

A large, weathered wooden Trojan Horse sculpture stands against a sky filled with dramatic, textured clouds. The horse is constructed from dark wood and features a crenelated top edge, a horse's head on the left, and a rectangular tower on its back with two square openings. The body of the horse has several rectangular cutouts along its side. The sculpture is supported by thick wooden legs.

Section One

Greek Culture

—Troy

The city of Troy was already in ruins with its halo fading away after three thousand years of erosion. However, an eternal romance and heroic epic is still circulating in today's world.

1 Brief Introduction

1.1 Director and Stars

Director: Wolfgang Petersen

Stars: Brad Pitt as *Achilles*

Eric Bana as *Hector*

Orlando Bloom as *Paris*

Diane Kruger as *Helen*

1.2 Synopsis

In Sparta, Prince Hector and his young brother Paris want Troy and Sparta to have peace, but Paris falls in love with Helen, Queen of Sparta, and takes her back to Troy. So Menelaus, Helen's husband, declares war on Troy to retrieve his queen, now called Helen of Troy. This leads to the Trojan War. The Greeks come and take control of a beach at Troy. Achilles and the Myrmidons kill many Trojans. Achilles and Hector meet for the first time but do not fight. Later, the Trojans make a surprise attack. As the Greeks are close to losing, Achilles comes with the Myrmidons and joins the fight. Then, Achilles fights with Hector, and Hector is killed. After Hector's death, the Greeks make a plan to come into Troy by using a wooden horse. The Trojans think the wooden horse is a gift to the Gods, so they take it into the city and celebrate. It is totally unexpected that the Greeks come out of the horse at night, opening the doors to the city. This lets the army enter the city and the Trojans are defeated. At last, Paris kills Achilles but dies after the war.

1.3 Movies on the Trojan War

- *The Fall of Troy*, 1911
- *How Troy Was Collared*, 1923
- *The Private Life of Helen of Troy*, 1927
- *Helen of Troy*, 1956
- *The Trojan Horse*, 1961
- *Troy*, 2004

2 Language Points

2.1 Words and Phrases

eternity

n. time without an end 永恒；永生

e.g. The fifth chapter is an extended discourse on God's relationship to both time and eternity and the last expounds the doctrine of the Trinity.

第五章是一个扩展的话题，是关于上帝与时间和永恒的关系；最后一章阐述了三位一体教义。

(Movie) Men are haunted by the vastness of eternity.

人类总想追求永生。

impudence

n. the quality of not showing due respect for another person 傲慢；厚颜无耻；冒失

e.g. His arrogance and impudence had offended many.

他的傲慢和无礼冒犯了许多人。

(Movie) I should have you whipped for your impudence!

你这样傲慢，我真该抽你一顿！

massacre

n. an indiscriminate and brutal slaughter of many people 大屠杀

e.g. I thought that I had seen one tiny corner of an indiscriminate massacre of students and intellectuals, a bloodbath.

我想我看到的只是对学生和知识分子任意屠杀的冰山一角，这简直就是一场血淋淋的大屠杀。

(Movie) I don't want to watch another massacre.

我不想看到另一场屠杀。

wrong

v. to act unjustly or dishonestly towards 对不起；委屈；无理地对待

e.g. They would kill a man who wronged a family.

他们会杀死一个背叛家庭的人。

(Movie) What you're saying is true. I've wronged you. I've wronged our father.

你说的都对，我对不起你，对不起父亲。

forge

v. to create (sth.) strong, enduring, or successful 铸造；锻造

e.g. The country is forging a bright new future.

这个国家正在开辟一条崭新的未来之路。

(Movie) Empires are forged by war.

战争成就帝国。

the way of the world the manner in which people typically behave or things typically happen 世道常情；理所当然的事

e.g. All those millions of pounds are not going to create many jobs, but that's the way of the world.

那数百万英镑不会带来太多的就业机会，但世道就是这样。

(Movie) You're the elder; you reap the glory. This is the way of the world.

你是兄长，荣耀属于你，这是理所当然的。

devastate v. to cause (someone) severe and overwhelming shock or grief 使伤心欲绝

e.g. She was devastated by the loss of Damian.

达米安不见了，她伤心欲绝。

(Movie) The young men of Troy were devastated when Briseis chose the virgin robes.

布里塞伊斯选择做了女祭司，特洛伊城里的少年为此伤心欲绝。

become legend to become popular 流传开来；变成传奇

e.g. History became legend; legend became myth...

历史演变成传奇，传奇变成了神话……

(Movie) Your reputation for hospitality is fast becoming legend.

你的大方好客很快远近闻名。

have a silver tongue to have a clever way with words 有口才；善于雄辩

e.g. I know our products well and I have a silver tongue.

我们对我们的产品很了解，而且我有三寸不烂之舌。

(Movie) They say the King of Ithaca has a silver tongue.

据说以色列卡王舌灿莲花。

hand in hand closely associated 与……有密切关联

e.g. She had the confidence that usually goes hand in hand with experience.

她有自信，自信通常都是和经验密不可分的。

(Movie) For your glory walks hand in hand with your doom.

因为你的荣耀将为你带来灭亡。

mock

v. to tease or laugh at in a scornful or contemptuous manner 愚弄，嘲弄

e.g. Later, he mocked the Premier's economic recovery plan.

后来，他嘲讽总理的经济复苏计划。

(Movie) Do not mock the gods.

不准亵渎神明。

come down with to begin to suffer from (a specified illness) 染上病

e.g. To avoid coming down with the illness, he recommends that the old, the very young, or caregivers receive flu shots.

他建议老人、孩子和医护人员应该接种流感疫苗，以防感染。

(Movie) When you were very young, you came down with scarlet fever.

你很小的时候就得了猩红热。

scour

v. to make a thorough search in order to locate sth. 搜索，搜查，搜寻

e.g. David scoured each newspaper for an article on the murder.

大卫翻遍了每一张报纸，找一篇关于这个谋杀案的文章。

(Movie) I want patrols to scour the countryside.

我想派巡逻队搜查乡间。

patron

n. a person who gives financial or other support to a person, organisation, or cause 赞助人；保护人；主顾

e.g. The organisers are deeply grateful for the support of patrons over the past months.

组织者非常感谢赞助人在过去几个月里的支持。

(Movie) The sun god is a patron of Troy, our enemy.

太阳神是我们的敌人特洛伊的守护神。

desecration *n.* the action of spoiling (sth. that is valued or respected) 亵渎神圣；侮辱神物

e.g. He also wanted it to be saved from destruction or desecration in future wars.

他也希望这能在未来战争中免遭破坏或亵渎。

(Movie) The desecration of his temple angers Apollo.

阿波罗神庙被毁，激怒了阿波罗。

no match for no competition for 无法对抗

e.g. I was no match for a man with such power.

我根本不是这样强大的男人的对手。

(Movie) Even Agamemnon is no match for the gods.
就连阿伽门农也无法对抗神威。

siege

n. a military operation in which enemy forces surround a town or building, cutting off essential supplies, with the aim of compelling the surrender of those inside 围攻；包围；围城

e.g. After more than a month of siege warfare, Pemberton surrendered to Grant on July 4, 1863.

经过一个多月的攻城战，1863年7月4日（美国南军将领）彭伯顿向（北军将领）格兰特投降。

(Movie) And Troy is built to withstand a 10-year siege.
特洛伊修建得能抵抗十年的长攻。

valiant

adj. possessing or showing courage or determination 英勇的，勇敢的

e.g. She made a valiant effort to hold her anger in check.

她拼命地控制着自己的愤怒。

(Movie) I see you're not hiding behind your high walls. Valiant of you.
我发现你们并没有躲在城墙后面。你们非常勇敢！

one-sided

adj. (of a relationship or conversation) having all the effort coming from one participant 单方面的；不公正的

e.g. A one-sided caring relationship denies the essential element of reciprocity.

单方一厢情愿的关心无法构成互惠关系。

(Movie) I think you'll find the romance one-sided.

我觉得你会明白这段恋情就是一厢情愿。

brute

n. a cruel or insensitive person 残暴的人；愚蠢的人

e.g. He's a brute, an offense to human decency.

他是一个畜生，简直就没有做人的尊严。

(Movie) I thought you were a dumb brute.

我以为你是一个蠢汉。

enthrall

v. to enslave 使某人成为奴隶

e.g. It is hard and dangerous to enthrall a people that would live free.

要奴役一个自由生存的民族是很难的，也是很危险的。

(Movie) What are you doing enthralled to that pig of a king?

你为何为那个蠢猪般的国王效命？

slaughter

v. to defeat (an opponent) thoroughly 使惨败；屠杀；杀戮

e.g. In the first game of the Summer Cup, Walkers' Dominoes Team was slaughtered.

在“夏之杯”第一场比赛中，步行者多米诺骨牌队就惨败了。

(Movie) Greeks are being slaughtered. We can't just sail away.

希腊人一败涂地，我们不能一走了之。

prophesy

v. to say that (a specified thing) will happen in the future 预言

e.g. The papers prophesied that he would resign after the weekend.

报纸预言他过了周末就会辞职。

(Movie) The last time the high priest spoke to us; he prophesied a great victory for Troy.

上一次大祭司亲口预言特洛伊大胜。

dissension

n. disagreement that leads to discord 纠纷；意见不合；争吵；倾轧

e.g. These issues caused bitter dissension in the party.

这些问题引起了内部的激烈纠纷。

(Movie) The Myrmidons didn't fight yesterday. There must be dissension among the Greeks.

(阿基里斯的)部下昨天并没有参战，希腊大军现在一定是一盘散沙。

smash

v. to violently break (sth.) into pieces 打碎，捣烂

e.g. The thief smashed a window to get into the car.

小偷打碎了车窗，想进入汽车。

(Movie) I will smash their walls to the ground.

我将把他们的城墙夷为平地。

unleash

v. to release from a leash or restraint 解除……的束缚；解开……的皮带

e.g. We unleashed the dog and carried it down to our car.

我们解开狗的皮带，把它带到我们的车那里。

(Movie) We don't need to control him; we need to unleash him.

我们不必控制他，我们只需要让他出击。

pay homage to

to show honour or respect to sb. publicly 向某人表示敬意

e.g. Many villagers come here to pay homage to the Virgin.

很多村民都来这里朝拜圣女。

(Movie) Kings did not pay homage to Achilles.
国王们没有向阿基里斯致敬。

in the blink of an eye very quickly 在眨眼之间

e.g. The software would do lots of boring calculations in the blink of an eye.
这款软件瞬间就能完成大量枯燥的计算工作。

(Movie) I could have your head on a spit in the blink of an eye.
我眨眼间就能砍掉你的头，拿去烤了。

treason *n.* the action of betraying sb. or sth. 叛国罪；不忠

e.g. African-Americans, it is cynically assumed, will remain loyal to the Democrats regardless of the treasons committed against them.

有人还可笑地以为美国黑人尽管遭受到民主党的背叛还会忠于民主党。

(Movie) Achilles makes a secret pact, and I have to honour it? What treason is this?

阿基里斯偷偷跟敌人做了约定，我也得恪守？这简直就是背叛！



Terms

(1) Trojan Horse

The Trojan Horse is a tale from the Trojan War about the subterfuge that the Greeks used to enter the city of Troy and win the war. Metaphorically, a “Trojan Horse” has come to mean any trick or stratagem that causes a target to invite a foe into a securely protected bastion or place. A malicious computer program which tricks users into willingly running it is also called a “Trojan Horse”.

(2) Achilles' Heel

In Greek mythology, when Achilles, a great Greek hero, was born, his mother Thetis tried to make him immortal by dipping him in the river Styx. However, he was left vulnerable at the part of the body by which she held him, i.e. his heel. Because of his death from a small wound in the heel, the term “Achilles' Heel” has come to mean a person's point of weakness, which can actually or potentially lead to downfall in spite of overall strength. While the mythological origin refers to a physical vulnerability, idiomatic references to other attributes or qualities that can lead to downfall are common.

(3) Apple of Discord

According to Greek mythology, Zeus held a banquet in celebration of the marriage

of Peleus and Thetis. Eris, the goddess of discord, was not invited for her troublesome nature, and upon turning up uninvited, she threw a golden apple into the ceremony, with an inscription that read: “to the most beautiful”. Three goddesses claimed the apple: Hera, Athena and Aphrodite. They brought the matter before Zeus. Not wanting to get involved, Zeus gave the apple to Paris of Troy and told him that the goddesses would accept his decision without argument. Each of the goddesses offered Paris a gift as a bribe in return for the apple. Hera offered to make him the king of Europe and Asia, Athena offered him wisdom and skill in battle, and Aphrodite offered him the most beautiful woman in the world as his wife, Helen of Sparta (later to be titled Helen of Troy). Paris chose Aphrodite, a decision that ultimately led to the start of the Trojan War.

A golden apple, also an apple of discord, is used to signify the core, kernel, or crux of an argument, or a small matter that could lead to a bigger dispute.

Cultural References

3.1 Ancient Greece

3.1.1 Aegean Civilization

Aegean Civilization (3100 BC–1000 BC) is a general term for the Bronze Age Civilizations of Greece around the Aegean Sea. Three distinct but communicating and interacting geographic regions are covered by this term: Crete, Mycenae and the Greek mainland. So it is also referred to as “Crete-Mycenaean”. However, later findings suggest that Mycenaean Civilization is not the main part of the Aegean Civilization, and now people like to use Aegean to name the civilization.

Aegean Civilization lasted for a long time. It had already existed long before 3100 BC, and it was not until 1000 BC that the civilization went to decline gradually. Ancient Western civilization began with it.

3.1.2 Mycenaean Civilization

(1) Mycenaean Civilization at a Glance

Mycenaean Greece (1600 BC–1100 BC) refers to the last phase of the Bronze Age in ancient Greece. It represents the first advanced civilization in mainland Greece, with its palatial states, urban organisation, works of art and writing system. The term we use is

derived from Mycenae, which is an important archaeological site about 90 km from Athens. Other important Mycenaean sites are at Athens, Thebes, Tiryns and Pylos. Mycenaean and Mycenaean-influenced settlements also appeared in some states on islands in the Aegean Sea, on the coast of Asia Minor, and Italy.

The Mycenaean period became the historical setting of much ancient Greek literature and mythology. The epic poems of Homer, *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, are Mycenaean in origin.

(2) Mycenaean Language

Mycenaean is the oldest known form of the Greek language. It was spoken on the Greek mainland and on Crete in the Mycenaean period. The language was written on clay tablets¹ in a script called Linear B.

Linear B is an ancient script, used to write Mycenaean Greek, the oldest known form of ancient Greek. This was proved by Michael Ventris² in the early 1950s. Linear B came before the Greek alphabet by several centuries.

The script is based on Linear A, a script which cannot be read today. The oldest texts written in Linear B date from about 1450 BC. Linear B was found mainly in the palace archives at Knossos, Cydonia, Pylos, Thebes and Mycenae. It disappeared with the fall of the Mycenaean Civilization.

There are about 87 signs in Linear B that represent syllables. In addition, there are many ideographic signs, which represent objects or commodities. They have no phonetic value³, and are never used as word signs in writing a sentence. The texts on the tablets are mostly lists and inventories. There are no stories, myths or poetry, but they give us some ideas of the people who made them.

Linear B seems to have only been used for administration. In all the thousands of clay tablets, a relatively small number of different “hands” (or writers) have been detected: 45 in Pylos (west coast of the Peloponnese, in southern Greece) and 66 in Knossos (Crete). The script may have only been used by a guild of professional scribes who worked at different palaces. When the palaces were destroyed, the script disappeared.

For a long time, no one could translate the tablets. At last, in 1952 Michael Ventris deciphered the script. He showed that the language was an early form of Greek.

1 clay tablets: 泥板。Linear B script was first discovered on clay tablets among the ruins of the Palace of Minos at Knossos, Crete.

2 Michael Ventris: Michael Ventris (July 12, 1922–September 6, 1956) was an English architect, classicist and philologist who deciphered Linear B, the ancient Mycenaean Greek script.

3 phonetic value: 音值。Phonetic value, compared to phonemes, is the voice actually pronounced or heard by someone.

3.1.3 Ancient Greece

(1) Ancient Greece at a Glance

The historical period of Ancient Greece is unique in world history as the first period attested directly in proper historiography, while earlier ancient history or proto-history is known by much more indirect evidence, such as annals or king lists and epigraphy.

Ancient Greece was a civilization belonging to a period of Greek history that lasted from the Archaic Period (800 BC–510 BC) to the end of Antiquity (600 AD). Immediately following this period was the beginning of the Early Middle Ages and the Byzantine era. Included in Ancient Greece is the period of Classical Greece, which flourished from the 5th century BC to the 4th century BC.

Classical Greek culture, especially philosophy, had a powerful influence on the Roman Empire, which carried a version of it to many parts of the Mediterranean Basin and Europe. For this reason, Classical Greek culture is generally considered to be the seminal culture which provided the foundation of modern Western culture and is considered as the cradle of Western civilization.

(2) Stages Ancient Greece Went Through

① Mycenaean Culture (1600 BC–1100 BC)

It was an early Greek culture during the Bronze Age, on the Greek mainland and on Crete.

② Greek Dark Ages (1100 BC–800 BC) and the Archaic Period (800 BC–510 BC)

In Greek Dark Ages, the Mycenaean civilization suffered serious disruption. In the Archaic Period, artists made larger free-standing sculptures in stiff poses, with the dreamlike “archaic smile⁴”. The Archaic Period ended with the overthrow of the last tyrant of Athens in 510 BC.

③ The Classical Period (510 BC–323 BC)

It is characterised by a style which was considered by later observers to be exemplary (i.e. “classical”)—for instance the Parthenon. Politically, the Classical Period was dominated by Athens and the Delian League⁵ during the 5th century. They were displaced by Spartan hegemony during the early 4th century BC. Finally, there was the League of Corinth, which

4 archaic smile: 古风式微笑。Archaic smile refers to the smile that characteristically appears on the faces of Greek statues of the Archaic Period.

5 Delian League: 提洛同盟。The Delian League, founded in 478 BC, was an association of Greek city-states. The League’s modern name derives from its official meeting place, the island of Delos, where the treasury of the League stood.

was led by Macedon. And the conquests of Alexander stretched as far as Afghanistan.

④ The Hellenistic Period (323 BC–146 BC)

It is when Greek culture and power expanded into the Near and Middle East. This period began with the death of Alexander the Great and ended with the Roman conquest.

⑤ Roman Greece (146 BC–330 AD)

This is the period between the Roman victory at the Battle of Corinth in 146 BC and the establishment of Byzantium by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire in 330 AD.

⑥ The Period of Christianization (330 AD–529 AD)

It's the final phase of Antiquity during the 4th and the early 6th centuries. It ended with the closure of the later version of Plato's Academy⁶ by Justinian I in 529 AD.

(3) Women in Ancient Greece

① Women and Citizens

Citizens in Ancient Greece were usually men who were free-born in that city. Women, slaves and (usually) residents born elsewhere did not have the right to vote. Details differed between cities. Athens is an example: The men of Athens were of three groups: citizens, metics⁷ and slaves. Citizens were men (over 17) whose forebears had been Athenians for three generations. They had the rights of free men and could be elected any official state position. Of the estimated 150,000 residents of the city state of Attica (encompassing Athens), only about one fifth held the privilege of citizenship. Athens created the world's first known democracy, but women were not citizens in Athens, while in Sparta they were.

② Women in Daily Life

Men, if not working, fighting or discussing politics, could, at festival times, go to Ancient Greek theatre to watch dramas, comedies or tragedies. These often involved politics and the gods of Greek mythology. Women were not allowed to perform in the theatre; male actors played female roles.

Women did domestic work, such as spinning, weaving, cleaning and cooking. They were not involved in public life or politics. Women from rich families, however, had slaves to carry out domestic work for them.

6 Plato's Academy: 柏拉图学院, 雅典学院。The Academy was founded by Plato in 387 BC in Athens and persisted throughout some easy or difficult periods until 529 AD when it was finally closed by Justinian I.

7 metics: (古雅典时期的) 外邦人。

③ Women in Ancient Greek Games

The famous Olympic Games were held at Olympia every four years. They were for men only, and women were not allowed to attend, even as spectators. The sports included running, javelin throwing, discus throwing and wrestling. The Games were unusual, because the athletes could come from any Greek city.

Another competition, the Heraean Games⁸, was held for women. It was also held at Olympia at a different time from the men's event.

The rules for girls in Sparta were different from other cities. They were trained in the same events as boys, because Spartans believed that strong women would produce strong future warriors. Their girl athletes were unmarried and competed nude or wearing short dresses. Boys were allowed to watch the athletes, in the hopes of creating marriages and offspring.

Later, in the Classical Period, girls could compete in the same festivals as males.

(4) Architecture Style in Ancient Greece

① Ancient Greek Architecture

Ancient Greek architecture is best-known for its temples, many of which are found throughout the region, mostly as ruins but many substantially in good condition. Ancient Greek temples feature proportional design, columns, friezes and pediments⁹, usually decorated with sculpture in relief. These elements give ancient Greek architecture its distinctive character.

The second important type of building is the open-air theatre, with the earliest dating from around 525 BC–480 BC. Other architectural forms include the processional gateway, the public square surrounded by storied colonnade, the town council building, the public monument, the monumental tomb and the stadium.

Ancient Greek architecture is distinguished by its highly formalised characteristics, both of structure and decoration. This is particularly so in the case of temples where each building appears to have been designed as a sculptural entity within the landscape, most often raised on high ground so that the elegance of its proportions and the effects of light on its surfaces

8 Heraean Games: 赫拉运动会, 古希腊女子奥运会。The ancient Heraean Games, dedicated to the goddess Hera (also spelled Heraia), were the first sanctioned (and recorded) women's athletic competition held in the stadium at Olympia, possibly in the Olympic year, prior to the men's events. It is dated as early as the 6th century BC. Some texts state that the Heraean Games were initially organised by Hippodameia, while Pelops, her husband, was the founder of ancient Olympic Games.

9 friezes and pediments: (柱顶过梁和挑檐间的)雕带和(古希腊建筑门顶上的)三角顶饰。

might be viewed from all angles. Nikolaus Pevsner¹⁰ refers to “the plastic shape of the (Greek) temple...placed before us with a physical presence more intense, more alive than that of any later building”.

② Influence on Modern Architecture

We can find the style of the Roman columns/orders¹¹ in Chinese architecture. In fact, the Roman column has its origin in the Ancient Greek architecture.

The ancient Greek architecture, in particular the division of architectural style into three defined orders, namely the Doric Order, the Ionic Order and the Corinthian Order, had profound effect on Western architecture of later periods. The architecture of ancient Rome grew out of that of Greece and maintained its influence in Italy unbroken until the present day. From the Renaissance, revivals of Classicism have kept alive not only the precise forms and ordered details of Greek architecture, but also its concept of architectural beauty based on balance and proportion. The successive styles of Neoclassical architecture and Greek Revival architecture followed and adapted Ancient Greek styles closely.

③ Influence on Roman Architecture

The Romans were tremendous builders engineers and architects in their own right, but in the course of conquering the Western world, they were heavily influenced aesthetically by the Greeks. The prodigious use of the Doric, Ionic and Corinthian Orders is the most obvious example.

One common type of building found in the forum of any Roman city was the basilica, a hall used for transacting business and legal matters. It developed from the Greek storied colonnade, but was usually fully enclosed rather than enclosed on one side. The hall contained colonnades on the inside, which helped to organise and divide the interior space.

(5) Ten Sanctuary Sites of Ancient Greek

If you want to learn about the whole Western civilization by visiting only one country, then Greece is your best choice, because Greece not only gave birth to Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Alexander the Great, but also is the birthplace of democratic politics, Aesop's Fables, Homer's epic, geometry, rhetoric and physics. More importantly, in Greece you can go to visit the ten sanctuary sites of the gods and goddesses.

10 Nikolaus Pevsner: (January 30, 1902–August 18, 1983) a German, later British scholar of the history of art, and especially that of architecture.

11 Roman columns/orders: 罗马柱。order: (建筑) 柱式风格。

① Athens

Athens is the capital city of Greece. It is one of the most famous cities in the world. The city is named after Athena, a goddess in Greek mythology.

Athens was a powerful city in Classical times. It was known for the amount of learning that happened there. The city was home to Plato's Academy and Aristotle's Lyceum. It also had its own Constitution. Athens also created the world's first known democracy.

② Acropolis of Athens

The Acropolis of Athens is the most famous acropolis. It is a large hill in the center of Athens, on which the Parthenon and other Greek buildings were built. It is often known as the Acropolis.

③ Mycenae

Mycenae is an archaeological site in Greece. It is about 90 km southwest of Athens, in the northeastern Peloponnese¹². In the second millennium BC, Mycenae was one of the most important centers of early Greek Civilization with a strong army.

④ Olympia

Olympia was a place in ancient Greece. It was in Elis which is now called Ilia, and is in the east of the city Pyrgos. It was the site of the Olympic Games—the most famous games in history—in Classical times. The Olympic Games were held every four years throughout Classical Antiquity, from the 8th century BC to the 4th century AD. The first Olympic Games were in honour of Zeus.

⑤ Delphi

Delphi is a town in Greece, and it is a World Heritage Site now. It has an archaeological site related to the Oracle of Delphi. It is said that Apollo owned the precious gift of prophecy, given to him by his father Zeus in his infancy. He was the patron of the ancient city of Delphi where the first oracle of ancient Greece was located. The district was considered to be the Navel of the World (the "Omphalus") in Ancient times. The Pythian Games¹³ were held in Delphi. Among Delphi's art treasures is the Charioteer of Delphi¹⁴.

12 Peloponnese: 伯罗奔尼撒半岛（希腊南部的摩里亚半岛）。

13 Pythian Games: one of the four Panhellenic Games of Ancient Greece.

14 Charioteer of Delphi: 德尔斐的双轮马车御手。The Charioteer of Delphi is one of the best-known statues surviving from Ancient Greece, and is considered one of the finest examples of ancient bronze sculptures. The life-size (1.8 m) statue of a chariot driver was found in 1896 at the Sanctuary of Apollo in Delphi. It is now in the Delphi Archaeological Museum.