant ship. Sailors are loading it with jars full of olive oil and wine. This merchant ship is bound<sup>1</sup> northward to ports on the coast of the Black Sea<sup>2</sup>. It will return carrying such goods as grain, metal, and timber<sup>3</sup>, as well as human cargo, slaves. These people are prisoners of war who will be bought and sold at slave markets. The ship has an eye painted on each side of the prow<sup>4</sup>, the front of the ship. Ancient Greek sailors believe that the painted eyes

help guide their ships. The voyage will be long, and there are always such risks as storms and pirates<sup>5</sup>. However, to these Greek sailors, the sea is as much their home as the land.



- |              |      |                 |
|--------------|------|-----------------|
| 1. bound     | adj. | 朝……方向的          |
| 2. Black Sea |      | 黑海（欧洲与亚洲之间的内陆海） |
| 3. timber    | n.   | 木材              |
| 4. prow      | n.   | 船头              |
| 5. pirate    | n.   | 海盗              |
| 6. amphora   | n.   | 两耳细颈瓶           |

A Greek amphora<sup>6</sup> shows men harvesting olives.



Farther out, you can see part of a Greek city-state's navy<sup>1</sup>, sailing westward. Its oars move in a steady rhythm<sup>2</sup>, propelling<sup>3</sup> the ship swiftly through the water. At the front is a ram<sup>4</sup> in the shape of an animal's head. In battle, this ram will be driven into the sides of enemy ships. The ancient Greeks used their naval power to protect their colonies<sup>5</sup>, areas that they controlled, located throughout the Mediterranean and Black Sea regions. These colonies encouraged the growth of trade and industry in ancient Greece and helped spread Greek culture.

► *For more information about the geography of Greece, see page 56.*

## WHY IT MATTERS TODAY

The geography of Greece has shaped Greek history and culture from ancient times to the present. By dividing the Greeks, geography encouraged the growth of independent Greek city-states. By linking the Greeks to the sea, geography helped develop and spread Greek civilization throughout the Mediterranean world.

- |           |           |            |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. navy   | <i>n.</i> | 海军         |
| 2. rhythm | <i>n.</i> | 节奏         |
| 3. propel | <i>v.</i> | 推动; 推进     |
| 4. ram    | <i>n.</i> | (军舰的) 装甲撞角 |
| 5. colony | <i>n.</i> | 殖民地        |