

— 英·汉·对·照 —

外教社中学生世界历史与文化读本 之 ④

World Cultures Through Time

# 罗马 ROME

Christine Dugan

翻译 梁泉胜



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# ROME

**Christine Dugan, M.A.Ed.**



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# THE BEGINNING OF AN EMPIRE

## 帝国初兴

According to legend, Rome was founded around 753 B.C. There were two brothers named Romulus and Remus. The legends say they were raised by a wolf. One day, Romulus and Remus came upon an area of land. They decided to each build parts of a city. They fought over the sizes of their territories. Romulus killed Remus. Romulus became king of the city. He named the city Rome.

Kings ruled early Rome. Then, Rome became a republic. This meant that rulers were elected. The Roman Republic began in 509 B.C. and lasted almost 500 years.

The Roman Republic had problems, though. The leaders in the Senate often argued about laws. They could not agree on public affairs. Also, many of Rome's citizens had no power in the republic. These common people were called plebeians. They revolted because they wanted to force the Senate to make changes.

Romulus and Remus with their wolf mother.  
罗穆卢斯和瑞摩斯和他们的狼妈妈。





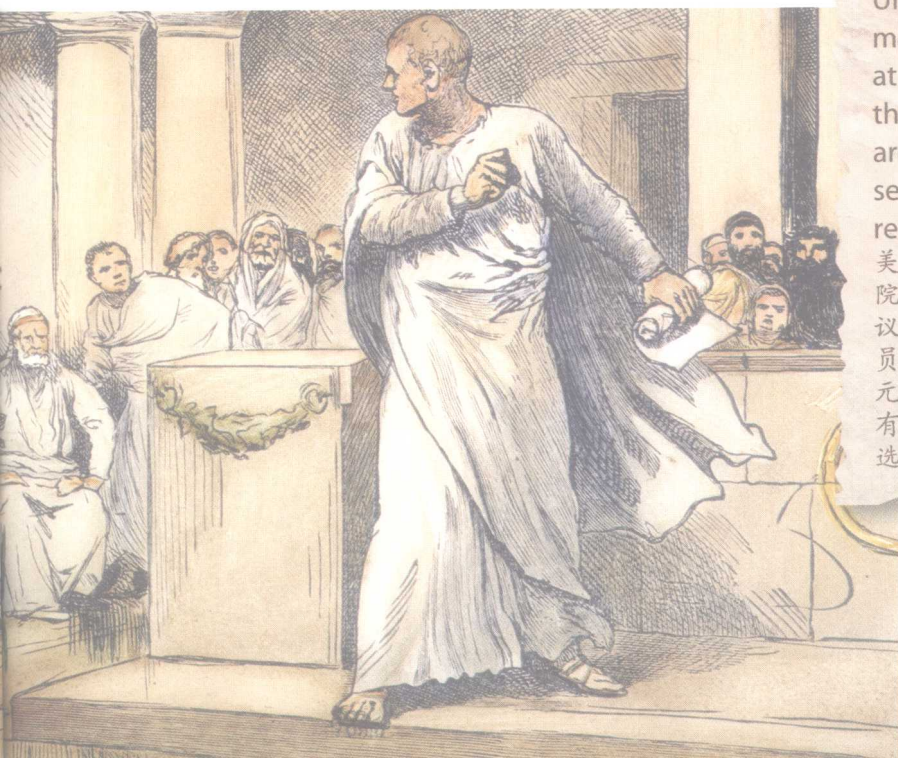
传说罗马建于公元前753年前后。有两兄弟名叫罗穆卢斯和瑞摩斯，传说他们是由一只狼养大的。一天，罗穆卢斯和瑞摩斯发现了一片土地。他们决定分工建一座城。他们因领地不断争斗。后来，罗穆卢斯杀死了瑞摩斯，成为这座城的君王。他把这座城命名为罗马。

早期罗马由国王统治。后来，罗马成为了共和国。这意味着统治者是由选举产生。罗马共和国始于公元前509年，存在了大约500年。

然而，罗马共和国存在不少问题。元老院的首领们常常为了各种法规争执不休。他们在公共事务上难以达成一致。而且，大部分罗马民众在共和国里没有实权。这些老百姓被称作“平民”。他们想要迫使元老院作出改变，因此发动了起义。

#### ▼ Roman senators debated important issues.

罗马元老院议员为重大议题在争执。



### The Senate Then and Now 过去和现在的议会

The United States government is a republic. And, it has a Senate. However, there are important differences between Rome's Senate and the Senate in the United States. There were as many as 600 Roman senators at one time. They served for their entire lives. But, there are only 100 United States senators. And, they must be reelected every six years.

美国政府是共和政体，有参议院。但是罗马元老院和美国参议院大不相同。罗马元老院议员曾经多达600人。他们终生为元老院服务。而美国参议员只有100人，而且必须每6年重新选举。



# THE RISE AND FALL OF JULIUS CAESAR

## 尤利乌斯·恺撒的兴亡

Julius Caesar was an important figure in the Roman Republic. Caesar was a powerful army general. He was well liked by his troops. Then, he made himself dictator after winning an important battle. This may have been a mistake for him.

Many Romans felt that Caesar was acting too much like a king. They did not want to go back to having kings in Rome. Some senators felt that Caesar was a threat to them. In 44 B.C., Caesar was stabbed to death by a group of senators.

Caesar's heir was his adopted son, Gaius Octavius. He was called Octavian. Octavian ruled Rome with two men named Mark Antony and Marcus Lepidus. These three men ruled together for seven years. Eventually, Octavian ruled alone.

In 27 B.C., the Senate changed Octavian's name to Augustus. *Augustus* means "great." And, he became Rome's first emperor. This was the beginning of the Roman Empire. The Roman people loved him.



▲ Roman senators stabbing Julius Caesar  
罗马元老院议员刺杀尤利乌斯·恺撒



尤利乌斯·恺撒是罗马共和国的一个重要人物。恺撒是个强有力的军队首领。他深受部下爱戴。后来，在一场重大战役中获胜后，他自立为统治者。这对他来说或许是个错误。

许多罗马人认为恺撒的所作所为太像一个国王了。他们可不希望罗马回到君王时代。有些元老院议员认为恺撒对他们构成了威胁。公元前44年，恺撒被一群元老院议员刺杀身亡。

恺撒的继承人是他的养子，盖乌斯·奥克塔维厄斯。人们叫他屋大维。屋大维和马克·安东尼以及马库斯·雷必达3人共同管理罗马长达7年，最终由屋大维一个人统治。

公元前27年，元老院把屋大维的名字改为奥古斯杜，意思是“伟大”。后来他成为罗马的首个皇帝。这就是罗马帝国的开始。罗马人民爱戴他。

◀ Emperor Augustus was a strong leader. 奥古斯杜大帝是个强大的领袖。

## Caesar's Influence Continues

恺撒的影响深远

Caesar was an important person to the Romans. His name became a title for all Roman emperors. His name lived on in other ways, too. The Russian word *czar* and the German word *kaiser* are examples of this. Both of these words are based on Caesar's name.

对罗马人来说，恺撒是位重要人物。他的名字成为所有罗马帝王的头衔。他的名字还以其他形式存在。比如，俄语中的“*czar*（沙皇）”和德语中的“*kaiser*（皇帝）”。这两个词都源于恺撒的名字。

## What Month Is It?

现在是几月份？

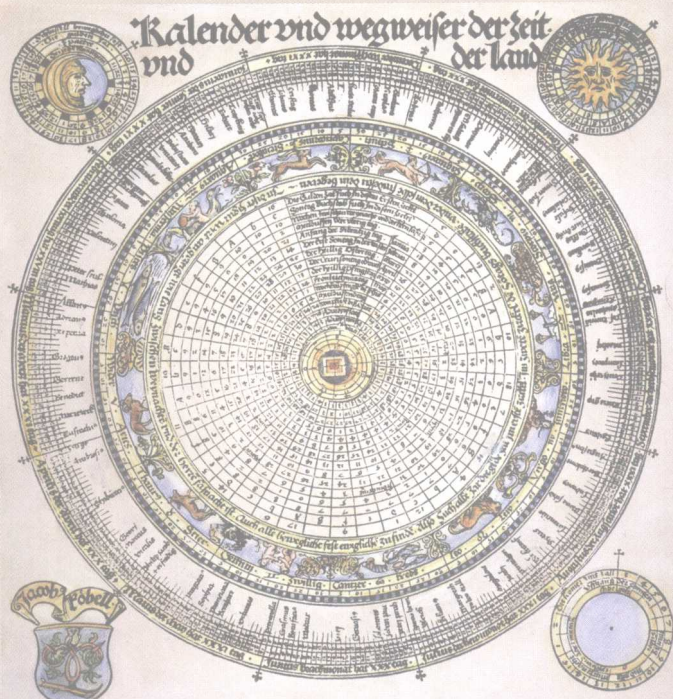
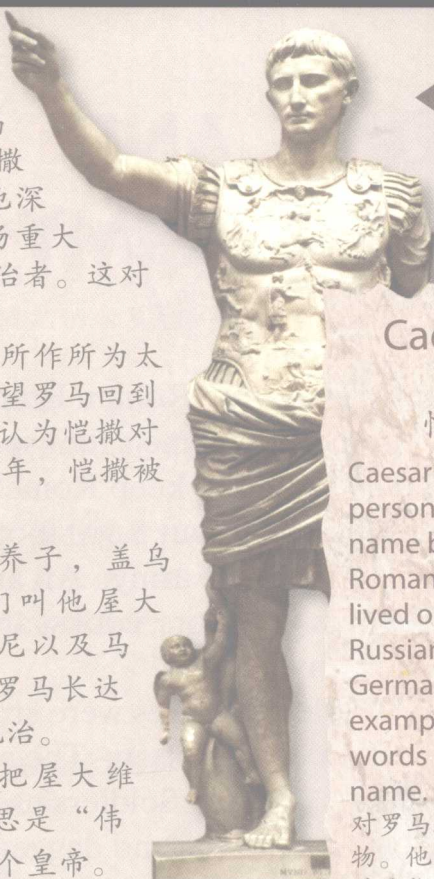
Caesar introduced the 12-month calendar that is used today. Most of the month names are taken from Latin words. This includes *July*, which was named after Julius himself.

恺撒推行现今使用的一年12个月的公历。大部分的月份名称取自拉丁语。其中包括7月July，是用尤利乌斯自己的名字命名的。

◀ The Julian Calendar was introduced in 46 B.C.

朱利安历法于公元前46年被提出。

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# A STRONG AND POWERFUL ARMY

## 强大有力的军队

Many historians believe the Roman Empire was so strong because of the legionnaires. These were Rome's foot soldiers. They went into new lands. There, they fought to keep Rome in control.

Each legion had about 5,000 foot soldiers. Soldiers usually volunteered to join the army. An army legion did not just include soldiers. Doctors, cooks, and builders also traveled with the army.

The legionnaires were strong and brave. They fought in battles often. The army kept its men well armed. Soldiers used early weapons such as swords and daggers. They also wore heavy armor and helmets. This protected them from injuries.

▼ Roman roads still stand today.  
罗马道路至今尚存。



许多历史学家认为，罗马帝国如此强大的原因就是因为它有罗马军团。他们是罗马的步兵。他们每到一处，便发起战争使之纳入罗马的掌控。

每个军团大约有5 000名步兵。士兵们通常是自愿入伍。一个军团不仅有士兵，还有随军医生、厨师和工程兵。

罗马军团非常强大勇猛。他们时常行军打仗。部队装备精良。士兵们使用长剑、短刀之类的早期武器。他们还穿着沉重的盔甲，用来保护自己不受伤害。

◀ Roman soldiers  
罗马士兵



## Roman Roads

### 罗马道路

Soldiers had to move quickly from one place to another. So, the army needed good roads to travel on. Romans tried to build roads as straight as possible. They ended up with an impressive system of paved roads. Many of these roads are still used today.

士兵们必须快速转战各地，因此，部队行军需要良好的路况。罗马人尽力将道路修建得笔直。最终他们铺设的道路形成了非比寻常的交通网络。现今仍有不少道路尚在使用。

## Strength in Numbers

### 大量兵力

The Roman army may have been the most successful army ever. Today, most countries try to keep their militaries strong. 罗马军队或许是有史以来最成功的军队。当今，大多数国家都力图使得军队兵强马壮。





# BUILDING A CITY

## 建设城邦

The Romans were excellent builders. They copied some styles of architecture from ancient Greece. For example, they used arches and columns in bridges and buildings. But Romans had new ideas for buildings, too. They were the first people to use domes on buildings. Much of what they built is still standing today.

You may be surprised to learn that ancient Rome had a great water system. Their plumbing system helped send fresh water to houses and bathhouses. Many other cities based their water systems on what Rome had built.

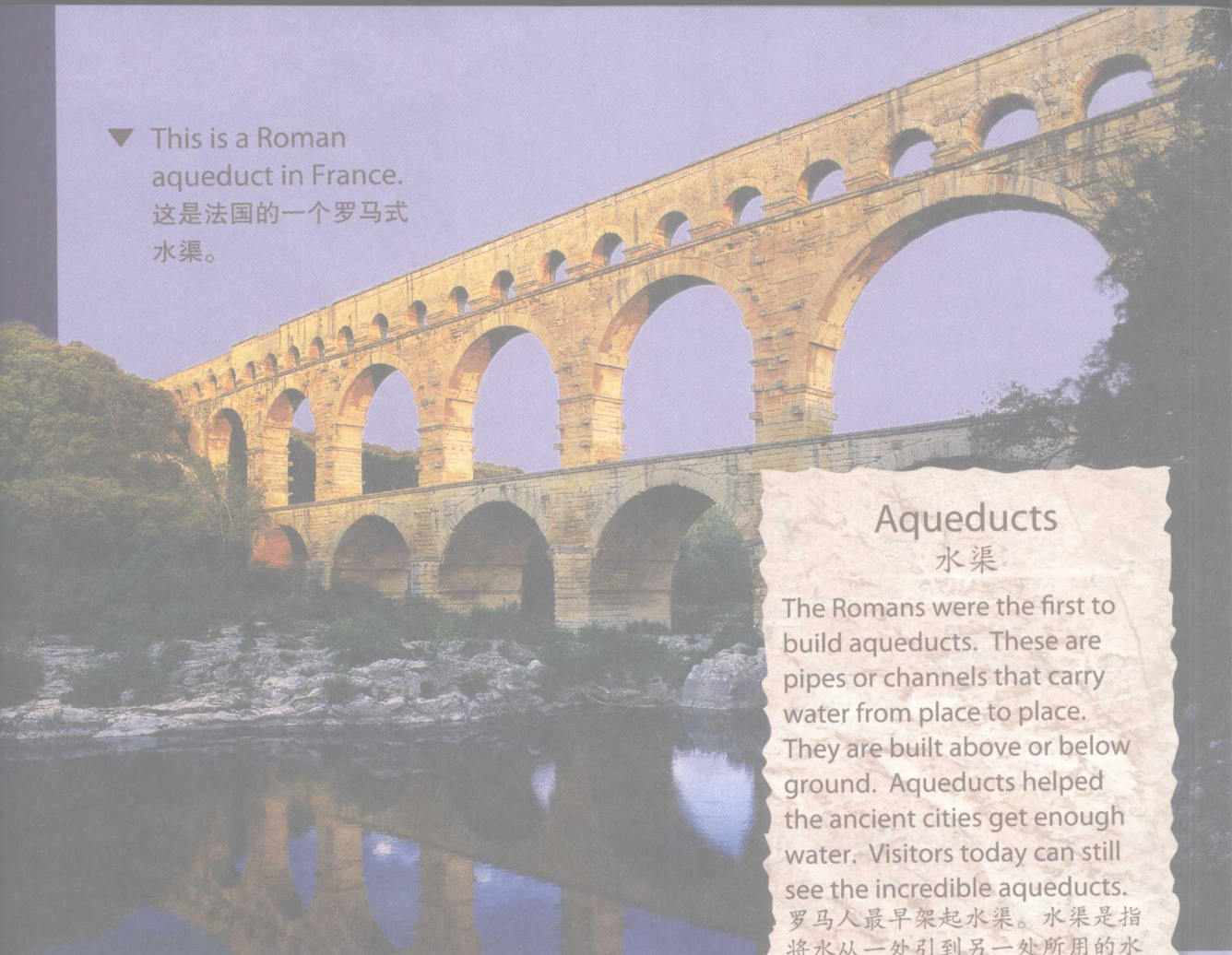
Water was quite important to Romans. Rome can be a very hot place in the summer. Fresh water helped keep people cool. Romans built towns near rivers or springs so they could have a constant supply of fresh water.

The Pantheon in Rome ▼  
has a huge dome.

罗马万神殿有个巨型穹顶。







▼ This is a Roman aqueduct in France.  
这是法国的一个罗马式水渠。

罗马人是出色的建筑师。他们效仿了古希腊建筑的某些风格。例如，他们在桥梁和建筑物上使用拱门和圆柱。但罗马人在房屋建筑上也有创新。他们最早在建筑物上使用穹顶。他们建造的许多建筑至今仍然存在。

若是得知古罗马有个庞大的供水系统，你或许会很惊讶。他们的管道系统将活水引入房屋和公共浴室。其他很多城市在修建供水系统时都参考了罗马的做法。

水对罗马人来说相当重要。夏季，罗马城非常炎热，全靠水来降温。为了能获得持续的活水供应，罗马人在靠近河流和泉水的地方建立城镇。

## Aqueducts

### 水渠

The Romans were the first to build aqueducts. These are pipes or channels that carry water from place to place. They are built above or below ground. Aqueducts helped the ancient cities get enough water. Visitors today can still see the incredible aqueducts.

罗马人最早架起水渠。水渠是指将水从一处引到另一处所用的水管或水道。它可高于也可低于地面。水渠使古城获得足够的用水。至今，观光者仍可看到这些神奇的水渠。

## Building Materials

### 建筑材料

Ancient Romans were the first to use concrete. This is a mixture of sand, gravel, cement, and water. This material is still used in most modern buildings and roads.

古罗马人最早使用混凝土。混凝土是用黄沙、碎石、水泥和水混合而成。这种材料在现代建筑和道路上仍被广泛使用。



# CITY AND RURAL LIFE

## 城市和乡村生活

Rome was a grand city. Visitors saw beautiful statues and buildings there. The Roman Forum was very impressive. However, not all of Rome was grand.

The city was also very noisy, dirty, and dangerous. Many Romans lived in close quarters. The buildings were run down. They often collapsed. Fires were common because people burned logs for cooking and heat.

Many Romans wanted to avoid the city. So, they lived in the country. The wealthiest Romans owned country villas.

Farms in the country produced everything a person needed. This included fruits and vegetables, milk, cheese, wine, and meat. Farmers relied on slaves to help with the crops.

▼ The Roman Forum was often crowded. 罗马广场总是人头攒动。







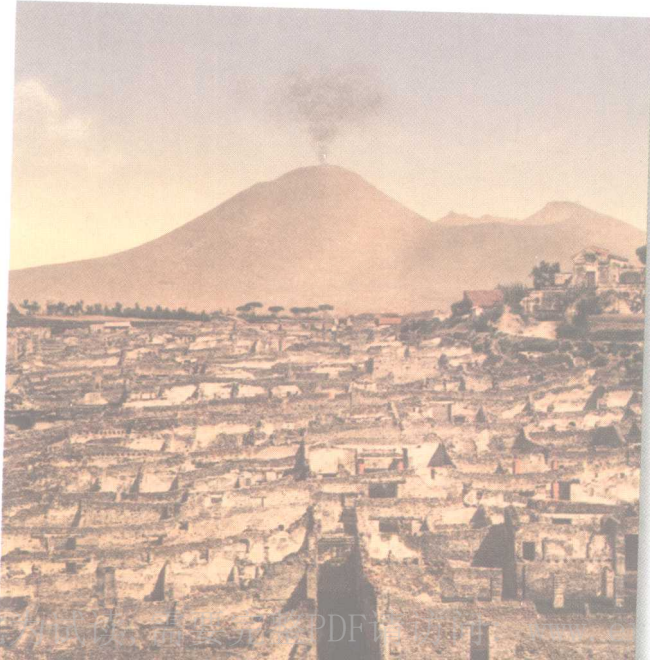
### ▲ Trajan's Market 图拉真集市

罗马是座高贵的城市。观光者在那里能见到美丽的雕像和建筑。罗马广场给人留下深刻的印象。然而，并非罗马的一切都那么高贵。

这座城市也十分嘈杂、肮脏而且危险。许多罗马人居住在拥挤的住宅区。房屋破旧不堪，常常发生坍塌。由于人们靠燃烧木材来烹饪和取暖，还常会引发火灾。

许多罗马人想离开城市。于是他们住到乡村去。罗马的富人们拥有乡间别墅。

乡间农场能提供各类生活必需品，包括水果、蔬菜、牛奶、干酪、酒和肉。农场主靠奴隶们来种植庄稼。



## An Early Shopping Mall

### 早期购物中心

Roman markets sold many kinds of goods. On the main streets were shops for shoes, pottery, food, and other important items. One such market was Trajan's Market. This was named after Emperor Trajan.

在罗马的集市上能买到各类物品。卖鞋子、陶器、食品和其他重要物品的商铺开在大街上。用图拉真大帝的名字命名的图拉真集市就是这样一个市场。

## The Clues at Pompeii

### 庞培留下的线索

Pompeii was a town south of Rome. A volcano named Mt. Vesuvius was nearby. One day, it exploded and buried Pompeii. Remains of the town were dug up in the 1700s. We know a lot about the Roman Empire from clues found at Pompeii.

庞培是罗马南部的一个城镇，维苏威火山在其附近。一天，火山爆发吞没了庞培城。直到18世纪这座古城的遗迹才被发掘出来。从庞培古城的遗址中发现的线索使我们对罗马帝国有了更多了解。

### ◀ Mt. Vesuvius above the ruins of Pompeii

在庞培废墟上方的维苏威火山