

# 2-07.政治制度

## Table of Contents

- 1. (古希腊)雅典的政治制度
  - 1.1. 议会
  - 1.2. (司法)陪审团
  - 1.3. 财富决定从政职位
  - 1.4. 暴君
- 2. (古罗马) 政治制度
  - 2.1. 平民从贵族那里获取政治权力的过程.
  - 2.2. 三大公共会议(议会) : ①the Plebeian Assembly 平民大会、② the Tribal Assembly 部族会议、③ the Centuriate Assembly 百人议会
    - 2.2.1. → the Plebeian Assembly 平民大会
    - 2.2.2. → the Tribal Assembly 部族大会
    - 2.2.3. → the Centuriate Assembly 百人大会
    - 2.2.4. 元老院 the Roman Senate
  - 2.3. civitas 公民权: 罗马公民身份, 享有的权力
  - 2.4. "赞助人-接受者"制度 The patron-client system
  - 2.5. 行省
  - 2.6. (古罗马) 罗马共和国, 转变成罗马帝国
- 3. (日耳曼人) 政体

## 1. (古希腊)雅典的政治制度

### 1.1. 议会

Header 1	Header 2
议员的来源	<p>Athens had developed a functioning 运行, 起作用 direct democracy, which differs from modern republics in which citizens vote (v.) for representatives who sit in the legislature 立法机关; 立法机构. All citizens could sit in the Athenian Assembly 议会, 代表大会; 集会, which then was required to meet at least ten times a year.</p> <p>雅典已经发展出一种有效的直接民主制度, 这与现代"共和制"不同, 在现代共和制中, 公民是投票选举出"立法机关"的代表的(即并非"直接民主制", 而是"间接民主制")。而雅典的所有公民, 都可以参加"雅典议会"(是直接民主制), 该议会当时被要求每年至少召开十次会议。</p> <p>Athens had a citizen 市民, 公民 body of thirty to forty thousand adult males in the Classical period, but only six thousand needed to convene 召集, 召开 (会议) for meetings of the Assembly. Citizens could also be chosen by lot 抽签; 抓阄 to sit in the Council.</p> <p>Since they were permitted to serve for just two one-year terms over a lifetime, many Athenians had the opportunity to participate in the executive branch of</p>

Header 1	Header 2
	government. <div>雅典有一个由三至四万名成年男性组成的公民团体，但只需六千人来召开议会会议。公民也可以通过抽签选出，进入议会。</div> <div>由于他们一生只能任职两次，任期一年，因此许多雅典人都有机会参与政府行政部门的工作。</div>
议会的权力	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>All laws had to be approved by the Assembly.</li><li>Only the Assembly could declare war and approve treaties.</li></ul></div> <div>所有法律都必须得到议会的批准。 只有议会才能宣战并批准条约。</div>

1.2. (司法)陪审团

All Athenians could appeal 上诉，申诉 the ruling (n.)裁决；裁定；判决 of a magistrate 地方法官 in court and have their cases heard by a jury 陪审团 of fellow 同事；同辈；同类；配对物 citizens.

All citizens also served on juries, which **not only** determined the guilt or innocence 清白，无罪 of the accused **but also** interpreted 解释，说明 the way the law was applied.

Women, enslaved people, and foreign residents could not participate.

所有雅典人都可以在法庭上，对地方法官的裁决提出上诉，并让公民陪审团审理他们的案件。  
所有公民还担任陪审团成员，陪审团不仅确定被告有罪或无罪，还解释“法律的适用方式”。  
(但)妇女、奴隶和外国居民，不能参加(陪审团)。

Example 1. 案例

magistrate

→ 来自拉丁语magister;行政长官，首长，来自PIE\*meg,巨大的，威严的，词源同magnate, master.

1.3. 财富决定从政职位

Solon set up a hierarchal system in which citizens were eligible for positions in government based on wealth instead of hereditary privilege. Wealth was measured by the amount of grain and olive oil a citizen’ s land could produce.

梭伦建立了等级制度，其中，公民根据“财富”而不是“世袭特权”，来获得政府职位。财富是根据公民土地上可生产的谷物和橄榄油的数量来衡量的。

Header 1	Header 2
→ 最富的人, 能担任一切职位	<div>Only the wealthiest could serve as a magistrate 地方法官, sit on the Council 委员会，理事会；地方议会, and attend the Assembly and jury courts.</div> <div>只有最富有的人才能担任治安法官、议会成员、出席议会和陪审法庭。</div>
→ 中产者, 不能担任法官	<div>Citizens with less wealth could participate in all these activities but could not serve as magistrates.</div> <div>财富较少的公民虽然可以参加所有这些活动，但不能担任地方法官。</div>

Header 1	Header 2
→ 穷人, 只能担任议会议员, 和陪审团	The poorest could only attend the Assembly and the jury courts. 最穷的人只能出任议会和陪审法庭。

1.4. 暴君

A man who had strong popular support in the city 谓 would seize power and rule over 统治, 掌权 the city. The Greeks **referred to** such populist leaders **as** tyrants 僭(jiàn)主;暴君.  
一个在该城市拥有强大民众支持的人, 会夺取权力并统治该城市。希腊人将此类民粹主义领导人, 称为暴君。

2. (古罗马) 政治制度

2.1. 平民从贵族那里获取政治权力的过程.

Roman society was divided into two classes or orders 顺序; 次序;秩序; 结构, patricians and plebeians.  
罗马社会分为两个阶级或秩序: 贵族和平民。

Header 1	Header 2
→ 早期的情况: 国家由"法官"和"元老院"来统治. 并且能进入元老院的, 只有贵族.	<p>In the early republic (n.)共和国, 共和政体, Rome was ruled by elected magistrates instead of kings, and by a Council of Elders or Senate 参议院; (古罗马的) 元老院.</p> <p>The patricians were the aristocratic 贵族的 elite, who alone could hold public office and sit in the Senate.</p> <p>From the beginning of the republic through the third century BCE, the plebeians 平民, or common people, worked to achieve equality before the law in Roman society. When Rome was under threat, the plebeians could gain leverage 影响力, 手段; 杠杆力 with the patricians 贵族 by refusing to fight until their demands were met.</p> <p>在共和国早期, 罗马由选举产生的"地方法官"而不是国王来统治, 并由"长老会"或"元老院"统治。 贵族是贵族精英, 只有他们才能担任公职, 并进入元老院。 从共和国初期, 到公元前三世纪, 平民(即普通民众)致力于在罗马社会中, 实现"法律面前人人平等"。方法是, 当罗马受到外敌威胁时, 当罗马受到外敌威胁时, 平民可以通过拒绝战斗来与贵族讨价还价, 直到他们的要求得到满足。</p> <div><p>Example 2. 案例</p><p>plebeian</p><p>→ 来自拉丁语pleb,平民, 普通人, 来自PIE*ple,装满, 填满, 词源同fill,full. 引申词义平民的, 大众的, 庸俗的。</p><p>patrician</p></div>

Header 1	Header 2
	<div>→ 来自拉丁语patricius,像父亲的, 高贵的, 贵族的, 来自pater,父亲, 词源同father.引申词义上流社会的。</div>
<p>→ 用文字, 将罗马法律(十二铜表法)书写下来, 供平民查阅检查, 以免空口无凭</p>	<p>In 450 BCE, the plebeians went on strike 罢工 for the first time. They feared that <i>patrician judges</i> were interpreting Rome' s unwritten 不成文的; 口头的; 没有记录的 laws <b>to take advantage of</b> ignorant 无知的, (对某事物) 不了解的 plebeians, so they demanded the laws be written down. The patricians agreed. In the Twelve Tables, published in the Forum, Rome' s laws were written for the first time and were then accessible to all citizens.</p> <p>公元前450年, 平民第一次罢工。他们担心贵族法官解释罗马的"不成文法", 是为了利用无知的平民, 因此他们要求将这些法律写下来。贵族们同意了。在公共集会场所上发表的《十二铜表法》中, 罗马法律首次被书面写下, 随后可供所有公民查阅。</p>
<p>→ 平民大会, 选出"保民官", 出席国家议会, 法院, 代表平民阶层来发声, 阻止贵族们做出对平民不利的决策。</p>	<p>After 450 BCE, the plebeians met in a Plebeian Assembly that annually elected ten officials known as tribunes (古罗马) 护民官. These tribunes attended meetings of Rome' s assemblies, the Senate, and the law courts. If they saw any <i>public body</i> 公共机构 or <i>official</i> (n.) 宾补 taking action that would bring harm to plebeians, they could say "Veto" or "I forbid" and stop that action. This power to veto gave plebeians a way to protect themselves and <b>put a check 制止,禁止 on</b> the power of patrician officials.</p> <p>公元前 450 年之后, 平民阶层召开"平民大会", 每年选举出 10 名官员, 称为"保民官"。这些保民官出席罗马议会、参议院和法院的会议。如果他们看到任何公共机构或官员, 进行会给平民阶层带来伤害的行动, 他们可以说"我否决"或"我禁止"并阻止该行动。这种否决权, 为平民阶层提供了一种保护自己, 并"限制贵族官员权力"的方法。</p> <div> <p>Example 3. 案例 tribune</p> <p>→ 英语单词tribune来自拉丁语, 与tribe (部落) 一词同源, 意思就是head of tribe (部落首领)。护民官的职责之意是听取平民的申诉和意见。为此, 他有一个固定场所, 在一个平台上摆上一把座位, 他坐在座位上主持会议, 平民在下面向他进行申诉。因此, tribune 还可以表示"摆放护民官座位的平台", 从而延伸出"讲坛"、"看台"之意, 并由此衍生单词tribunal, 意为"法官席"、"法庭"。</p> <p>tribune : ['tribju:n] n.护民官, 公民权利保护者; 讲坛, 看台 tribunal : [traɪ' bjʊ:nəl] n.法庭, 公堂, 法官席</p> </div>
<p>→ 共和国的两名最高官员(执政官), 其中一人的职位, 必须由平民来担任</p>	<p>In the fourth and third centuries BCE 公元前, plebeians won more concessions by again seceding from the patrician state. After 367 BCE, one of the two consuls 领事;执政官, the highest officials in the republic, had to be a plebeian.</p> <p>在公元前四世纪和三世纪, 平民通过再次脱离贵族掌控的政治结构, 赢得了更多的让步和权利。公元前367年以后, 共和国最高官员, 即两位"执政官"中的一位, 必须是平民。</p>

Header 1	Header 2
	<div>Example 4. 案例</div> <div>BCE</div> <div>before common era 公元前</div> <div>consul</div> <div>a government official who is the representative of his or her country in a foreign city 领事</div>
→ 平民议会, 有立法权	<p>After 287 BCE, the Plebeian Assembly could pass (v.) laws for the republic that were introduced 介绍; 引进 to it by the tribunes 护民官, and their laws applied to all Roman citizens.</p> <p>公元前287年之后, "平民议会"可以通过由"保民官"提交的共和国法律, 并且他们的法律, 适用于所有罗马公民。</p>

By the third century BCE, this system was being administrated 管理, 经营 by a combination 结合体, 联合体 of public assemblies, elected officials, and the Senate.

By the third century BCE, the Struggle of the Orders had effectively 有效地; 实际上 concluded 结束, since it was now possible for plebeians **to pass** (v.) laws, **serve as** *elected (a.) officials*, and sit in the Senate, equals (n.) of the patricians under Roman law. The Struggle of the Orders did not bring equality to everyone in Rome, however. Rather, it gave well-off (a.)富裕的; 顺利的, 走运的; 繁荣昌盛的 plebeians access to positions of power.

到公元前三世纪, 这一制度, 由"公共议会"、"民选官员"和"元老院"共同管理。

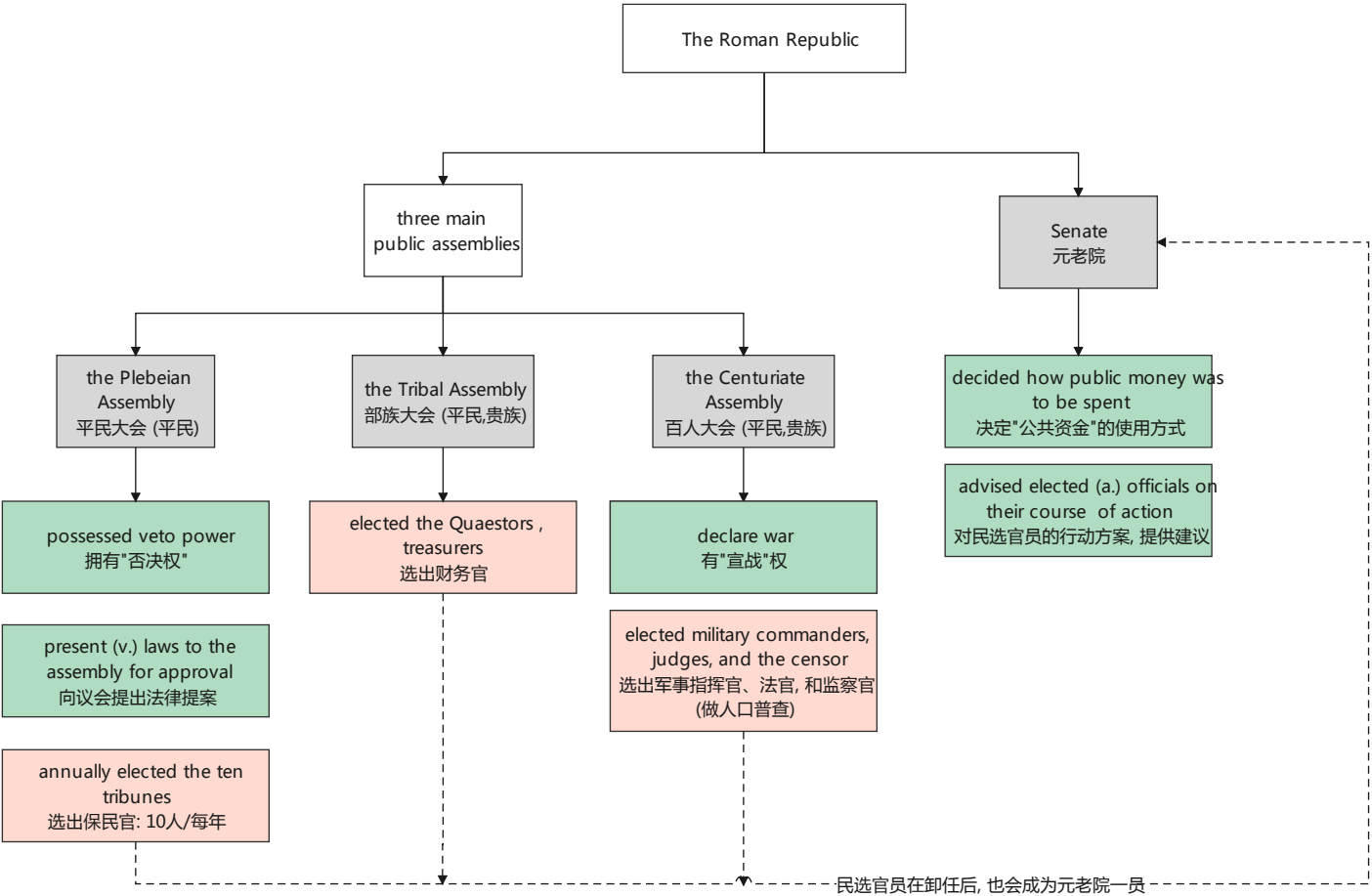
到公元前三世纪, 平民与贵族之间阶层的斗争, 实际上已经结束, 因为现在平民可以通过法律, 担任"民选官员", 并进入"元老院", 在"罗马法"下与的贵族平等。然而, 阶层斗争并没有给罗马的每个人带来平等。相反, 它只是让"富裕的平民"获得了权力职位。

Example 5. 案例

equals (n.) of the patricians under Roman law 作为在法律上与贵族平等的人

"equals of the patricians under Roman law" 实际上是对 "sit in the Senate" 这一动作的进一步补充说明。

2.2. 三大公共会议(议会): ①the Plebeian Assembly 平民大会、② the Tribal Assembly 部族会议, ③ the Centuriate Assembly 百人议会



The Roman Republic had three main public assemblies—the Plebeian Assembly, the Tribal Assembly, and the Centuriate Assembly—that elected various officials every year.

罗马共和国有三个主要的公共议会——平民大会、部族会议, 和百人议会——每年选举各种官员。

2.2.1. → the Plebeian Assembly 平民大会

Header 1	Header 2
拥有的权力: ①法律提议权, ②否决权	It was this assembly that annually elected the ten tribunes, who possessed (v.)拥有; 具有 ( 特质 ) veto power and could present (v.) laws to the assembly for approval. 平民大会每年选举十名“保民官”, 他们拥有“否决权”, 可以向议会“提出法律, 来供批准”。
成员来源: 只能平民	Only plebeians could attend <i>the Plebeian Assembly</i> , organized into thirty-five regional tribes with a single vote each. 只有平民, 才能参加平民大会, 该大会分为三十五个地区部落, 每个部落有一票。

2.2.2. → the Tribal Assembly 部族大会

Header 1	Header 2
拥有的权力: 能选出负责公共资金的“财	Every year, the Tribal Assembly elected the Quaestors 财务官, treasurers 会计, 出纳, 财务主管 in charge of public money.

Header 1	Header 2
务官"	部族会议, 每年都会选出"财务官", 即负责公共资金的财务主管。(由不同大会, 选出不同官员, 这就是"各大会间的分权制衡"了.)
成员来源: 平民, 贵族	<p>The Tribal Assembly was likewise divided into thirty-five tribes based on place of residence, with each tribe casting one vote, but both plebeians and patricians could attend 出席; 参加.</p> <p>部族会议, 同样根据居住地分为35个部落, 每个部落投一票, 但平民和贵族都可以参加。</p>

2.2.3. → the Centuriate Assembly 百人大会

Header 1	Header 2
拥有的权力: ①宣战, ②选出军事指挥官, 法官, 检察官.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Only the Centuriate Assembly could declare war, though the Senate remained in control of foreign policy. 尽管元老院仍然控制着外交政策, 但只有百人大会才能"宣战".</li><li>This assembly also elected military commanders, judges, and the censor (书籍、电影等的) 审查员, 审查官; (古罗马) 监察官, whose main task was to conduct the census (官方的) 统计, 人口普查 to assess (v.)评价, 评定; 估价 the wealth of Rome' s citizens. 该大会还选举了军事指挥官、法官, 和监察官, 检察官的主要任务是进行人口普查, 以评估罗马公民的财富情况.</li></ul> <div><p>Example 6. 案例</p><p>chatgpt的说明: 这里的“whose” 是指 censor。censor 的主要任务是进行人口普查 (census), 以评估罗马公民的财富。在古罗马, censor 的职责确实包括评估公民的财富状况。他们负责每五年进行一次人口普查, 并根据公民的财富状况对他们进行分类, 从而影响他们在罗马社会中的政治和经济地位。</p></div>
成员来源: 平民, 贵族	<p>Both plebeians and patricians could attend this assembly, which was organized into blocs 集团, 阵营. The number of votes assigned to each bloc was based on the number of centuries — meaning a group of one hundred men in a military unit—that bloc could afford to equip with weapons and armor. Wealthier citizens had more votes because they could pay more to support the military.</p> <p>平民和贵族都可以参加这个集会, 该集会按区块组织。分配给每个区块的票数是基于该区块能够负担装备武器和盔甲的“百人团”的数量——即一百名军人组成的单位。富有的公民拥有更多的选票, 因为他们能支付更多费用来支持军队。</p> <p>century : (1)(古羅馬軍團中的)百人隊, 百人團. (2)古羅馬選舉單位, 享有一個投票權。</p>

2.2.4. 元老院 the Roman Senate

Header 1	Header 2
拥有权力: ① 决定公共资金 (国家财政)的 使用方式, ② 对执政的官员 提出建议	<p>By far the most powerful institution 机构, 团体 in the Roman state, the Senate decided how public money was to be spent and <b>advised</b> <i>elected (a.) officials</i> <b>on</b> their course 方针; 行动方向 of action 行动方案.</p> <p><i>Elected officials</i> rarely ignored the Senate' s advice since many of them would be senators themselves after leaving office.</p> <p>迄今为止(罗马共和国时期), 元老院是罗马最强大的机构, 负责决定"公共资金"的使用方式, 并就民选官员的行动方案提供建议。后者这些当选的官员, 很少会忽视元老院给出的建议, 因为他们中的许多人在卸任后, 自己也会成为"元老院"成员。</p> <p>In the late 400s and early 500s, the centralization 集中化; 中央集权管理 of imperial power <b>was coupled</b> 把...与...连接起来 <b>with</b> intense 很大的, 十分强烈的 growth of the empire' s bureaucratic (a.)官僚的, 官僚政治的 system. The Roman senatorial class in particular had changed. While in earlier centuries the Senate had played an important administrative 管理的, 行政的 role for the entire state, it now acted largely as a type of aristocratic 贵族的 "city council 委员会, 理事会, 地方议会" for the city of Rome itself, making few meaningful decisions beyond city management and with many members choosing not even to attend.</p> <p>(但到东罗马帝国时,) 在 400 年代末和 500 年代初, 皇权的集中化, 伴随着帝国官僚体系的迅猛发展. 罗马"元老院"阶层尤其发生了变化。虽然在早期的几个世纪里, 元老院在整个国家中发挥着重要的行政作用, 但现在, 它在很大程度上只是充当罗马城的一种贵族 "市议会", 几乎不做任何超出城市管理的重大决策, 而且许多成员甚至选择不参加会议。</p> <div><p>Example 7. 案例</p><p>couple (v.) sb/sth with sb/sth</p><p>[ usually passive]to link one thing, situation, etc. to another 把...与...连接起来 SYN combine with •Overproduction, coupled with falling sales, has led to huge losses for the company. 生产过剩加上销售下降使这家公司遭受巨大损失。</p></div>
成员来源: 从 官员中来	<p>All <i>elected (a.) officials</i> <b>joined</b> the Roman Senate <b>as</b> members <i>for life</i> 终身的; 永久的 after their term (n.)期限; 任期 in office.</p> <p>所有当选的官员在任期结束后, 都将成为罗马元老院的终身成员。</p>

2.3. civitas 公民权: 罗马公民身份, 享有的权力

Citizenship 公民资格, 公民身份 conferred (v.)授予 ( 奖项、学位、荣誉或权利 ) voting rights, the right to perform 做; 履行; 执行 military service, the right to run for public office, and certain *marriage and property rights*, among others.

罗马公民身份, 能赋予当事人投票权、服兵役的权利、竞选公职的权利, 以及某些婚姻和财产权等。

Romans carried on 继续做, 从事 a perpetual (a.)长期的, 永恒的 debate about citizenship, or civitas, and whether to extend its benefits to different groups. The extent 程度; 范围, 长度 to which non-Romans were barred from enjoying these rights 系 was not always clear.



罗马人还就公民权 ( civitas ), 以及是否将其福利扩展到不同群体, 进行了持续不断的辩论。"非罗马公民"在多大程度上被禁止享有这些权利, 并不总是清楚的。

## 2.4. "赞助人-接受者"制度 The patron-client system

*The patron 赞助人, 资助者-client system* was another important element in the Roman political system. A patron was usually a wealthy citizen who provided legal and financial assistance to his clients, who were normally less affluent 富裕的, 富足的 citizens. In return, 主 clients in the Roman assemblies 集会 谓 voted as directed 管理; 监督; 指导 by their patrons. Patrons could inherit (v.)继承 ( 遗产 ) clients, and those with many 谓 wielded (v.)拥有, 运用, 行使, 支配 ( 权力等 ); 挥, 操, 使用 ( 武器、工具等 ) great influence in Rome.

庇护-附庸制度, 是罗马政治制度的另一个重要组成部分。赞助人(富人)通常是富裕的公民, 为他的客户(穷人)提供法律和财务援助, 而客户(穷人)通常是不太富裕的公民。作为回报, 罗马议会中的客户(穷人), 会按照其赞助人(富人)的指示来进行投票 (相当于富人向穷人买选票)。赞助人可以从他们的父辈或其他亲属那里继承他们的客户。而那些拥有众多客户的赞助人, 在罗马拥有巨大的影响力。

The traditional patron-client system collapsed, as landless Romans no longer needed the assistance of patrons to settle property disputes. Politicians therefore had to win the support of the urban masses 群众; 大量的东西 with free food, entertainment such as gladiatorial 争论的; 斗剑者的 combats, and promises to create jobs through public works projects.

(后来, 由于战争, 导致失地罗马人的增多) 传统的赞助人-客户体系崩溃了, 因为没有土地的罗马人, 不需要赞助人的帮助来解决财产纠纷。因此, 政治家就选择通过免费食物和娱乐 ( 例如角斗 ) 来赢得城市群众的支持, 并承诺通过公共工程项目创造就业机会。

These epic games (and the distribution of free wheat) were meant to distract 使分心, 使转移注意力 the people from potential weaknesses in Roman governance. The idea was that those whose immediate needs 迫切需求 were being met with food and entertainment were less likely to notice social inequality, become discontented, or foment (v.)挑起, 激起, 煽动 ( 事端或暴力 ) rebellion 叛乱, ( 对权威的 ) 反抗.

这些史诗般的(脚斗士)游戏 ( 以及免费小麦的分配 ), 旨在分散人们对罗马治理中潜在弱点的注意力。这个想法是, 那些直接需要食物和娱乐来满足的人, 不太可能注意到社会不平等、变得不满, 或煽动叛乱。

### Example 8. 案例

foment

→ 来自拉丁语fovere, 热, 词源同fever. -ment,名词后缀。引申词义煽动。

## 2.5. 行省

The Roman Empire was divided into administrative (a.)管理的, 行政的 units called provinces 省份. A province was governed by a magistrate 地方法官 chosen by the Senate or personally by the emperor. The term for governing a senatorial province was one year, while that for administering an imperial province was indefinite 无限期的, 期限不定的.

Provincial governors had imperium (n.)统治权, 主权; 绝对权, or jurisdiction 司法权, 审判权; 管辖权 over a territory or military legion ( 尤指古罗马的 ) 军团;大量, 大批 ( 某类型的人 ) .

They were also relatively autonomous (a.)自治的，有自治权的；自主的 in managing their territory.

罗马帝国被划分为称为“行省”的行政单位。一个行省由元老院选出的执政官(总督), 或由皇帝亲自任命的官员治理。元老院行省的总督,任期为一年, 而帝国行省的总督, 任期则不固定。行省总督拥有“至高权力”(imperium), 对领土或军团拥有统治权或管辖权。他们在辖区内也享有相对的自主权。

Example 9. 案例  
legion

→ 来自拉丁语legere,选出, 收集, 词源同collect,colleague.引申词义军团。

## 2.6. (古罗马) 罗马共和国, 转变成罗马帝国

After 146 BCE, no power remained in the Mediterranean (a.n.)地中海的 that could challenge Rome.

(迦太基被灭后,)公元前146年之后, 地中海地区不再有任何力量可以 挑战罗马。

The Expansion of Rome. This map shows Rome' s expansion in the second century BCE as 当...时 it **responded** 作出反应；响应 to *perceived* (a.)感知到的；感观的 *threats* to its power from neighboring kingdoms.

罗马的扩张。这张地图显示了罗马在公元前二世纪的扩张, 当时它应对邻国对其权力的威胁。



Rome' s constant wars and conquests in the third and second centuries BCE created *a host* (n.)许多；大量 of social, economic, and political problems for the republic.

(但同时,)罗马在公元前三世纪和二世纪持续不断的战争和征服, 给共和国带来了一系列社会、经济和政治问题。

The Roman people grew dissatisfied (a.) with the leadership of the Senate and the aristocratic 贵族的, 有贵族特征的 elite, and they increasingly looked to 期望, 指望, 期待 strong military leaders to address (v.)处理, 设法解决 the problems.

These problems also presaged (v.)预示, 预兆; 预言 the political transformations 后定 Rome was to suffer through in the following decades. Between 60 BCE and 31 BCE, a string of powerful military leaders took the stage and **bent** the Republic **to** their will. In their struggle for power, Rome **descended** 逐渐陷入 further **into** civil war and disorder 混乱, 杂乱; 骚乱, 动乱. By 27 BCE, only one leader remained. Under his powerful hand, the Republic became a mere façade (建筑物的) 正面, 立面; (虚假的) 表面, 外表 for the emergent (a.)新兴的, 处于发展初期的 Roman Empire.

罗马人民对元老院和贵族精英的领导, 越来越不满, 他们逐渐指望强大的军事领导人来解决社会问题。(民众开始走极端, 他们选择了军事独裁, 来取代了民主共和政体, 寄希望于强权政府来解决社会问题。) 这些问题, 也预示着罗马将在接下来的几十年中会经历政治变革。公元前 60 年至公元前 31 年间, 一系列强大的军事领导人登上舞台, 让共和国屈服于他们的意志。在权力斗争中, 罗马进一步陷入内战和混乱。到公元前 27 年, 只剩下一位领导人。在他的大权之下, 共和国就变成了只是新兴罗马帝国的一个幌子。

### 3. (日耳曼人) 政体

Across all Germanic societies, warfare was an important tool for building social prestige 声望, 威信. There were no formal hierarchies 阶层, 层级, so **advancement** 前进; 提升, 晋升 **was possible** for any willing (v.) to serve a powerful chieftain 酋长; 首领 or king. In return, leaders promised loot (n.)战利品; 掠夺品 and the chance to do great deeds (n.)行为; 行动. A king who could not ensure material or social resources 社会资源 would lose 遗失, 丢失; 失去 followers and could not expect to be obeyed.

在所有日耳曼社会中, 战争是建立社会威望的重要工具。日耳曼人中没有正式的等级制度, 因此任何愿意为强大的酋长或国王服务的人, 都有可能晋升。作为回报, 领导人承诺提供战利品和做大事的机会。一个无法确保物质或社会资源的国王, 会失去追随者, 也无法指望得到服从。

#### Example 10. 案例 loot

→ 词源同rip,rob.后引申词义战利品。印欧语字母r在与梵语l发生了音变关系, 如light对应梵语词 rocate,照耀, 照明。