

四级八级复习指导 - 欧洲文化入门一 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/130/2021_2022__E5_9B_9B_E7_BA_A7_E5_85_AB_E7_c94_130913.htm Lecture 1I. Do you know these?v 1.(Even) Homer sometimes nods. v 2.Achilles heelv 3.Apple of Discord v 1. Even the most skilled and trustworthy people do not always produce work of the highest quality.v 2.the fatal weak pointv 3.the origin of disagreementAchilles ' storyv Achillesv Peleus ([希神]珀琉斯) amp. Peleusv The goddess of discord, Eris (厄里斯(不和女神)) , was not invited, hence, angryv Golden apple: to the most beautiful womanv Hera, Athena, Aphrodite (阿芙罗狄蒂(爱与美的女神)) v Paris, prince of Troyv Hellen, wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta (梅内莱厄斯：特洛伊战争期间的斯巴达王) v The Trojan Warv II. Historical development of Ancient Greece 1. The Aegean (爱琴海) culture (-20 C. - -7C.) è Cretan Civilization (-20C-13C): the Minoans ((古希腊)克里特文明) . linear writing. Non- Indo-European language è Mycenaean Civilization (-12C) (迈锡尼文明) : the Akhaians, real ancestors of Greeks. Indo-European language è The Trojan War (-1200 -1170 B.C.): Troy amp. overpopulation è Colonization è A huge period of migration from about 750- 550 è The basic procedure: è A city colonists an independent new settlement overseas è Sometimes the new city would maintain ties with the metropolis (lit. mother city), though sometimes colonies would become antagonistic to the metropolis. Most colonies were on the coast and generally only took over the immediate area, the interior being left to

the locals. 4. Classical Greece (-6-4C) è A splendid Greek urban civilization. By Greek culture, we mainly refer to the culture of classical Greece (that started around -800), especially of Athens. è Classical Greece is the source from which many of the characteristic elements of Western culture derive, and therefore it makes sense to examine this culture. 5. Hellenistic Period (-334-30) è Athens amp. Pindar(品达：希腊田园诗诗人，尤以其颂歌集而著称)v Sappho was famous for her passionate intensity. while Pindar for his odes celebrating the victories at athletic games.4.Drama: tragedy amp. Semele[希神]塞默勒(Cadmus之女)v Hera ' s jealousy Hera plotted against Semele and caused her to be burnt to a crisp by the sight of Zeus ' glory.v Zeus did manage to rescue Dionysus and stitched him into his thigh to hold him until he was ready to be born. His birth from Zeus alone conferred immortality upon him. v Hera was still jealous and arranged for the Titans to kill Dionysus(狄俄尼索斯-酒神). The Titans(提坦, 太阳神) ripped him into pieces. However, Rhea brought him back to life.v While other gods had temples the followers of Dionysus worshipped him in the woods. Here they might go into mad states where they would rip apart and eat raw any animal they came upon.v Dionysus wandered the world actively encouraging his cult. He was accompanied by the Maenads(参加狄俄尼索斯酒神节狂欢的女人), wild women, and flush with wine. Dionysus in Greek everyday life v i. Dionysus became one of the most important gods in everyday life. He became associated with several key concepts. One was rebirth after death. Here his dismemberment by the Titans and return to life is

symbolically echoed in tending vines, where the vines must be pruned back sharply, and then become dormant in winter for them to bear fruit. The other is the idea that under the influence of wine, one could feel possessed by a greater power.

v ii. Dionysus and Hecatonchires and Gaea (盖亚-大地女神)/Cronus (克罗诺斯--巨人Titans 之一) plotted against Uranus and overthrew him. Cronus (克罗诺斯--巨人Titans 之一)/Rhea Zeus, Poseidon (波塞冬-海神), Hades (阎王), Hestia, Demeter.

To avoid his father's fate, Cronus swallowed all his children except Zeus, who was saved by Rhea. Zeus overthrew Cronus, and by drawing lot became the supreme god on the Olympus. The oracle, which only Prometheus, said if Zeus would have a more powerful son who overthrow him if he married a certain goddess. Prometheus (普罗米修斯-造福于人类的神) finally revealed the secret: the goddess is Thetis (西蒂斯-海神Nereus的女儿).

v In this case, even Zeus, the supreme god, could do nothing in face of fate.

Oedipus the King 俄狄浦斯(底比斯王子, 曾破解怪物斯芬克斯(Sphinx)的谜语, 后误杀其父并娶其母为妻, 发觉后自刺双目, 流浪而死).

v Laius, the king of Thebes & Jocasta, the queen.

The Delphi oracle: v They will have a son who is to kill his father and marry his mother.

v The newly born baby was brought to the hillside, but saved by the king from Corinth.

v Oedipus grew up, and when learning about the oracle, he left Corinth.

v On the way to Thebes, he ran into conflict with an old man and killed him, who turned out to be Laius.

v The Sphinx and its question.

v Oedipus answered it, and drove the monster to killed itself.

v Oedipus became the king of

Thebes and married Jocasta according to the notice of the state
Disasters befell on Thebes
The seer ' s revelation of truth
v Oedipus
stabbed out his own eyes and exiled himself
v The Oedipus complex
in Sigmund Freud ' s theory:
v The childhood desire to sleep with
the mother and to kill the father
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