

四级八级复习指导 - 欧洲文化入门四 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

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The Middle Ages
1. A General Survey of the Middle Ages(1). The Definition of Middle Ages: 91
n Middle Ages: The period in European history between the collapse of Rome and the Renaissance, from 476 CE to about 1450. It is so called because it came between ancient times and modern times. n It is also known as the medieval period, and as the Dark Ages. As during the Middle times there was no central government to keep the order, and the Christian church shaped people ' s ideas and lives by taking the lead in politics, law, art, and learning of Europe, it is also called “ Age of Faith.

” Organization of Church: 95-6n Pope of the Roman Catholic Church 罗马教皇、教宗 n n Archbishops 大主教、红衣主教 (province) n n Bishops 主教 (主教管区 diocese) n n Priests 牧师、教士 (堂区 parish , part of a diocese) n n Lay member of church 非神职人员(2). Emergence of Nations in Middle Ages n Qin amp. topography n provided a fundamental distinction from the grape-olive-grain-complex of the Mediterranean lands. n agricultural techniques n quite different in northern Europe from Mediterranean lands. An instance is the moldboard plow. As distinguished from the scratch plow, it created a revolution in agriculture:n social adjustments n brought about by new agricultural techniques. Since it took 6 to 8 small oxen to pull a moldboard plow, the pooling of resources became necessity. This led

to cooperative cultivation of the soil. By 10th century most of Europe was divided into farming units known as manors. In south of Europe, however, there was no comparable change in agriculture. (It is no surprise that feudalism and manorialism never really developed in the south of Europe, since they had to depend on the traditional olives and grapes)

III. Church

The church played an important role in all this. The peasants had to pay tithes (tenthings) or harvest products to the church in order to maintain it. These tithes (1/10th of total income) were collected by the parish priest or the lords agent.

(1). Who are knights?

Knights are skilled horse soldiers who have been given their manors in return for serving in the army. But remember they are not born knights. They have to be trained in chivalry from about the age of 7 when they become a page 侍童, at 14 he will become a Squire (骑士扈从) and continue with his education as a gentleman, learning about religion, and also learning how to fight with lance and sword. A successful squire will be knighted by the Baron or even the King in a ceremony where he swears to fight for God, his King and to be chivalrous

(2). The Code of Chivalry (骑士信条)

The code of chivalry can be said to be a set of ideals and duties by which medieval knights lived. Although throughout the Middle Ages the code kept changing to meet new socio-economic realities, it maintained the essential quality of defending rightness that ties the many images of what we call chivalry. Some components of the code are Loyalty to country, King, honor, freedom, and the code of chivalry. Loyalty to ones friends and those who lay their trust in thee. Live ones life so that it is

worthy of respect and honor. n Never attack an unarmed foe. n Never attack from behind. n Avoid cheating. n Exhibit self control. n Respect women. n Exhibit Courage in word and deed. n Defend the weak and innocent. n Fight with honor. n Exhibit manners(1). The romancen "Romance" originally referred to the vernacular French language which was called romanz (meaning that it was derived from the language spoken by the Romans, i.e. Latin). Consequently, French and other languages derived from Latin, such as Spanish, Italian and Portuguese, are still referred to as " Romance languages" (or New Latin Languages) today. n Here Latin refers to the Vulgar Latin which evolved in different areas after the break-up of the Roman Empire. This spoken Latin differed in pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar from classical Latin, a highly stylized and polished literary language 0selectively developed from early Latin, i.e. the Latin language of the Golden Age of Latin Literature (broadly the 1st Century B.C.), possibly extending to the Silver Age (the first two centuries A.D. directly after the Golden Age).n In the 12th century, literature which was written down in the French vernacular was referred to as "romance" to distinguish it from "real" literature, which was invariably written in Latin. n Gradually, the term "romance" began to refer to the specific sort of narrative literature that was most popular among the French-speaking court audiences of France and Anglo-Norman England.n They told stories of the chivalric adventures of knights and their ladies, often set at the court of King Arthur. The audience for these early vernacular narratives was largely made up of women--the queen, duchess or countess and the other

ladies of her court. These women naturally tended to be interested in stories in which women played central roles. 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com