

<<希腊史>>

图书基本信息

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前言

THE excavations of Sir Arthur Evans at Cnossus began in the year in which the first edition of this History of Greece appeared (1900) . His amazing discoveries there, followed and supplemented by the work of other explorers on many other prehistoric sites in Crete, have transformed our knowledge of the Aegean civilisation of the second millennium, and placed in a new focus the problems of early Greece. In consequence of these discoveries, and of other researchs (among which I may mention especially Professor Ridgeway's Early Age of Greece and Mr. Leaf's Troy) , it has been necessary to rewrite the greater part of Chapter I. An account of Cretan civilisation is included; the view that the pre-Achaean inhabitants of Greece were not Greeks, which it seems to me no longer possible to maintain, is abandoned; and the Trojan War is recognised to be an historical event. Outside Chapter I, a few minor changes have been made. I need only mention that the accounts of the battles of Salamis and Plataea have been partly rewritten.

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内容概要

自1900年初版以来，本书以平实流畅的语言、均衡合理的框架和扎实全面的史料，成为西方世界最受欢迎的希腊史通史教材和入门读物，并畅销不衰，至今仍是欧美各大学历史课堂上的必读经典。

本书以伯里生前亲自修订过的1913年版为底本影印。

首都师范大学历史系教授、希腊史专家晏绍祥为本书撰写导读，并补充提供了数十年来新的研究成果和重要著作，方便读者在本书的基础上，对希腊史做进一步的了解。

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作者简介

J. B. 伯里 (John Bagnell Bury, 1861—1927), 英国著名历史学家、古典学家和文献学家, 1902年获任剑桥大学钦定近代史讲座教授。

曾涉足多个领域的研究, 包括古代希腊、古代罗马、19世纪教皇史、西方思想史等, 而尤以晚期罗马帝国史和拜占庭史见长。

其代表作有《晚期罗马帝国：从阿卡狄乌斯到爱里尼》(1889年)、《东罗马帝国史：从爱里尼垮台到巴塞一世登基》(1912年)、《希腊历史学家》(1909年)、《思想自由史》(1914年)、《进步的观念》(1920年)、《晚期罗马帝国史：从提奥多西一世之死到查士丁尼之死》(1923年)、《19世纪教皇史, 1864—1878》(1930年)等, 并曾为吉本《罗马帝国衰亡史》做校勘和注释。

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书籍目录

导读作者简介1913年版序言第一版序言引言 希腊与爱琴海第一章 希腊的开端与英雄时代 希腊人的起源 爱琴文明克里特 迈锡尼文明（公元前1600—前1100年） 阿该亚人与特洛伊战争 荷马史诗 政治与社会组织 多里安人的征服 希腊人向东爱琴海的扩张 希腊君主制的衰落与共和制的兴起 腓尼基人与希腊人的往来 希腊人对早期希腊史的重建第二章 希腊的扩张 希腊殖民的起因与特征 黑海、马尔马拉海和北爱琴海海岸的殖民地 西部地中海的殖民地 贸易与海上冒险的兴起 吕底亚对希腊的影响 埃及的开放 昔兰尼第三章 斯巴达的崛起 斯巴达及其政体 斯巴达征服美塞尼亚 斯巴达的内部发展及其制度 克里特的政体 阿尔戈斯的霸权与衰落 奥林匹亚赛会 民主运动立法者与僭主 中希腊的僭主政治 神圣战争泛希腊赛会第四章 阿提卡的统一与雅典民主制的奠基 阿提卡的统一 雅典共同体的建立 公元前7世纪的寡头统治 梭伦立法与民主制的奠基第五章 雅典的崛起 对萨拉米斯和尼萨亚的征服 庇西特拉图治下的雅典 斯巴达的崛起以及伯罗奔尼撒同盟 庇西特拉图家族的倒台与斯巴达的干预 国王克列欧美涅斯与斯巴达的第二次干预 克里斯梯尼改革 民主制的第一次胜利第六章 波斯向爱琴海的推进第七章 希腊的危机 波斯与迦太基入侵第八章 雅典帝国的建立第九章 伯里克利领导下的雅典帝国第十章 雅典人与伯罗奔尼撒人的战争（公元前431—前421年）第十一章 雅典帝国的衰亡第十二章 斯巴达霸权及其对波斯的战争第十三章 雅典的复兴及其第二次结盟第十四章 忒拜霸权第十五章 叙拉古帝国及其与迦太基的争夺第十六章 马其顿的崛起第十七章 征服波斯第十八章 征服远东年表注释和参考文献索引进一步阅读书目

章节摘录

插图：In Attica there are many relics. On the Athenian Acropolis there are a few stones supposed to belong to a palace of great antiquity, but we can look with more certainty on some of the ancient foundations of the fortress wall. This wall was called Pelargic or Pelasgic by the Athenians; and it seems likely that the word preserves the name of the ancient inhabitants of the place, the Pelasgians. But the Pelasgians of Athens were not the only people of the Athenian plain. Towards the northern end of this plain, a vaulted tomb seems to record ancient princes of Acharnae. The lords of Thoricus had tombs of the same fashion; and at Eleusis there is similar evidence. In many other places in Attica graves of this period have been found; at Prasiae a number of remarkable rock-tombs resembling those in the lower town of Mycenae. In Boeotia there are some striking memorials. Remains of a palace, with some traces of wall paintings, have been found on Cadmeia, the citadel of historic Thebes. On the western shores of the great Copaic marsh a people dwelled, whose wealth was proverbial; and their city Orchomenus shared with Mycenae the attribute of "golden" in the Homeric poems. Paintings on the walls of their palace represented scenes from the sports of the bull-ring, and pillar shrines, which must have been executed by artists of the same school as those who wrought at Cnossus. One of their kings built a great sepulchral vault under the hill of the citadel, and later generations took it for a treasury. It approached, though it did not quite attain to, the size of the Treasure-house of Atreus itself; and it had a second chamber covered by a stone ceiling which was adorned with a curious design in low relief, an arrangement of meandering spirals and fan-shaped leaves bordered by rosettes, producing the effect of a carpet. The same design which decked the burying-place of Orchomenus in stone was used by the painters of some lord of Tiryns to adorn the walls of his palace; and one is tempted to see both in the ceiling and in the sepulchre the work of craftsmen from Crete.

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媒体关注与评论

1920年我上学的时候就使用了这本书，它注重政治史和军事史，在大量使用可靠的文献和考古材料的同时，对史料价值偏低的神话传说也有谨慎的引用。

毫无疑问，它具有最高的品质。

——N.G.L.Hammond,布里斯托大学希腊史教授伯里教授的《希腊史》是大学教材与专业学者撰写的历史普及读物两方面尝试的完美结合。

——Ronald Burrows,伦敦大学国王学院前院长

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