

# 《欧美电影赏析》教案

课程名称： 欧美电影赏析

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商学院

## 战争片简介及名片赏析：勇敢的心

通过本影片的赏析,旨在使学习者能了解故事梗概并能进行情节复述和赏析,从而提升学生的鉴赏水平。

1. 能力目标: 通过电影观赏巩固学生的英语水平, 培养学生对本片的审美能力。
2. 知识目标: 通过讨论分析, 让学生学会正确的鉴赏方法。

素质目标: 通过对本片的分析解读, 提高学生的艺术修养, 开阔学生的视野, 同时了解影片当时的文化背景。

### 一、 战争片

战争片, 亦称“军事片”, 以战争史上重大军事行动为题材的影片。较常见的战争片有两种类型, 一种以塑造人物形象为主, 通过战争事件、战役过程和战斗场面的描写, 着重刻画人物的思想性格; 另一种以反映战争事件为主, 通过人物和故事情节的描写, 形象地阐释某一重大军事行动、军事思想、军事原则和战略战术。

目前的战争片中, 由于耗资巨大与题材难以把握等原因, 单纯表现战争的影片已很少, 通常会融入其他元素, 从其他角度来表现对战争的影响, 表现手法已日趋多样化。有的时候甚至战争在影片中已沦为次要元素, 这样不显眼的特征往往使得一部电影更容易被归类为爱情片、历史片或传记片, 这也是现在战争片逐渐没落的原因之一。

战争片从狭义上只单纯包括反映主要战场的影片, 广义上则包含几乎所有含有战争元素的影片。可大致分类为: 反映战争全局, 统帅指挥, 战略战术, 历史进程的全景式战争片(如《大决战》等); 反映局部战场上的一小群士兵经历的残酷战斗的动作题材战争片(如《拯救大兵瑞恩》等); 反映战争中真实人物历程的传记题材战争片(如《巴顿将军》等); 反映经历战争洗礼与考验的爱情故事与战争带给妇女的伤害的爱情题材战争片(如《雁南飞》等); 通过反映战争中前方后方平民的生活与战争中小人物经历的社会题材战争片(如《大迁徙》等); 反映战场上与集中营中的的罪行与黑暗的反思类题材战争片(如《辛德勒的名单》等); 以科幻恐怖元素为卖点的科幻恐怖类战争片(如《勾魂地堡》等)。

### 二、 影片介绍

《勇敢的心》是派拉蒙影业公司出品的战争片, 由梅尔·吉布森执导, 梅尔·吉

布森、苏菲·玛索、凯瑟琳·麦克马克等主演。

影片以 13-14 世纪英格兰的宫廷政治为背景，以战争为核心，讲述了苏格兰起义领袖威廉·华莱士与英格兰统治者不屈不挠斗争的故事。1995 年 5 月该片在美国上映。1996 年，该片在第 68 届奥斯卡金像奖上获得最佳影片、最佳导演等 5 项奖项。

### 三、 了解英格兰

North part of Great Britain

Population: 5.2 million

3 regions - **Highlands, Southern Uplands, and Lowlands**

**Glasgow** is the largest city

**Edinburgh** is the capital city

These cities are just 60 km apart.

Both cities have famous universities dating back to the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

Scotland was not conquered by the Romans

Romans built Hadrian's wall to keep out Scottish invaders. The wall still exists and is where the current border now stands.

Anglo-Saxons were not able to conquer Scotland either, although they did occupy parts of southeast Scotland. This is why Edinburgh has a Germanic name.

6<sup>th</sup> century, Scots from northern Ireland invaded the southwest.

The original Celts were called Picts. They retreated to the Highlands after the Scot invasion. This set up a cultural divide which still exists today.

Some areas in the Highlands still have people speaking Gaelic in addition to English.

Scotland was made up of small kingdoms. Viking invasions and wars with England forced the Scottish king to unite and defend the land.

Scotland and England often fought wars.

Berwick-on-Tweed is in England today. It has changed sides thirteen

times between the two countries.

1298 William Wallace led an uprising against King Edward. It was defeated.

A few years later, Robert the Bruce defeated the English at Bannockburn.

This led to 300 years of full independence from England.

When queen Elizabeth died, James VI of Scotland became James I of England.

The crowns were united, but the countries remained independent until 1707.

Many Scots still dream for independence.

In the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, people began leaving Scotland for America, Canada and Australia. They primarily left from the Highlands.

Today there are more people of Scottish descent living outside Scotland than there are Scots living in Scotland today.

Scotland Act of 1998 established the Scotland Parliament. First elections were held in 1999.

The waters off Scotland in the North Sea hold the largest oil reserves in the European Union.

Fishing is one of the largest industries in Scotland

Tourism is becoming a bigger industry too, especially for people of Scottish descent who return for visits.

Glasgow is a center for shipbuilding and steel factories.

Edinburgh is famous for the annual Edinburgh Arts Festival.

Scotland's culture is best represented by their dress and music.

The highland clans each wore distinctive patterns called **Tartans**.

Each clan had a different pattern.

Clan is a family group living in a specific area, usually in the Highlands.

Because of the name of a certain restaurant chain, the most famous Scottish clan name is **Clan McDonald**

Traditional formal dress in the highlands includes the **kilt** for men.

Scottish music is most noted for the **bagpipes**.

WALES

Population: 3.01 million

Smaller than Scotland or England, but larger than Northern Ireland

**Cardiff** is the capital city

Celtic people settled in Wales

The Celts fought the Romans and established small kingdoms after the Romans left Britain in the 5<sup>th</sup> century

Anglo-Saxons never invaded Wales

1282 Edward I of England defeated Llywelyn ap Gruffyd and conquered Wales. Edward named his son the Prince of Wales. The oldest son of the king or queen of England is still called this today. Most Welsh people do not agree with this title.

Wales became part of the English legal system with the **Laws of Wales Act of 1535 - 1542.**

**Government of Wales Act of 1998** established the National Assembly of Wales. It is similar to Wales as the Scottish Parliament is to Scotland. Everyone in Wales speaks English, but about 500,000, or 20%, of the people also speak Welsh.

Wales was an agriculture society until the Industrial Revolution. The huge coalmines were developed, and Wales became a mining and manufacturing society.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Population: 1.81 million

**Ulster** is another name for Northern Ireland

**Belfast** is the capital city

England controlled Ireland since the time of Henry VIII in 1542.

Irish rebellions lost and Anglican control became stronger.

The Irish remained Catholic, but immigrants from Scotland and England were Protestant.

18<sup>th</sup> century, many Catholic aristocracy left for mainland Europe

Anglican ruling class passed a series of laws to try and keep the remaining Catholics poor.

1798 the **Society of United Irishmen** rebelled. They were inspired by the French Revolution.

To keep control, and to keep democratic elements out of Ireland, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was formed in 1801.

In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, parliament wanted to give the Irish more control over their own land by introducing Home Rule.

The House of Lords and House of Commons could not agree on how this should be set up.

**Unionists** wanted Ireland to remain firmly within Great Britain

In 1914 Unionists smuggled in arms from Germany and formed a militia to try and oppose Home Rule

After World War I, the Irish were demanding full independence. The UK government proposed an Ireland where 26 south counties be ruled by Dublin and 6 north counties be ruled by Belfast.

Government Act of 1920 partitioned Ireland into the two areas: 26 counties in the south and 6 counties in the north.

Ireland and British forces were already at war by now with the Irish fighting for full independence.

The war ended on 6 December 1922 with all the counties included in the Irish Free State. The 6 counties in the north had the right to opt out of the Irish Free State and remain in Great Britain. They did this the next day on 7 December 1922

**Ireland Act of 1949** gave a guarantee that the region would not stop being a part of the UK without a majority of the people' s consent.

#### 四、 作业

##### 谈“自由”