

英·汉·对·照

外教社中学生世界历史与文化读本 之 三

World Cultures Through Time

# 希腊 GREECE

Lisa Zamosky

翻译 廖红雁

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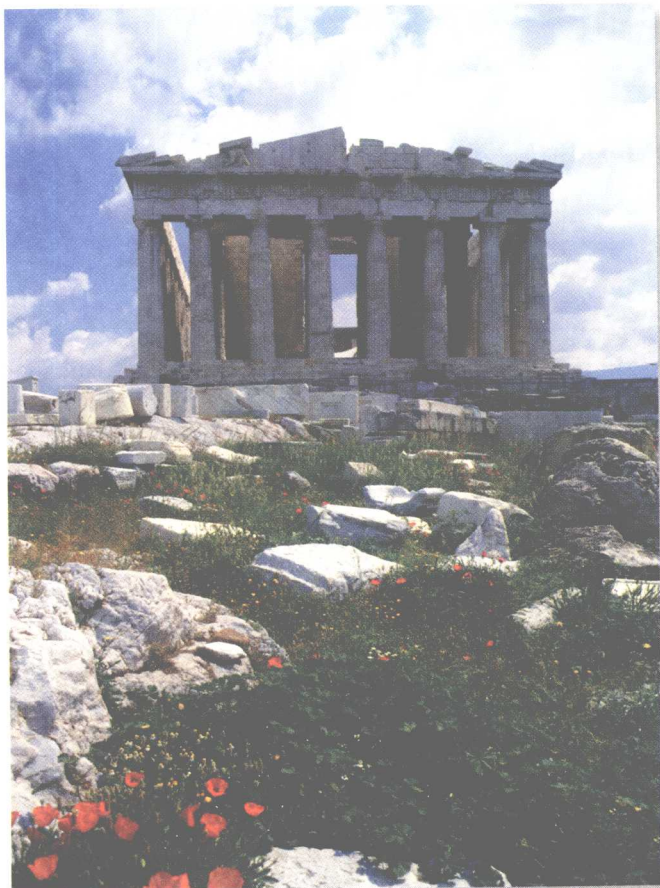


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# GREECE

**Lisa Zamosky**



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## 目 录

Ancient Greece 古希腊 .....	4-5
Minoan Civilization 弥诺斯文明 .....	6-7
The Mycenaeans 迈锡尼人 .....	8-9
City-States 城邦 .....	10-11
Expanding Greece 希腊扩张 .....	12-13
Athens and Sparta 雅典和斯巴达 .....	14-15
Daily Life in Ancient Greece 古希腊人的日常生活 .....	16-17
Greek Religion 希腊宗教 .....	18-19
Greek Wars 希腊战争 .....	20-21
Greek Theater and Art 希腊戏剧和艺术 .....	22-23
Medicine and Science 医学和科学 .....	24-25
Philosophy in the Greek World 希腊帝国的哲学 .....	26-27
Ancient Greece Lives On 古希腊永存 .....	28-29
Glossary 词汇表 .....	30





▲ Map of the ancient Greek world 古希腊帝国地图

# ANCIENT GREECE

## 古希腊

Greece is located on the southern tip of Europe. It borders the Aegean, Adriatic, and Mediterranean seas. Greece is made up of a large mainland surrounded by many smaller islands. It is a hot, dry country with many mountain ranges.

The ancient Greeks produced great writing. And, they created visual and dramatic arts. Greek philosophy, politics, and sports all developed during ancient times. These live on in our society today. Greek civilization reached its peak in Athens in the fifth century B.C.



The Greeks created a very rich culture thousands of years ago. Over the centuries, this culture has had a huge impact on Western civilization. The progress of the Greeks in ancient times continues to affect us even today.

希腊位于欧洲的南端。它濒临爱琴海、亚得里亚海和地中海。希腊由一大片被星罗棋布的小岛围绕的陆地组成。它是一个拥有众多山脉的炎热、干燥的国家。

古希腊人创造了美妙的书写文字，他们还创立了视觉和戏剧艺术。虽然希腊哲学、政治和体育都产生于古老的年代，但在我们现今社会依然具有生命力。公元前5世纪，希腊文明在雅典达到巅峰。

几千年前，希腊人创造了灿烂的文化。历经几个世纪，它对西方文明产生了深远的影响。即使今天，古希腊人的发展进程还继续影响着我们。

### ▼ Ancient Greeks playing knucklebones 古希腊人在玩接子游戏



### Learning from the Language

从语言文字中获得信息

Greek historians learn a lot about ancient Greece from writings. They read plays from the time period. Those give them information. But, they also read Greek inscriptions left in the ruins of ancient cities. 希腊历史学家通过文字记载了解了许多关于古希腊的情况。他们阅读了那个时期的剧本，由此获得信息。但是，他们同时也阅读了遗留在古城遗迹中的刻印文字。

### The First Jacks 最早的抛接子游戏

A favorite game in ancient Greece was knucklebones. The knucklebones were made from the ankles of small animals, such as pigs. The game was very similar to the modern game of jacks. 古希腊一种受大众欢迎的游戏是接子游戏。子是用诸如猪等小动物的踝骨制成的。这种游戏很像现在的抛接子游戏。



# MINOAN CIVILIZATION

## 弥诺斯文明

The Minoan civilization is considered the first great culture of the ancient Greek world. Minoans lived on the island of Crete. They were named after King Minos.

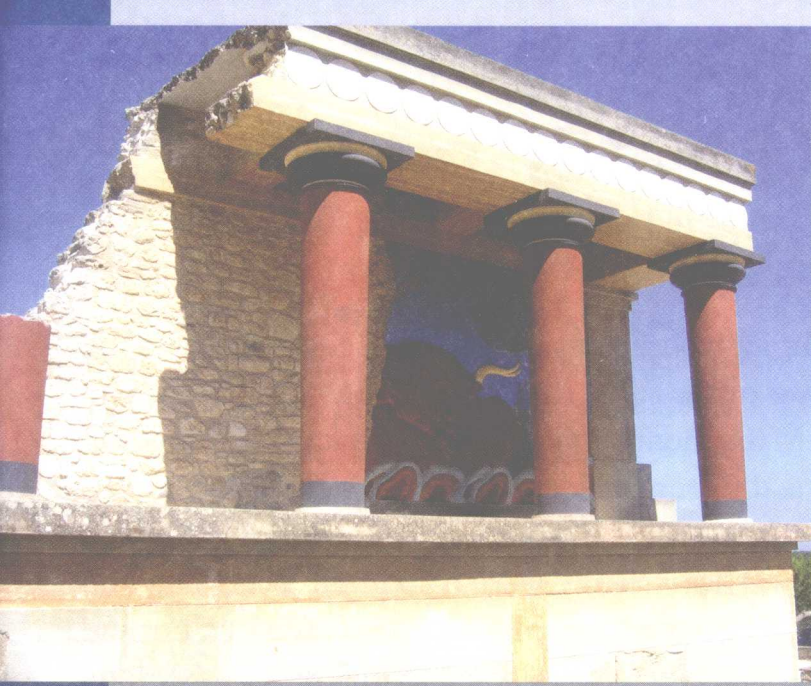
The Minoans were a wealthy society. The land they lived on was fertile and allowed them to produce healthy crops. They also had trade agreements with other parts of Greece and other nations, including Egypt.

Minoan kings lived in large palaces. These palaces were built on the hilltops of Crete. From there, they were able to organize all farming and trade. They ruled their countryside.

- ▼ The Island of Crete today is still covered with farmland.  
今天，克里特岛依然被大片农田覆盖。







▲ The ruins of a Minoan palace  
弥诺斯宫殿的遗址

The Minoans had their own form of writing. And, they are known for beautiful artwork. Sadly, many of the palaces were destroyed around 1450 B.C. An earthquake may have destroyed them. Or, enemies might have attacked the Minoans. The civilization declined after this.

弥诺斯文明被认为是古希腊帝国第一个卓越的文明。弥诺斯人居住在克里特岛上。他们的得名来自于国王弥诺斯。

弥诺斯人曾是富庶的群体。他们的居住地富饶肥沃，使他们能有好收成。他们还同希腊其他地方和包括埃及在内的其他国家有贸易往来。

弥诺斯国王住在宏伟的宫殿里。这些宫殿建造在克里特岛的山顶上。从那里，他们能够组织管理所有农业和贸易等事务。他们统治着农村地区。

弥诺斯人有自己的书写形式。而且，他们以瑰丽的艺术作品而闻名。可悲的是，许多宫殿在大约公元前1450年时被破坏了。可能是一场地震摧毁了它们。或者，可能是敌人袭击了弥诺斯人。自那以后，弥诺斯文明开始衰落。



## Lion's Mouth 狮子的嘴

Rainwater was sometimes drained away from the roofs of palaces through spouts. These spouts looked like lions' heads. The water would run out of the lions' mouths. 雨水有时通过宫殿顶上的喷口排出。这些喷口看上去像狮子的头，水就从狮子的嘴里流出。

## Ancient Tools 古代的工具

The ax was an important religious symbol for Minoans. Some believe it was the symbol of the Minoan sky god. This ax is the same shape as the ax you might find in a toolshed today. 对于弥诺斯人来说，斧子是重要的宗教象征。有些人认为斧子是弥诺斯天神的象征。这种斧子的形状跟你今天在工具房内能找到的斧子一模一样。





# THE MYCENAEANS

## 迈锡尼人

The Mycenaean people arrived around 1600 B.C. They lived on the mainland of Greece. This was at the same time as the height of the Minoan civilization on Crete. The Mycenaeans had small kingdoms built high on hills. Each kingdom had a different ruler. The rulers lived in palaces protected by stone walls.

The Mycenaeans were warriors. They were also great at trading and crafts. Foreign invaders began to threaten Mycenaean kingdoms around 1250 B.C. By the year 1000 B.C., the Mycenaean civilization had totally collapsed.

▼ Ruins of a Mycenaean kingdom 迈锡尼王国的遗址



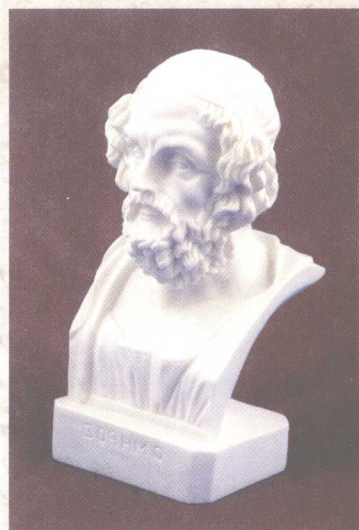


This collapse began a period in Greek history known as the Dark Ages. This was a hard time for the Greeks.

大约在公元前1600年迈锡尼人来到了古希腊。他们居住在希腊大陆上。那时正是克里特岛上弥诺斯文明的鼎盛时期。迈锡尼人在高高的山顶上建立起一些小王国。每一个王国都有不同的统治者。这些统治者住在由石墙保护的宫殿里。

迈锡尼人都是武士。同时，他们也擅长于做生意和制作手工艺品。在公元前1250年左右，外国侵略者开始威胁迈锡尼王国。到公元前1000年时，迈锡尼文明已彻底崩溃了。

这一崩溃导致了希腊历史上所谓的“黑暗时代”。对希腊人来说，这是一段艰难的时期。



## Lasting Poetry 永恒不朽的诗歌

A man named Homer wrote two very famous stories. The stories are the epic poems the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. They are believed to describe events in Mycenaean history. 一个名叫荷马的人撰写了两篇十分著名的故事。这两篇故事就是史诗《伊利亚特》和《奥德赛》。这两篇史诗被认为是描写了迈锡尼历史上的重大事件。

## Old Food 古老的食物

Mycenaeans probably ate the same foods that Greeks eat today. Bread, cheese, olives, figs, grapes, goat, and fish are common Greek foods. 迈锡尼人吃的食物很可能和今天希腊人吃的食物是一样的。面包、奶酪、橄榄、无花果、葡萄、山羊和鱼都是平常的希腊食品。



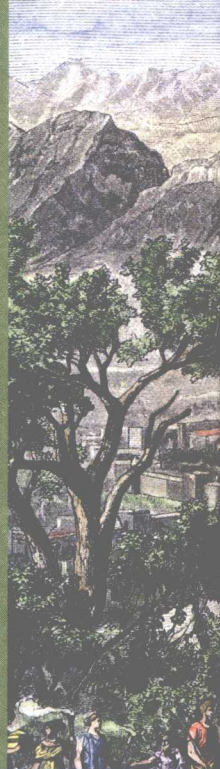


# CITY-STATES 城邦

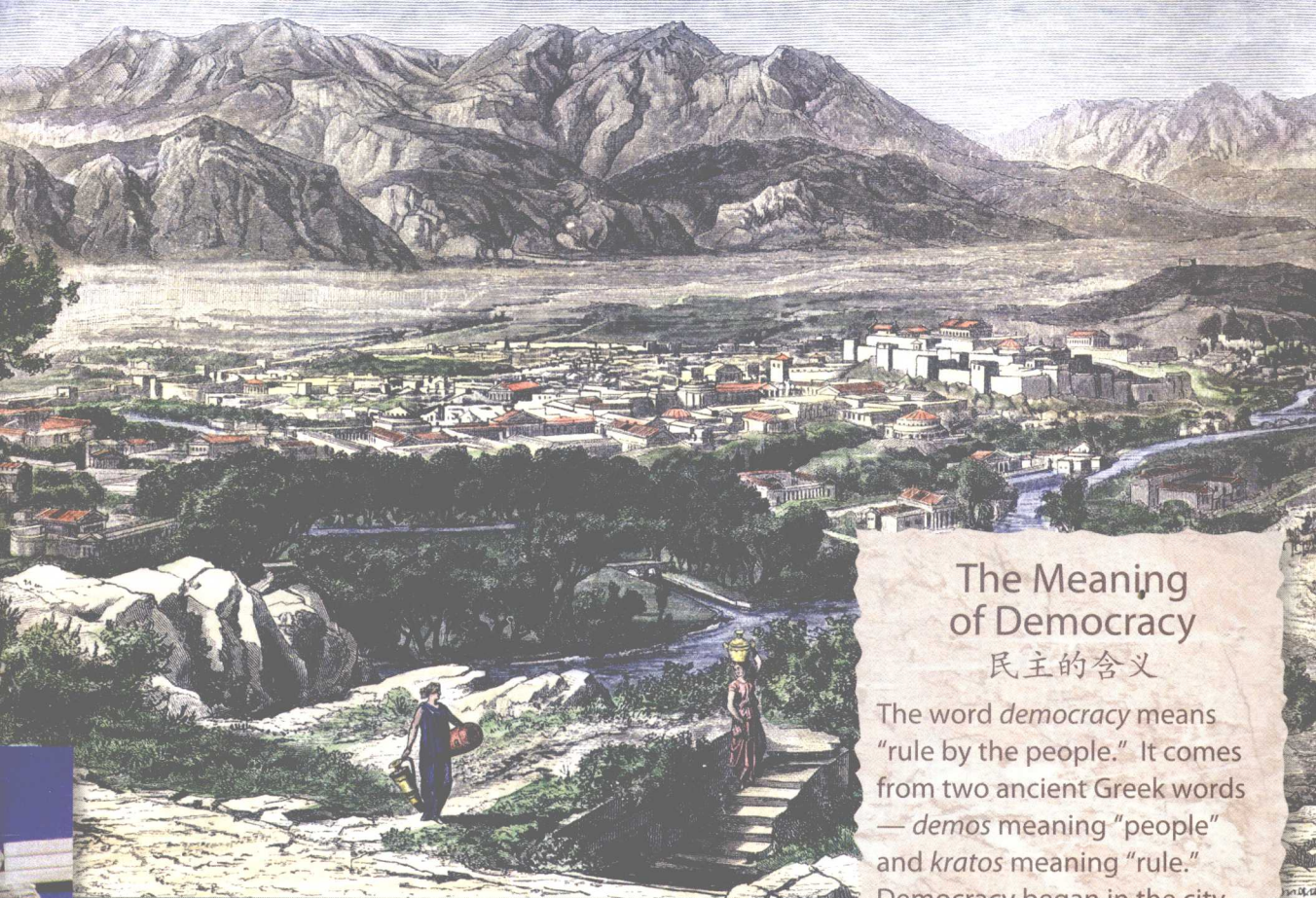
Around the eighth century B.C., the towns and countryside of Greece began to grow. Greece was coming out of the Dark Ages. Military leaders and wealthy families ruled small areas. These were called *poleis*, or city-states.

Over the centuries most *poleis* developed democratic forms of rule. A typical city-state was made up of citizens and others. The citizens were adult males. They made all the important decisions. The other people had no rights. These included women, children, foreigners, and slaves. Elected citizens ruled the states. They met in the marketplace to decide how the community should be run. The democracies of the *poleis* were unique to ancient Greek culture.

▼ These are the ruins of a marketplace in Athens. 这些是雅典集市的遗迹。







▲ Sparta was an important city-state.  
斯巴达曾是重要的城邦。

大约在公元前8世纪，希腊的城镇和农村开始发展起来。希腊正逐步走出“黑暗时代”。军队统帅和富裕的家族统治着一小块一小块的地区。这些地区被称为城邦。

经过几个世纪，大多数城邦都建立起民主的统治形式。一个典型的城邦由公民和其他一些人组成。公民均为成年男子。他们做出一切重大的决定，其他人是没有权利的。其他人包括妇女、儿童、外国人和奴隶。公民中选举出来一些人统治城邦。他们在集市上聚会，讨论决定如何治理社稷。对古希腊文化来说，城邦的民主政体是独一无二的。

## The Meaning of Democracy

### 民主的含义

The word *democracy* means “rule by the people.” It comes from two ancient Greek words — *demos* meaning “people” and *kratos* meaning “rule.” Democracy began in the city-states of ancient Greece more than 2,500 years ago. 民主这个词的意思是“依靠人民来统治”。它是由两个古希腊词 *demos* (意为“人民”) 和 *kratos* (意为“统治”) 演变而来的。2500多年前，民主政体在古希腊各城邦开始兴起。

## Ancient Law

### 古代法律

The United States currently has a law that everyone is presumed innocent until proven guilty. This is a law that was created in ancient Greece. 现今美国有一条法律规定，任何人在被证明有罪以前都被假设为是无罪的。这一条法律就起源于古希腊。





▲ Map showing the expansion of Greece into colonies  
显示希腊向殖民地扩张的地图

# EXPANDING GREECE

## 希腊扩张

From the eighth to the fifth centuries B.C., Greece stretched beyond its borders. Greeks even began to build colonies overseas. They settled in southern Italy and around the western part of the Mediterranean. They also moved farther east to the coasts of the Black Sea.

The first colonies were probably for trading. Greeks exchanged their pottery and luxury goods for food and materials. Farmers settled colonies in southern Italy and Sicily. Even though the colonies were far away from Greece, the people lived as they did when they were at home. Greek colonists continued to farm, build cities, and make pottery in the Greek style. Greek culture had a great influence on many of these areas.



从公元前8世纪到公元前5世纪，希腊国土延伸到了它的边界以外。希腊人甚至开始在海外建立殖民地。他们在意大利南部和围绕地中海的西部地区定居下来。他们还往东迁移到更远的黑海沿岸。

第一批殖民地很可能是为进行商业活动而建立起来的。希腊人用陶器和奢侈品来换得食物和原料。农民把殖民地建在意大利南部和西西里岛。尽管这些殖民地远离希腊，但人们还是像在希腊本土那样生活。希腊的殖民地开拓者继续耕种、建造城市、制作希腊风格的陶器。希腊文化对以上许多地区都产生了巨大的影响。

Α	Β	Γ	Δ	Ε	Ζ
Alpha	Beta	Gamma	Delta	Epsilon	Zeta
Η	Θ	Ι	Κ	Λ	Μ
Eta	Theta	Iota	Kappa	Lambda	Mu
Ν	Ξ	Ο	Π	Ρ	Σ
Nu	Xi	Omicron	Pi	Rho	Sigma
Τ	Υ	Φ	Χ	Ψ	Ω
Tau	Upsilon	Phi	Chi	Psi	Omega

## Greek Alphabet

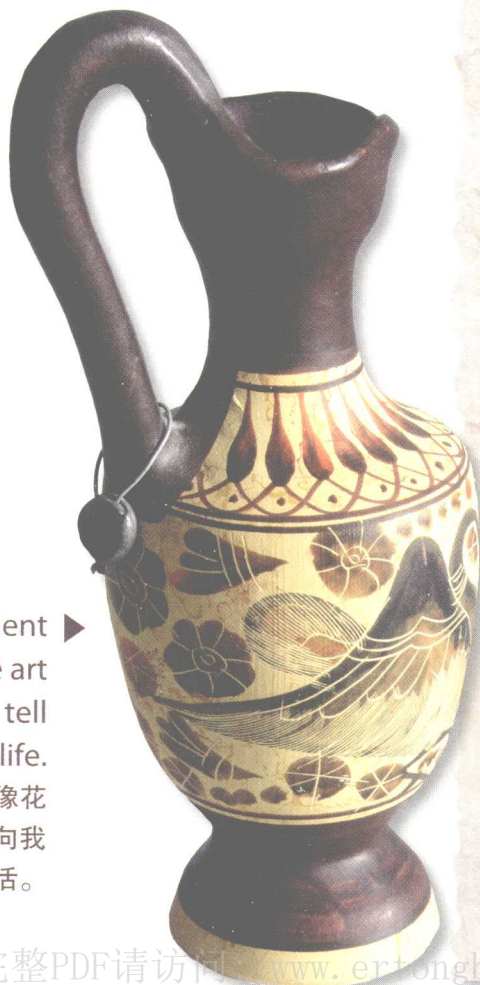
### 希腊字母

Once trade started with other areas, the Greeks were in contact with the Phoenicians. The Greek alphabet is based on the Phoenician alphabet. Both alphabets have letters for sounds in the languages. 希腊人刚开始和其他地区进行贸易活动时，就和腓尼基人有往来。希腊字母是以腓尼基字母为基础的。这两种字母表中都有代表它们语言发声的字母。

## New Pottery—Ancient Influence

### 新近的陶器——古代的影响

Many of the ancient Greek pottery shapes seem familiar to us today. We see the same shapes in gift shops, pottery shops, and in our own homes. 许多古希腊的陶器形状看上去和我们今天的很相像。我们在礼品店、陶器店和我们自己的家里都能看到相同形状的陶器。



This is an ancient Greek vase. The art on vases like this tell us about Greek life. 这是古希腊的花瓶。像花瓶上这样的美术绘图向我们展示了希腊人的生活。