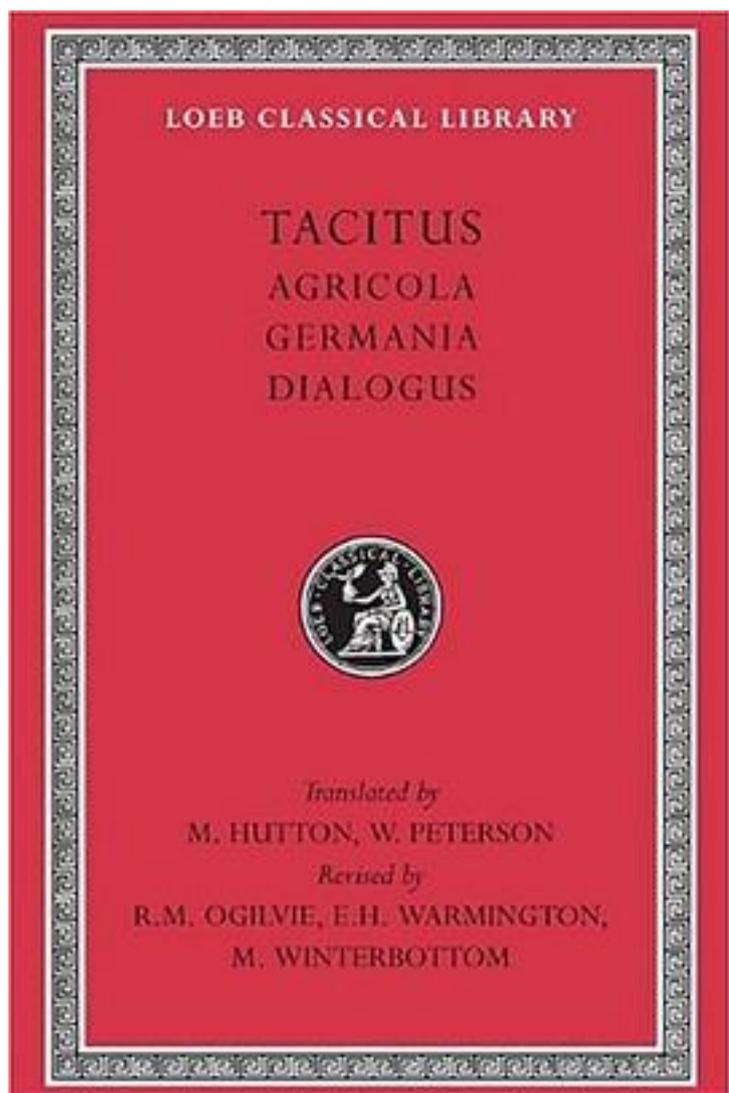


# Agricola. Germania. Dialogue on Oratory



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著者:Tacitus

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Tacitus (Cornelius), famous Roman historian, was born in 55, 56 or 57 CE and lived to about 120. He became an orator, married in 77 a daughter of Julius Agricola before Agricola went to Britain, was quaestor in 81 or 82, a senator under the Flavian emperors, and a praetor in 88. After four years' absence he experienced the terrors of Emperor Domitian's last years and turned to historical writing. He was a consul in 97. Close friend of the younger Pliny, with him he successfully prosecuted Marius Priscus. Works: (i) "Life and Character of Agricola," written in 97-98, specially interesting because of Agricola's career in Britain. (ii) "Germania" (98-99), an equally important description of the geography, anthropology, products, institutions, and social life and the tribes of the Germans as known to the Romans. (iii) "Dialogue on Oratory" ("Dialogus"), of unknown date; a lively conversation about the decline of oratory and education. (iv) "Histories" (probably issued in parts from 105 onwards), a great work originally consisting of at least twelve books covering the period 69-96 CE, but only Books I-IV and part of Book V survive, dealing in detail with the dramatic years 69-70. (v) "Annals," Tacitus's other great work, originally covering the period 14-68 CE (Emperors Tiberius, Gaius, Claudius, Nero) and published between 115 and about 120. Of sixteen books at least, there survive Books I-IV (covering the years 14-28); a bit of Book V and all Book VI (31-37); part of Book XI (from 47); Books XII-XV and part of Book XVI (to 66). Tacitus is renowned for his development of a pregnant concise style, character study, and psychological analysis, and for the often terrible story which he brilliantly tells. As a historian of the early Roman empire he is paramount. The Loeb Classical Library edition of Tacitus is in five volumes.

#### 作者介绍:

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## 标签

塔西佗

哲学

古今之间

Tacitus

## 评论

Loeb版英译无话可说，听说华夏要出De Oratoribus的中译了，乐观其成吧。古罗马三大史家李维、塔西佗、撒路斯提乌斯的文本是了解彼时罗马时代精神与历史语境的最佳化石标本。当韩愈要去做史官而畏缩不敢奋发之际，柳宗元曾写信给他让他“思直其道”，这里面体现了史家著史以道贯之的内涵。在论演说中，塔西佗采用《西游记》中渔樵问答的修辞家与诗人对驳对答结构，将写于公元102年的对话定位于77年，也就是韦帕芑在位第八年——古罗马难得的五贤帝政治稍得舒息中专制统治最恐怖的时期。Maternus回应Aper对自己弃修从诗的鄙夷，表达了对盛世元音-黄金时代的切肤质疑，印证了席勒的优美灵魂而反讽了罗素的站着说话不腰疼。说是说古今之争，实则为今人的两种生活方式。关键时刻，Messalla闯入对话，古典自由永沦

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对话是塔西佗写作较早的作品。讨论演说术在共和国末期与帝国早期之间的差距为何如此之大。塔西佗借着他年轻时候听过的对话对这一问题进行回答。如果对话的内容表明了塔西佗的态度，那么塔西佗并不是传说中的今不如昔论者。这部著作对于理解时人的心态和思想，都是很有价值的。

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## 书评

塔西佗为他的岳父写了《阿古利可拉传》，讲述了他岳父任不列颠总督期间的作为，里面有一段很让我惊奇：  
阿古利可拉在与不列颠人的反抗军有一场决战，决战前双方将领都有演讲，塔西佗详细的记述了不列颠首领的演讲。演讲里谴责了罗马军队的凶残——罗马人在不列颠烧杀抢掠，将...

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按：我把我的摘记都放上来。  
在我们这个时代中：风气之浊如此，对美德之存冷诮如此[3]。  
的确，我们已经充分证明了我们的柔顺屈服：如果说我们的先人亲眼见过极度放纵的自由，那么，我们真是处在极度奴役之下。我们的“告密人”已经连我们说话和听话的权利都给剥夺掉了：如果...

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摘抄的7个不错短评：  
1、在每次不列颠人和罗马人决战之前，塔西佗都会记载不列颠领袖那慷慨激昂的演讲，陈述不列颠人饱受罗马人的奴役和压迫，寻求自由和独立的决心。之后，众志成城的不列颠人被罗马人揍得嗷嗷叫，自由成为黄粱一梦，这酸爽，不敢相信···  
2、我觉得这本书最...

-----  
罗马的征服，使帝国和氏族公社两种不同社会形态的社会碰撞到了一起。《阿古利可拉传》向我们展示了人类社会发展的两个侧面。由阿古利可拉最后完成的罗马征服彻底改变了不列颠人社会形态演进的独立进程，因而公元1世纪是一个关键节点。从此后不列

颠人被纳入了一个庞大的帝国，直...

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1、高卢人：塔西佗说高卢人是柔靡成性。而日耳曼人是懒惰成性。查词意柔靡是指柔弱委靡。

高卢人“他们都同样地好招惹危险，而当危险来临的时候，又都同样的畏缩！”。这像不像中国人。2、日耳曼人：

塔西佗笔下的日耳曼人是金发的，肮脏的，却长着令人羡慕的体魄。不喜...

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塔西佗开门见山直抒胸臆，一上来就点出了自己的苦恼，为人做传记最怕读者不信。为啥不信？因为社会已腐化堕落到积重难返的程度，描写贪官污吏可以有声有色，而正人君子则令人觉得不可信甚至厌烦。这与我们当下何其相似！

前一阵热播的人民的的名义，高育良、祁同伟等一波负面形象...

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古羅馬史家塔西佗留下來的作品，除了一本論演說的之外，其他《編年史》、《歷史》跟《阿古利可拉傳、日耳曼尼亞志》都有被翻譯成中文出版。而前兩本台灣商務有引進，現在要介紹的這本則沒有。

《阿古利可拉傳、日耳曼尼亞志》是兩個作品合在一起成一書，那是塔西佗的短篇，前

...

-----  
1、我是看了恺撒的《高卢战记》，有关于日耳曼人的一些记述。再看此书的。林子大了有些不一致的地方。如《高卢战记》说他们有的拒绝腐化、拒绝输入酒等、甚至一些较“文明”的异族的牲畜。而《日耳曼尼亚志》说他们有些部落，没事就喜欢耽于酒精饮料。有暴烈，却不持久。“纪律...

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