

<<西方文化引论>>

图书基本信息

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前言

我们生活在一个物质生活非常丰富的时代，文化氛围却不尽如人意，加上应试教育的冲击，除了通俗文化，我们对文化的理解和认识还比较有限。

对外语工作者和学习者来说，除了东方文化，我们也需要了解甚至体验来自西方的精神文化生活，这就是笔者撰写《西方文化引论》的初衷。

作为一个在大学里从事外语教学的语言工作者，我经常听到这样的抱怨：学外语真头疼，总也学不好。

我想，这不是因为学习者外语语言功底差，相反，我们在句法和词汇方面超过了“老外”，主要原因是缺乏文化底蕴。

其结果是，我们很多人在反复学了十几年外语之后和西方人沟通时，往往也只能停留在寒暄层次，很难深入。

在阅读的时候，有许多材料难以理解。

对外语专业的学生来说，学文学也是一件难事，因为他们在希腊罗马神话、欧美历史框架、宗教和艺术等方面知识相对薄弱。

这些现象充分说明：语言只是文化的载体，离开文化，语言不易掌握。

对外语学习者如此，对教外语的老师来说，也需要提高西方文化修养。

因为单纯的语言点讲解，不管你处理得多么精彩，如果缺乏人文知识的辅助，就不会引起学生的共鸣。

解决以上问题的办法就是让学习者尽可能多地接触西方文化，可以将大学英语部分课时用于介绍西方历史、宗教、文学艺术等，在外语专业二年级下学期或三年级上学期增加西方文化课时。

《西方文化引论》是基于数年教学和研究的体会，其目的是服务广大外语学人。

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内容概要

《外语语言文学系列教材·华大博雅高校教材：西方文化引论》的撰写初衷是为了了解甚至体验来自西方的精神文化生活。

语言只是文化的载体，离开文化，语言不易掌握。

对外语学习者如此，对教外语的老师来说，也需要提高西方文化修养。

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插图：3.2 Civil wars For the next 140 years, alliances and civil wars appeared one after another among the Greek city-states. The Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC) ended with a victory for Sparta. The defeated Athenians united with the Thebans and defeated the Spartans around 370 BC.

3.3 Cultural life With increased contact with the outside world, the Greeks achieved great civilization in the Classical Age. In religion, the Greeks "imported" some eastern gods and added them to their own. Some gods and goddesses gradually became accepted throughout the Greek world. The worshiping of gods gave rise to Greek drama which is represented by three tragedians—Aeschylus (525-456 BC) , Sophocles (496-406 BC) , and Euripides (485-406 BC) , and one comedian, Aristophanes (450-385 BC) .

4. The Macedonians

4.1 Alexander the Great While the Greeks were absorbed in fighting against each other, a small country to their north became increasingly powerful. Macedon, as the small country was named, attracted the Greek merchants who exchanged their wine and olive with the Macedonians for corn and timber. After Philip became the ruler in 350 BC, the Macedonians began to invade the northern city-states of Greece, and in 338 BC he defeated the combined armies of Thebes and Athens. Two years later, Alexander, Philip's son, succeeded him at the age of 20, and the Classical Age in Greece came to an end.

4.2 The Hellenistic Age (336-31 BC) The Hellenistic Age got its name from the fact that Greek culture was brought to the conquered states in the Middle East with the conquest of Alexander the Great (The word "Hellenism" is derived from the Greek word "Hellas", meaning Greece) .

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