

红杉树

名人风景线

[英汉双语]



Struan Reid (英) 著

李琦 译

CLEOPATRA

克莱奥帕特拉

外语教学与研究出版社

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名人风景线

[英汉双语]

前言

这套书中的“名人”，是那些在各自的领域中创造出不平凡业绩的人。

他们是怎样进入这些领域的？

他们奋斗不已的源泉何在？

他们的成就对社会产生了什么影响？

他们又有着怎样的成长经历？

他们当中，有文豪，有发明家，还有旅行家，每一个人的故事，都是一道亮丽的“风景线”！

本套“名人风景线”丛书以英汉双语形式出现，书中附有大量的历史资料和珍贵照片。对于有一定难度的单词、短语，还添加了简要注释，适合有一定基础的英语学习者阅读。

Who Was Cleopatra?

The name of Cleopatra is one of the most famous in history. Cleopatra (about 70BC–30 BC) was the last queen of Egypt. She was born into the royal family that had ruled Egypt for nearly 300 years.

Egypt and Rome

When Cleopatra was born Egypt was a very rich country, but it was very badly ruled. The real power in the area was Rome, the centre of the Roman Empire. Cleopatra fought to preserve her royal family and the independence of Egypt. From a very early age she showed that she was cunning and clever, both important in a difficult and dangerous world. At the height of her power, Cleopatra made even mighty Rome tremble. She lived an action-packed life, and died when she was only about 39 years old.

How do we know?

We know much about Cleopatra and her times because she lived in one of the most exciting and important periods in world history. Historians have left us many written records. Much of the information, though, was written by her enemies in Rome. These writers describe her as an evil, scheming woman. Anything written by Cleopatra's supporters was probably destroyed after

she died. Some of the most important information about Cleopatra was written by a Greek historian called Plutarch, who lived 100 years after Cleopatra. He, too, had to rely on the accounts written by her enemies.

Cleopatra has always been described as beautiful, although coins showing her portrait may tell a different story. More important than her looks, though, was her great intelligence.

克莱奥帕特拉总是被描绘成美人，然而其铸在钱币上的肖像却并非如此。不过，她卓越的才智比她的相貌更重要。



克莱奥帕特拉其人

克莱奥帕特拉(约公元前70年—公元前30年)是历史上最著名的名字之一。她是埃及的末代女王,出身于一个统治了埃及近300年的皇族。

埃及和罗马

克莱奥帕特拉出生时,埃及是一个相当富有、但统治不力的国家。罗马帝国的中心——罗马城掌控着这一地区的实权。克莱奥帕特拉奋力保卫着她的家族以及埃及的独立。从早年起,她就显得狡黠多智,这在艰险的世道中尤为重要。在其权力的巅峰时期,她甚至动摇了罗马的强大统治。克莱奥帕特拉一生波折,死时年仅39岁左右。

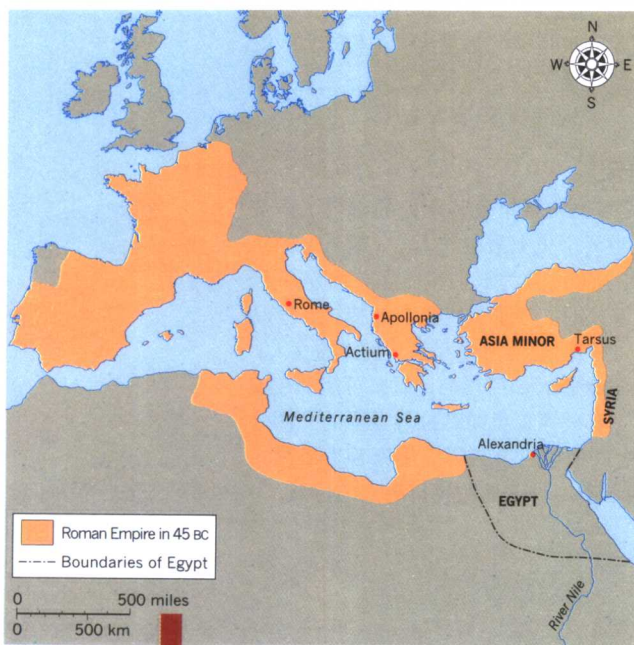
我们从何而知?

我们对克莱奥帕特拉及其所处的时代了解甚少,因为那是世界历史上最激动人心、最重要的年代之一。历史学家已经为我们留下了许多文字记载。不过,大部分的文字都是克莱奥帕特拉在罗马的敌人所著,他们把她描写成邪恶、狡诈的女人;克莱奥帕特拉的支持者们所作的记载很可能都在她死后被销毁了。有关克莱奥帕特拉最重要的一部分记载由比她晚100年的希腊历史学家普卢塔克完成。他也不得不参考克莱奥帕特拉敌人的记载。

royal *a.* 王室的, 王族的
 cunning *a.* 狡猾的
 mighty *a.* 强大的
 tremble *v.* 摇晃, 摇动
 scheming *a.* 诡计多端的
 account *n.* 记述, 描述

What did Cleopatra look like?

Most of the statues of Cleopatra were pulled down after her death, so we do not really know what she looked like. However, coins with her portrait on them have survived. These can give us some idea of her appearance. Archaeologists keep discovering objects which show Cleopatra. From these we can learn more about what she looked like.



Egypt was a rich and powerful nation for thousands of years before Cleopatra was born. When she was queen, however, she had to fight hard to keep her nation independent.

在克莱奥帕特拉出生前的几千年中，埃及一直是一个富有而强大的国家。然而，到她成为女王时，她已经不得不为保全国家的独立而奋力战斗了。

克莱奥帕特拉的外貌

在克莱奥帕特拉死后，她的大多数塑像都被推倒，所以我们无法真正知道她的长相。然而，铸有她肖像的钱币却保存了下来，我们由此对她的外貌有了一些概念。考古学家也在不断地发掘出带有克莱奥帕特拉肖像的文物，使我们对她的容貌有了更多的了解。

Key dates

- 305 BC Ptolemy I founds (starts) the Ptolemaic royal dynasty, the family of Cleopatra
 About 70 BC Cleopatra is born
 51 BC Cleopatra becomes Queen of Egypt
 30 BC Death of Cleopatra
 30 BC Egypt becomes part of the Roman Empire

关键年代

- 公元前 305 年 托勒密一世建立（开创）了托勒密王朝——克莱奥帕特拉家族的王朝
 约公元前 70 年 克莱奥帕特拉出生
 公元前 51 年 克莱奥帕特拉成为埃及女王
 公元前 30 年 克莱奥帕特拉辞世
 公元前 30 年 埃及成为罗马帝国的一部分

Watch the dates

BC after a year date means before the birth of Jesus Christ. The years are counted backwards to zero, the date of Christ's birth.

关于计年方法

在一个年份前加“公元前”字样指耶稣基督诞生前的年份，按倒计数的方法计年，直至元年即耶稣诞生的那一年。

statue *n.* 雕像，塑像
 portrait *n.* 肖像，人像
 survive *v.* 幸存，残留
 archaeologist *n.* 考古学家
 count *v.* 计数，点数目

Princess Cleopatra

Cleopatra was born in the Egyptian capital city of Alexandria in about 70 BC. She was the daughter of King Ptolemy XII of Egypt. When she was born, Egypt was still a rich, independent country. Across the Mediterranean Sea in Italy, though, Rome was becoming more and more powerful. Many nations were conquered, and the Roman Empire was spreading.

Cleopatra's family

King Ptolemy XII had several different wives. He had four daughters and two sons. We do not know exactly who Cleopatra's mother was. She may have been King Ptolemy's own sister, Cleopatra Tryphaina. It was the custom in Egypt for the king to marry his sister. Cleopatra had two older sisters, one also called Cleopatra and the other called Berenice. She had one younger sister called Arsinoe. Her two younger brothers later ruled as Ptolemy XIII and Ptolemy XIV.



Cleopatra's father was not a good king. All the different princes and princesses fought for power and influence. Egypt was growing poorer and poorer because it was ruled so badly. The people became angry, too, because they had to pay higher and higher taxes.

Cleopatra's ancestor, Ptolemy I was an excellent Greek general who served under Alexander the Great. After Alexander's death, he made himself King of Egypt, the first of many Ptolemaic rulers.

克莱奥帕特拉的祖先，托勒密一世，是一位出色的希腊将军，辅佐亚历山大大帝。亚历山大死后，他设法当上了埃及国王，成为托勒密王朝的第一位统治者。

克莱奥帕特拉公主

大约在公元前70年，克莱奥帕特拉出生在埃及的都城亚历山大城，她是埃及国王托勒密十二世的女儿。到她出生时，埃及依然是一个富有的独立国家。然而，就在地中海的对岸，意大利的罗马正渐渐壮大起来。罗马帝国征服了许多国家，领土不断扩张。

克莱奥帕特拉的家族

托勒密十二世有好几个妻子，育有四女二男。我们无法确切地知道克莱奥帕特拉的母亲究竟是谁，但她可能就是托勒密十二世的姐姐——克莱奥帕特拉·特丽菲娜。国王娶自己的姐姐为妻是当时埃及的习俗。克莱奥帕特拉有两个姐姐，一个也叫克莱奥帕特拉，另一个则叫贝雷妮丝；还有一个妹妹，叫阿尔西诺。她的两个弟弟后来统治了埃及，分别是托勒密十三世和托勒密十四世。

克莱奥帕特拉的父亲不是一个好国王，王子和公主们为权势明争暗斗。埃及在昏庸的统治下日益贫困，百姓们承担的赋税却不断增多，民愤顿生。

conquer *n.* 攻取，征服
custom *n.* 习俗，风俗
influence *n.* 势力，权势

Playing a dangerous game

Cleopatra soon learned how to play the dangerous games that were needed in order to survive in such difficult circumstances. Even the life of a royal princess was not safe. If Cleopatra found herself on the wrong side she might easily have been sent away from Egypt or, even worse, murdered.

危险的游戏

不久以后, 克莱奥帕特拉就学会了如何玩危险的权力游戏。要在这样困难的环境中存活下来, 这是必不可少的。即使身为公主, 性命也可能不保。如果克莱奥帕特拉支持的一方失利, 她就很有可能被驱逐出埃及, 甚至遭到杀害。

Ancient Egypt

In 332 BC the Greek king and military leader Alexander the Great conquered Egypt. He created a new capital city on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, which he named Alexandria after himself. After Alexander's death in 323 BC, Egypt was ruled by one of his generals, called Ptolemy. Ptolemy declared himself King Ptolemy I of Egypt in 305 BC. His family ruled Egypt for nearly 300 years until the death of Cleopatra, the last queen of Egypt.

古埃及

公元前332年, 希腊国王及军事领袖亚历山大大帝征服了埃及。他在地中海海滨建起了一座新的都城——以他自己的名字命名的亚历山大城。公元前323年, 亚历山大去世, 他麾下一位名叫托勒密的将领统治了埃及, 并于公元前305年自封为埃及国王托勒密一世。在末代女王克莱奥帕特拉死前, 托勒密家族一直统治着埃及, 历时近300年。



Alexander the Great was only a young man when he set out to increase Greek power. He conquered many nations, including Egypt, before he died aged 33.

早在青年时代，亚历山大大帝就开始扩张希腊的权势。他 33 岁去世，一生征服了包括埃及在内的许多国家。

circumstance *n.* 环境，事态
military *a.* 军事的
name after 以……的名字命名
declare *v.* 宣布，宣称

Growing Up in Alexandria

When Cleopatra was born, Alexandria, the capital city of Egypt, was one of the most important and beautiful cities in the world. It was a great centre of learning. Scientists, poets and philosophers travelled long distances to study at the museum, one of the world's first universities.

Growing up

Cleopatra was brought up in a beautiful palace with hundreds of rooms and halls. They had marble walls, and were decorated with paintings and sculptures. Cleopatra, her sisters and brothers were looked after by an army of servants. Cleopatra did not go to school, but was given lessons by a private tutor. She was very clever and quickly learned many subjects, such as mathematics and poetry. She also learned to speak many languages. She was the only Ptolemaic ruler who spoke Egyptian. Most of her family could only speak Greek.

When Cleopatra was queen, Alexandria was the capital city of Egypt, an important centre of learning and trade. Today it is a busy city.

克萊奧帕特拉在位的時候，埃及都城亞歷山大是重要的學術和商業中心。今天，它依然是一座繁忙的城市。



在亚历山大城长大

在克莱奥帕特拉出生的时候，埃及的都城亚历山大是世界上最重要、最美丽的城市之一，同时也是一个辉煌的学术中心。科学家、诗人和哲学家千里迢迢来到这里，为的是在博物馆——世界上最早的综合性大学之一——求学。

成长

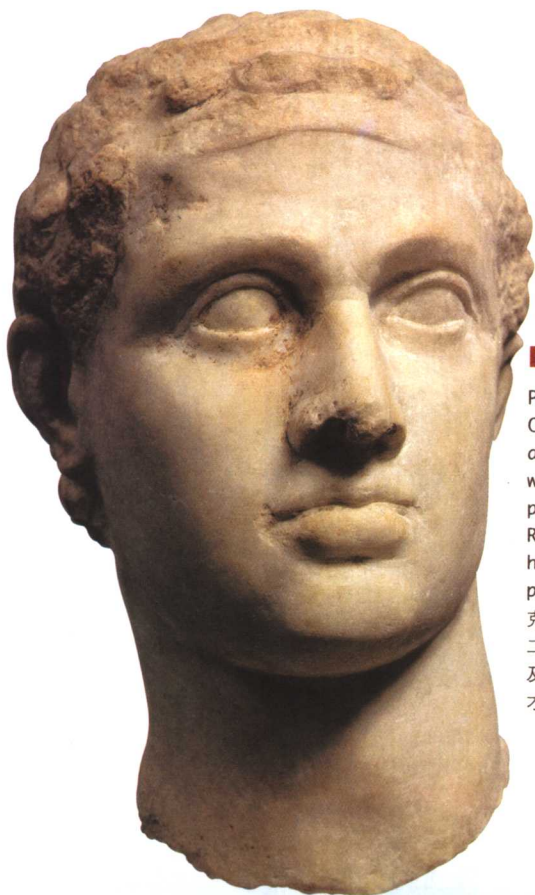
克莱奥帕特拉在华丽的宫殿中长大。宫殿里有数百个房间和大厅，墙壁由大理石砌成，房间里装饰着雕塑和绘画作品。成群的奴仆侍奉着克莱奥帕特拉和她的兄弟姐妹们。她没有去学校上学，有一位私人教师为她授课。她天资聪颖，对数学和诗歌等许多科目都学得很快。她还掌握了多种语言，是唯一一位会说埃及语的托勒密君主，而她家里的大部分人都只会说希腊语。



learning *n.* 学术，学问
 philosopher *n.* 哲学家
 marble *a.* 大理石的
 decorate *v.* 装饰，装潢
 sculpture *n.* 雕刻作品，雕像
 tutor *n.* 家庭教师，私人教师

Ptolemy XII

Cleopatra's father, Ptolemy XII, had become king of Egypt in 80 BC, ten years before she was born. By 58 BC the Egyptian people were fed up with him and drove him out of the country. He fled to Rome, leaving his children behind in Alexandria. At this time Cleopatra was about twelve years old.



Ptolemy XII, Cleopatra's father, was a very unpopular king with the Egyptian people. It was only Roman support that helped him to stay in power.

克萊奧帕特拉的父亲，托勒密十二世，是一个相当不得人心的埃及国王。他是依靠罗马人的支持才坐稳王位的。