

西歐文明：上古到1400

(Western Civilization: From the Ancient Period to 1400)

希臘雅典城邦和民主體制

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1

1

Map 2.4 Archaic Greece, c. 750-500 B.C.E.



2

Mediterranean Civilizations, c. 500 B.C.E.



3



4

早期希臘 (pp. 34, 52)

- 希臘人，印歐語族。
- 邁錫尼希臘 (Mycenaean Greece, c. 1800-1000 B.C.E.)，豐富的墓穴及宮殿建造，大規模的防禦城牆。
- 邁錫尼文明衰亡後，希臘的書寫文字似乎也失傳。希臘人在這個黑暗時代 (1000-750 B.C.E.)，多是逐水草的游牧人。
- 約800 B.C.E., 希臘人重新知道如何書寫，可能是從海上貿易的腓尼基人 (Phoenicians) 學到了字母 (alphabets)。
- 海上貿易帶來了冶鐵術。因之前災難頻仍的時代，從近東來的錫礦資源被打斷，青銅的鑄造成困難。

5

5

Homer Epics (p. 54)

- Homer's poems, which became Greece's most famous literature, reflect the elite's ideals (西元前第八世紀).
- Homer was a blind poet from Ionia (today Turkey's western coast), who composed the epics The Iliad and The Odyssey, to illuminate *aretê* as a social value, 8th c. B.C.E.
- Influenced by Near Eastern mythology, Homer had been singing these stories for centuries, orally transmitting cultural value from one generation to the next.
- Odysseus's ten-year adventure finding his way home after the fall of Troy and the struggle of his wife, Penelope, to protect their household from rivals (woman's *aretê*).

6

特洛伊人vs. 希臘人

Ilium, 特洛伊城傳說中的建造者

Menelaus (希臘邁錫尼國王Agamemnon的弟弟), Helen (Menelaus的妻子)

Priam, Paris (特洛伊國王及王子)

Divine Beauty contest: 金蘋果的故事 (Athena, Hera, Aphrodite)

Achilles, Achilles' heel, Thetis為其母。殺死特洛伊英雄Hector (Priam之子)。

Eris, goddess of strife, the apple, "to the fairest"

宙斯最後讓Achilles同意贖回Hector屍體。親情感動化解仇恨。

7

7



FLORIS, Frans, *The Judgment of Paris*, c. 1548, Oil on oak, 120 x 160 cm
Staatliche Museen, Kassel

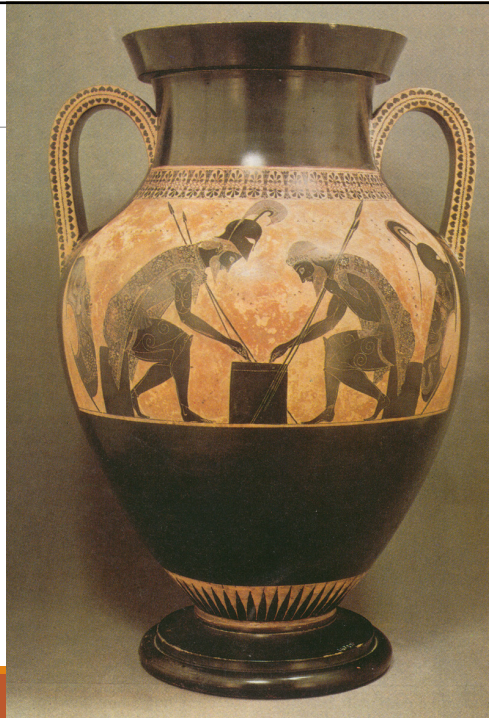
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Greek Vase in the “Black-figured Style” with Achilles and Ajax playing draughts (the game of checkers) , signed by Exekias, about 540 B.C.E., Vatican Museum

Vases: intended more often to hold wine or oil than flowers

The artist began to rely on what he saw, the discovery of foreshortening

--From Gombrich, *The Story of Art*.



9

希臘神話

天神：希臘 Zeus (宙斯) 羅馬 Jupiter (朱比特)

Odysseus Ulysses (木馬的idea (Trojan Horse), Ithaca國王)

Artemis Diana (月神) (Apollo, 掌管太陽)

Hera Juno (天后希拉)

Dionysus Bacchus (酒神)

Poseidon Neptune (海神) (three brothers: Zeus, Poseidon, Hades [underworld])

Eros Cupid (Amor) (Venus的兒子, 愛神)

Heracles Hercules

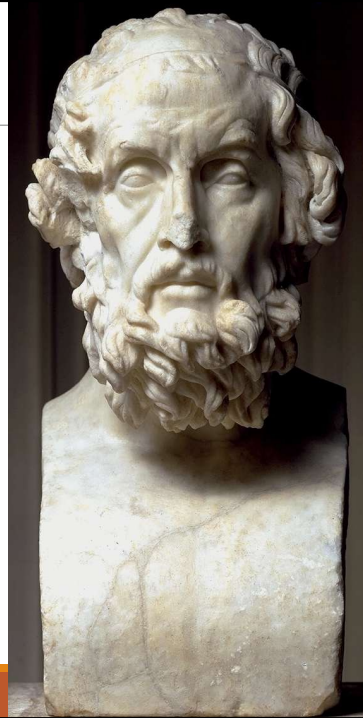
Aphrodite Venus (美神)

10

10

Portrait of Homer, Roman copy
after a Greek original, created
circa 150 B.C.E., Pentelic marble
H. 55 cm
Louvre, Paris

Pendelikón: mountain in Attica,
Greece, northeast of Athens:
known for its fine marble, 3638 ft.



11



Leioir (French artist), 19th c., Louvre

(cithare 齊特拉琴)

12

Areté (pp. 53-54)

- Individuals who proved themselves **excellent** in action, words, charisma, and religious knowledge became the social elite. Excellence—*aretê*, in Greek—was a competitive value.
- Men displayed *aretê* through prowess in war and persuasiveness in speech.
- The highest *aretê* for women was savvy management of a bustling household of children, slaves, and the family's storerooms.

13

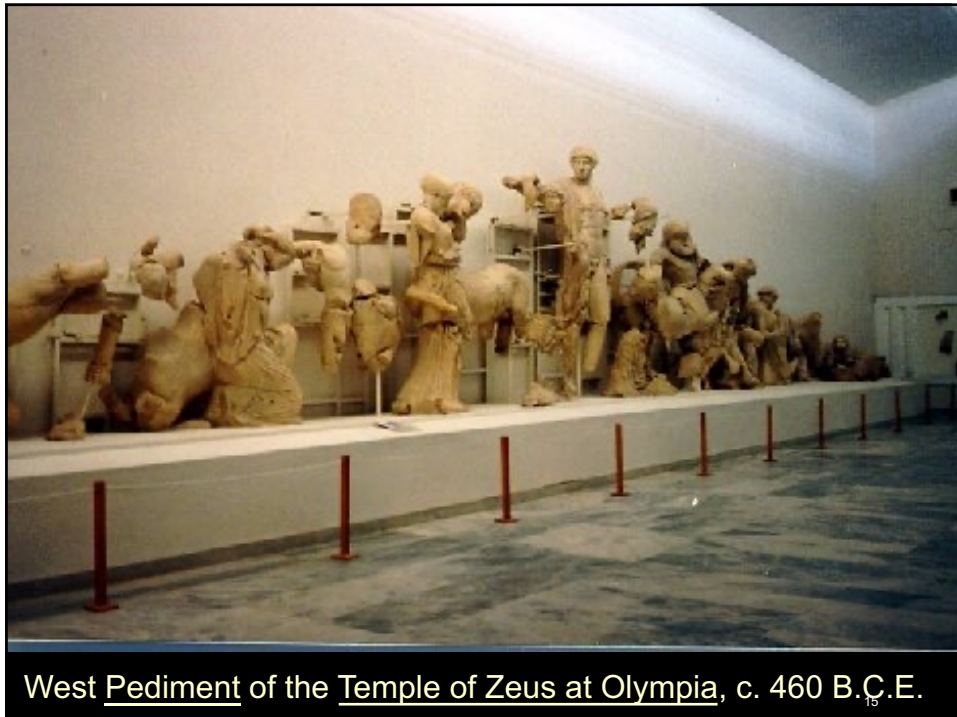
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Olympic Games (pp. 55-56)

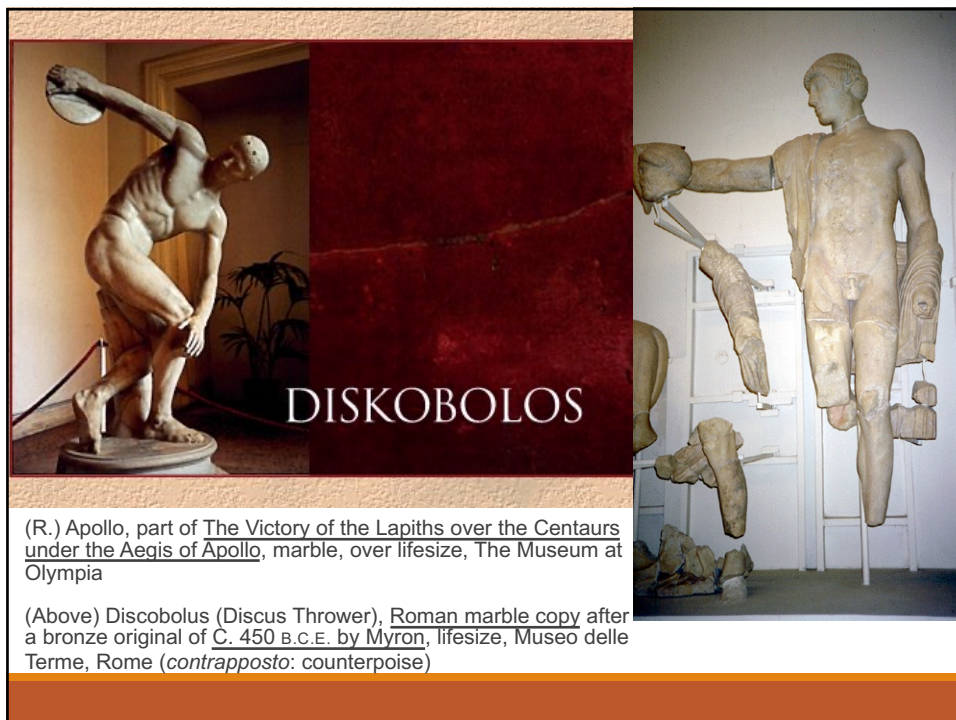
- Dated to 776 B.C.E.
- The competitive value of *aretê*, sacred games.
- The games took place during a religious festival at Olympia, a huge sanctuary dedicated to Zeus (眾神之王)。
- Male athletes, from elite families. 競爭是為個別的榮譽。
- 揭開希臘人建構集體意識的觀念。希臘人所居住的土地是分散且常因戰爭而分裂。每四年一次的國際間的共識：讓參賽者及觀賞者在比賽那幾週，能有前往Olympia的自由且安全的旅行。
- 建立起社會合作及共同社區興趣的脈絡，為希臘城邦興起的最基本的先決條件。

14

14



15



16

台北故宮，
2010年



17

神聖公義 (p. 56)

- Divine justice，希臘神話 (myths)，希臘人的這個神聖公義的信仰幫助發展社區的及合作的價值觀。
- 荷馬史詩中，眾神對人世的存在 (human existence) 是有計劃的。
- Hesoid 的詩，透露眾神的存在，有爭鬥、掙扎、悲傷、和暴力。宇宙的神聖秩序是存在的，神聖公義對人世社區意識的貢獻。
- 兩史詩展現希臘的價值觀，英雄的理想型，戰爭的重要，家庭及親屬關係。

18

18

神話，奧林匹亞（奧林匹克）運動會

神聖公義

Aretê，追求極致能力展現，以上兩者，神話（英雄）及運動，都是

男性公民

特洛伊戰爭開始，戰爭一直很重要

城邦間，社群意識

19

19

城邦、雅典、公民制、 民主體制和哲學源起

20

20

Acropolis of Athens

Parthenon

440-430
B.C.E.,
literally “the
virgin
goddess’s
house, for
the city’s
patron
deity
Athena
(pp. 93-94)



21



The Parthenon, a Doric temple, Athens, designed by Iktinos, about 450 B.C.E.
Pericles built.

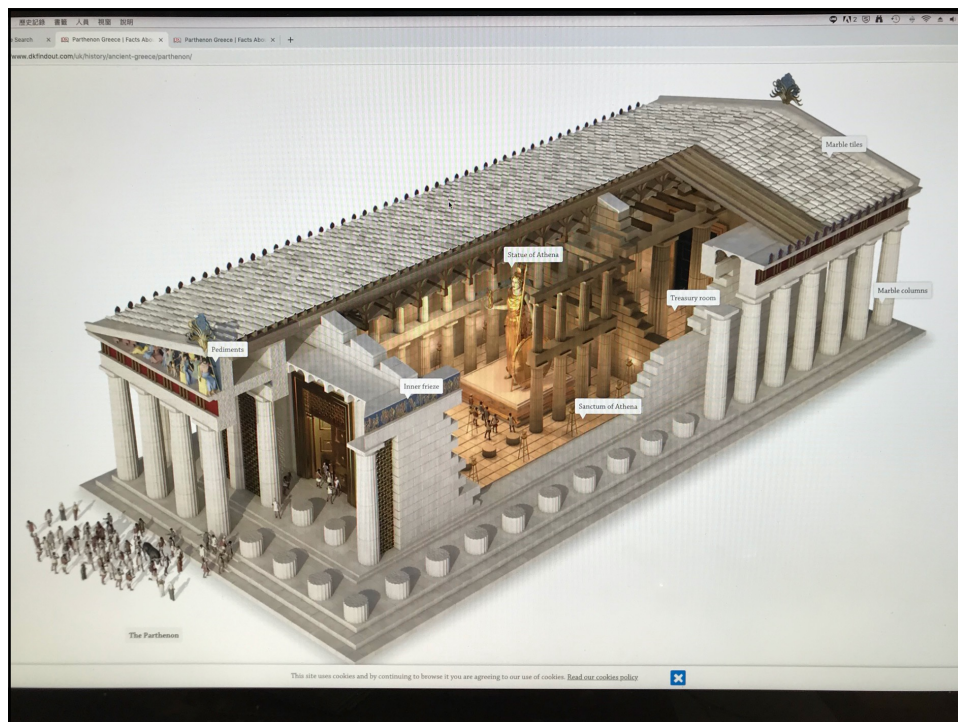
22



23



24



25

帕德嫩神廟雕刻：人頭馬與拉畢斯人

27 帕德嫩神廟雕刻：人頭馬與拉畢斯人

大理石雕，出自希臘雅典帕德嫩神廟；約西元前四〇年，高一百三十四・五公分、寬一百二十四・五公分、厚四十一・五公分。

西元一八〇年前後，大英帝國駐鄂圖曼土耳其帝國大使額爾金（Elgin）伯爵，從雅典帕德嫩神廟廢墟搬走幾件大理石雕，幾年後，這些藝術品在倫敦公開展示，對大多數的西歐人來說，這是他們第一次近距離觀賞希臘雕刻藝術，結果大為驚豔，深受這些藝術品呈現的美與活力感動。

但到了二十一世紀，這些以額爾金大理石雕（Elgin Marbles）聞名的藝術品，反而因為成為政治爭議焦點出名。今天多數人認為，大英博物館的帕德嫩神廟雕刻激起一項質疑：該把這些石雕放在倫敦，還是雅典？希臘政府堅持要放在雅典；大英博物館曾委會卻認為應該放在倫敦。

26

City-State (*Polis*) (pp. 57)

- Archaic Age: c. 750-500 B.C.E., Golden Age: c. 500-400 B.C.E.
- The Archaic Age saw the creation of the *polis*, the Greek city-state, an independent community of citizens inhabiting a city and the countryside around it.
- Greece's geography, dominated by mountains and islands, promoted the creation of hundreds of separate, independent city states.

27

27

- City state: Greek- *polis*, Roman Latin- *civitas* ("commonwealth" or "city")→ "political" and "civilized"
- *Res publica* (L.): the people's matter or the public business.
- The most famous ancient analyst of Greek politics and society, the philosopher Aristotle (384-322 B.C.), insisted that the city-state was natural: "Humans are being who by nature live in a city-state."

28

28

Citizenship-I (pp. 62-64)

- Citizenship for all city's free inhabitants.
- Greek city-states were officially religious communities.
Each city-state honored a particular god or goddess as its special protector.
- Citizenship meant free people agreeing to form a political community that was supposed to be a partnership of privileges and duties in common affairs under the rule of law.

29

29

Citizenship-II (pp. 62, 64)

- 希臘城邦不管是 tyrannies or oligarchies, citizenship bestowed a basic level of political and legal equality. Equal treatment under the law for male citizens regardless of their social status or wealth. 但這個精神最純粹的形式是在民主政治的城邦 (democracy)。
- Women had the protection of the law, but they were barred from participation in politics on the grounds that female judgment was inferior to male. Regulations governing sexual behavior and control of property were stricter for women than for men.
- Having all free, adult male citizens in an oligarchic or democratic Greek city-state share in governance by attending and voting in a political assembly.

30

30

Equality (pp. 64-65)

- E. H. Gombrich, *A Little History of the World*, trans. Caroline Mustill (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2005), 47 :
“Democracy,” “the rule of the people” in Greek (中文版，頁 80：「公民政權」，希臘語為「民主」。))
- 然而，在希臘的民主政治城邦中，握有公職位的權力，可能限於少數擁有確定財產的公民。平等性最強烈可見應是在法律的系統中。
- “Polis”，其強調對富人和窮人同樣的法律保障，一直是希臘最卓越的政治和社會組織形式，維持直至六世紀後羅馬掌權為止。

31

31

The Poor (pp. 65-67)

- The Greek city-states’ free poor enjoyed the privileges and duties of citizenship. How the poor gained that status remains an important mystery.
- 黑暗時代晚期和Archaic Age，見到最多的人口成長，組成人口中的貧窮一級。
- Hoplites，重武裝步兵。
- Light troops，輕型武裝隊，窮人組成，保護社群。
- 極有可能由專政者 (tyrants)，為了得到大眾人民的支持，而賦予窮人地位。
- 然而，貧窮仍被視為不好及不榮譽的。在城邦中，貧富間，和精英階層及一般人民間的緊張關係從未消失過。

32

32

Athens (pp. 73-76)

- 雅典的興起，人數眾多的中產階級是關鍵。800到700 B.C.E.，人口擴張。好的農地與極佳的海上貿易的機會，讓許多家庭得以累積財富。
- 從經濟上的成功到對政治參與的要求。
- 西元前七世紀，所有自由的成年男性都有權利在大會 (assembly) 中投票決定公共事務。
- The Battle of Marathon, the war between Greece and Persia (499-479 B.C.E.)

The Athenians had gained the confidence to replace the Spartans as leaders.

33

33

Athenian Empire (pp. 85-92)

- Pericles 伯里克利 (c. 495-429 B.C.E.), the leading Golden Age (Athenian Empire) politician by supporting the masses' desire for greater democracy.
- Radical democracy, it gave direct political power to the mass of adult male citizens
- The board of ten generals, election every year—“excellence”
- Ostracism (陶片流放): in ancient Greece, the temporary banishment (exiled for ten years) of a citizen by popular vote (*ostrakon*, a piece of broken pottery used as a ballot). Once a year.

34

34

《希臘的誕生》文獻閱讀

● **Pisistratus**, 560 B.C.E 取得政權。亞里斯多德稱其為僭主，但推崇他。他驅逐貴族，關注農民。

● **Cleisthenes**, 508 B.C.E 取得政權。“Demes”，可譯為「區」，推行其地方自治。

Solon, c. 639-559 B.C.E.

35

35

Pericles (pp. 85-92)

● 伯里克利 (c. 495-429 B.C.E.), 獨裁，改革，影響力大。修昔底德 (Thucydides) 說他：「威嚴信實」，最高權力實掌握在他手上，而非民眾。發起大規模與斯巴達海戰 (450年代)，民眾抱怨。

---Pierre Lévêque, 《希臘的誕生》，台北：時報出版，1994年，頁156-157。

● 伯里克利之(葬禮演說)：「我們認為一個人如果對於公共事務缺乏興趣，這樣的特質並非有害，卻是無益的；倘若我們之中的少數是公共事務的起造者，那麼我們就都是政策的評斷人。」

Kenneth Thompson：「個人是在國家內成就其德性。」

---肯尼士·湯普森著，王孟倫譯，《站在思想巨人的肩膀上》，台北：商周出版，2003年，頁36。

36

36

雅典人的城市生活 (pp. 92-93)

- 雅典人不只將財富花費在參與民主政府，也在城市的公共建築。對公共建築的奉獻是自願式的。
- 法律要求有錢公民負擔慶典和戰爭，富人的財政義務對城市是基本且重要的。雅典跟其他希臘城邦一樣，沒有定期的財產和收入稅。
- 雅典城的富有公民雖受波斯影響，追求奢侈展示，但大部份私人住宅都還是維持簡單樸質。
- 《人人必讀世界史》，第九章：「...[梭倫，伯里克利] 不僅導致了新的統治形式的建立，而且還導致了新的生活方式的出現...對他們來說，不再是命令和服從，而是言論的交鋒。誰要是想說服別人，就必須掌握有力的論據，就必須有能力有技巧表達出來。」

37

37

《人類的故事》，第十二～十九章論希臘

- 第十八章，雅典與波斯之戰，西元前480年，雅典戰勝。後又雅典斯巴達等城邦聯軍10萬，有希臘重裝步兵，擊潰30萬的波斯軍隊，再度獲勝。
- 第十九章，雅典與斯巴達之戰：「西元前404年4月...雅典投降了。」

戰事持續三十年，第三年雅典發生瘟疫，伯里克利也罹病而死。

38

38

《極簡歐洲史》，第一章

- 「在歐洲文明發端之初，他的組成元素有三：
 1. 古希臘和羅馬文化。
 2. 基督宗教—猶太教（猶太民族之宗教）的一個奇特分支。
 3. 對羅馬帝國進行侵略的日耳曼蠻族的戰士文化。」
- 「如果我們去找哲學、藝術、文學、數學、科學、醫學以及政治思想的源頭，所有這些智識，都會把我們帶回到古希臘。」
- 希臘聰明的幾何學，根據靈感，大膽揣測。希臘人靈感：答案應該很簡單、符合邏輯、能以數學表達。（頁28-29）

39

39

Socrates (469-399 B.C.E.) (pp. 108-109)

- He fought against the view that justice should be equated with power over others.
- An emphasis on ethics—the study of ideal human values and moral duties

Sophists, “men of wisdom,” they strongly challenged traditional beliefs by teaching new skills of persuasion in speaking and new ways of thinking about philosophy and religion.
- Participating in a symposium, strolling in the agora, or watching young men exercise in a gymnasium.
- Athenians, placed great value on the importance and pleasure of speaking with one another at length.

40

40

- **Agora**: Athen's central market square, politics (p. 93)
- **Symposium** (pl. symposia): ~~drinking parties to which wives were not invited~~, including much conversation and usually featured music and entertainers (pp. 99, 103)
- **Gymnasium** (pl. gymnasia): men frequently discussed politics and exchanged news at the gymnasia, public open-air facilities paid for by wealthy families. Also there, men exercised nude every day.
Education: private teachers, to read, write, sing or play a musical instrument, and trained for athletics and military service.
Physical training was considered a vital part of men's education because it both made their bodies beautiful and prepared them for service in the militia (to which they could be summoned from age eighteen to sixty). (p. 105)

41

《極簡歐洲史》，〈間奏篇〉，頁85-93

- **蘇格拉底**的問答及死。「真理是存在的，但你必須耕耘你的心智，才能掌握它。」
- **柏拉圖**，理想主義哲學家，反對用感官物質來解釋世界。正義和良善會以形體存於某處。「人類必須透過心智和精神的鍛鍊，才能重新發現這個完美。」
- **亞里斯多德**。三段論。希臘人教會我們如何理性思考。

42

42