

<<西方文化入门>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

《临沂大学优秀校本教材：西方文化入门》是遵循着西方文化现象出现的先后顺序来编纂的，这样学生在学到西方人文知识的同时，也对西方历史的发展有一个大体的了解。

《临沂大学优秀校本教材：西方文化入门》通过对古希腊文化、古罗马文化、基督教文化、中世纪文化和西方近现代文化的系统介绍，使学生了解西方文化史中的一些重大事件和重要人物，认识不同时代的时代精神和基本文化面貌，并且对西方文化各主要构成部分之间的动态关系、各自特色和相互联系有所了解，为全面提升学生们的文化素养奠定必要的知识基础。

所以说，探索西方文化的意义不仅在于认识它的起源、内涵与特质，也不仅在于唤起一种文化忧患意识，而且在于培养一种公民意识、现代意识。

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君子务本。

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章节摘录

版权页：插图：The dominant position of the maritime Athenian "Empire" threatened Sparta and the Peloponnesian League (伯罗奔尼撒联盟) of mainland Greek cities. Inevitably, this led to conflict, resulting in the Peloponnesian War (伯罗奔尼撒战争, 431 ~ 404BC). Though effectively a stalemate for much of the war, Athens suffered a number of setbacks. The Plague of Athens in 430BC followed by a disastrous military campaign known as the Sicilian Expedition severely weakened Athens. An estimated one-third of Athenians died, including Pericles, their leader. Sparta was able to foment (挑起) rebellion amongst Athens's allies, further reducing the Athenian ability to wage war. The decisive moment came in 405BC when Sparta cut off the grain supply to Athens from the Hellespont. Forced to attack, the crippled Athenian fleet was decisively defeated by the Spartans under the command of Lysander at Aegospotami. In 404BC Athens sued for peace, and Sparta dictated a predictably stern settlement: Athens lost her city walls (including the Long Walls), her fleet, and all of her overseas possessions. 1. 4. 2 4th Century BC Greece thus entered the 4th century under a Spartan hegemony (霸权), but it was clear from the start that this was weak. A demographic (人口的) crisis meant Sparta was overstretched, and by 395BC Athens, Argos, Thebes, and Corinth felt able to challenge Spartan dominance (统治), resulting in the Corinthian War (395 ~ 387BC, 科林斯战争). Another war of stalemates, it ended with the status quo (现状) restored, after the threat of Persian intervention on behalf of the Spartans. The Spartan hegemony lasted another 16 years, until, when attempting to impose their will on the Thebans, the Spartans suffered a decisive defeat in 371BC. The Theban general Epaminondas then led Theban troops into the Peloponnesus (伯罗奔尼撒半岛), whereupon other city-states defected from the Spartan cause. The Thebans were thus able to march into Messenia and free the population.

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