

Anthropologie De La Gra Ce Antique

Yeah, reviewing a books **anthropologie de la gra ce antique** could add your close connections listings. This is just one of the solutions for you to be successful. As understood, success does not recommend that you have fantastic points.

Comprehending as skillfully as pact even more than further will offer each success. neighboring to, the broadcast as capably as acuteness of this anthropologie de la gra ce antique can be taken as with ease as picked to act.

The Emergence of Israel in Ancient Palestine Emanuel Pfoh 2016-04-01 Taking advantage of critical methodology for history-writing and the use of anthropological insights and ethnographic data from the modern Middle East, this study aims at providing new understandings on the emergence of Israel in ancient Palestine and the socio-political dynamics at work in the Levant during antiquity. The book begins with a discussion of matters of historiography and history-writing, both in ancient and modern times, and an evaluation on the incidence of the modern theological discourse in relation to history and history-writing. Chapter 2 evaluates the methodology used by biblical scholars for gaining knowledge on ancient Israelite society. Pfoh argues that such attempts often apply socio-scientific models on biblical narratives without external evidence of the reconstructed past, producing a virtual past reality which cannot be confirmed concretely. Chapter 3 deals with the archaeological remains usually held as clear evidence of Israelite statehood in the tenth century BCE. The main criticism is directed towards archaeological interpretations of the data which are led by the biblical narratives of the books of Judges and Samuel, resulting in a harmonic blend of ancient literature and modern anthropological models on state-formation. Chapter 4 continues with the discussion on how anthropological models should be employed for history-writing. Socio-political concepts, such as chiefdom society or state formation should not be imposed on the contents of ancient literary sources (i.e., the Bible) but used instead to analyse our primary sources (the archaeological and epigraphic records), in order to create a socio-historical account. The final chapter attempts to provide an historical explanation regarding the emergence of Israel in ancient Palestine without relying on the Bible but only on archaeology, epigraphy and anthropological insights. This Israel is not the biblical one. This is the Israel from history, the one that the modern historian aims at recovering from the study of ancient epigraphic and archaeological remains. The arguments presented challenge the idea that the biblical writers were recording historical events as we understand this practice nowadays and that we can use the biblical records for creating critical histories of Israel in ancient Palestine. It also questions the existence of undisputable traces of statehood in the archaeological record from the Iron Age, as the biblical images about a United Monarchy might lead us to believe. Thus, drawing on ethnographic insights, we may gain a better knowledge on how ancient Levantine societies functioned, providing us with a context for understanding the emergence of historical Israel as a major highland patronate, with a socio-political life of almost two centuries. It is during the later periods of ancient Palestines history, the Persian and the Graeco-Roman, that we find the proper context into which biblical Israel is created, beginning a literary life of more than two millennia.

Functions and Uses of Disciplinary Histories Loren Graham 2012-12-06 Edward Gibbon's allegation at the beginning of his *Essay on the Study of Literature* (1764) that the history of empires is that of the miseries of humankind whereas the history of the sciences is that of their splendour and happiness has for a long time been accepted by professional scientists and by historians of science alike. For its practitioner, the history of a discipline displayed above all the always difficult but finally rewarding approach to a truth which was incorporated in the discipline in its actual form. Looking back, it was only too easy to distinguish those who erred and heretics in the field from the few forerunners of true science. On the one hand, the traditional history of science was told as a story of hero and hero worship, on the other hand it was, paradoxically enough, the constant attempt to remind the scientist whom he should better forget. It is not surprising at all therefore that the traditional history of science was a field of only minor interest for the practitioner of a distinct scientific discipline or specialty and at the same time a hardly challenging task for the professional historian. Nietzsche had already described the historian of science as someone who arrives late after harvest-time: it is somebody who is only a tolerated guest at the thanksgiving dinner of the scientific community.

Ancient Naukratis: The excavations at Kom Hadid Albert Leonard 2001 Annotation According to the Greek historian Herodotus the ancient city of Naukratis was the first and only city in Egypt in which the Greek merchants were allowed to settle. Volume 55 of the *Annual of ASOR* is the companion volume to ASOR 54 and details the excavations to the north-east of the modern village in an area known to both Sir Flinders Petrie and local farmers as Kom Hadid.

The Corporeality of Clothing in Medieval Literature Sarah Brazil 2018-12-17 Every known society wears some form of clothing. It is central to how we experience our bodies and how we understand the sociocultural dimensions of our embodiment. It is also central to how we understand works of literature. In this innovative study, Brazil demonstrates how medieval writers use clothing to direct readers' and spectators' awareness to forms of embodiment. Offering insights into how poetic works, plays, and devotional treatises target readers' kinesic intelligence—their ability to understand movements and gestures—Brazil demonstrates the theological implications of clothing, often evinced by how garments limit or facilitate the movements and postures of bodies in narratives. By bringing recent studies in the field of embodied cognition to bear on narrated and dramatized interactions between dress and body, this book offers new methodological tools to the study of clothing.

Die Würde des Menschen Ulrich Volp 2006-08-03 This study throws new light on the surprisingly contradictory process of the emergence of a Christian concept of human dignity in antiquity, taking into consideration the complex matrix of Christian theory and practice, piety and theological reflection, ethics, liturgy and theological as well as cultural anthropology.

Thusias Heneka Kai Sunousias Ηλίας Αρναούτογλου 2003

Plato's Penal Code Trevor J. Saunders 1991 This book assesses Plato's penal code within the tradition of Greek penology. Saunders provides a detailed exposition of the emergence of the concept of publicly controlled, rationally calculated, and socially directed punishment in the period between Homer and Plato. He outlines the serious debate that ensued in the fifth century over the opposition by philosophers to popular judicial assumptions, and shows how

the philosophical arguments gradually gained ground. He demonstrates that Plato advanced the most radical of the philosophical formulations of the concept of punishment in his *Laws*, arguing that punishment is or should be utilitarian and strictly reformatory. This first comprehensive and detailed study of Plato's penology gives deserved attention to the works of a most important political and legal thinker.

The Society of Prisoners Renaud Morieux 2019-10-03 In the eighteenth century, as wars between Britain, France, and their allies raged across the world, hundreds of thousands of people were captured, detained, or exchanged. They were shipped across oceans, marched across continents, or held in an indeterminate limbo. *The Society of Prisoners* challenges us to rethink the paradoxes of the prisoner of war, defined at once as an enemy and as a fellow human being whose life must be spared. Amidst the emergence of new codifications of international law, the practical distinctions between a prisoner of war, a hostage, a criminal, and a slave were not always clear-cut. Renaud Morieux's vivid and lucid account uses war captivity as a point of departure, investigating how the state transformed itself at war, and how whole societies experienced international conflicts. The detention of foreigners on home soil created the conditions for multifaceted exchanges with the host populations, involving prison guards, priests, pedlars, and philanthropists. Thus, while the imprisonment of enemies signals the extension of Anglo-French rivalry throughout the world, the mass incarceration of foreign soldiers and sailors also illustrates the persistence of non-conflictual relations amidst war. Taking the reader beyond Britain and France, as far as the West Indies and St Helena, this story resonates in our own time, questioning the dividing line between war and peace, and forcing us to confront the untenable situations in which the status of the enemy is left to the whim of the captor.

Encyclopedia of Christian Theology Jean-Yves Lacoste 2005

Sex, Wives, and Warriors Philip Francis Esler 2012-09-27 Suggesting new ways to read Old Testament narrative and giving reasons why we should, Esler, with the aid of Mediterranean anthropology, sets out an approach that helps us to interpret a selection of narratives with a cultural understanding close to that of an ancient Israelite. Interpreted in this way, these narratives allow us to refresh the memory that links us with pivotal stories in Jewish and Christian identities and how they foster our capacity for intercultural understanding.

The Faces of Freedom Marc Kleijwegt 2006-05-01 This volume is concerned with the histories of freed slaves in a variety of slave societies in the ancient and modern world, ranging from ancient Rome to the southern States of the US, the Caribbean, and Brazil to Africa in the aftermath of emancipation in the twentieth century.

Ancient Urban Planning in the Mediterranean Samantha L. Martin-McAuliffe 2017-12-06 *New Directions in Urban Planning in the Ancient Mediterranean* assembles the most up-to-date research on the design and construction of ancient cities in the wider Mediterranean. In particular, this edited collection reappraises and sheds light on 'lost' Classical plans. Whether intentional or not, each ancient plan has the capacity to embody specific messages linked to such notions as heritage and identity. Over millennia, cities may be divested of their buildings and monuments, and can experience periods of dramatic rebuilding, but their plans often have the capacity to endure. As such, this volume focuses on Greek and Roman grid traces - both literal and figurative. This rich selection of innovative studies explores the ways that urban

plans can assimilate into the collective memory of cities and smaller settlements. In doing so, it also highlights how collective memory adapts to or is altered by the introduction of re-aligned plans and newly constructed monuments.

Synopsis: An Annual Index of Greek Studies, 1993, 3 Andrew D. Dimarogonas 1998-10-28 Presents 12,860 entries listing scholarly publications on Greek studies. Research and review journals, books, and monographs are indexed in the areas of classical, Hellenistic, Biblical, Byzantine, Medieval, and modern Greek studies., but no annotations are included. After the general listings, entries are also indexed by journal, text, name, geography, and subject. The CD-ROM contains an electronic version of the book. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Children of God in the World Paul O'Callaghan 2016-10-14 Children of God in the World is a textbook of theological anthropology structured in four parts. The first attempts to clarify the relationship between theology, philosophy and science in their respective approaches to anthropology, and establishes the fundamental principle of the text, stated in Vatican II's *Gaudium et spes*, n. ", "Christ manifests man to man". The second part provides a historical overview of the doctrine of grace: in Scripture (especially the teaching of the book of Genesis on humans 'made in the image of God', as well as Paul and John), among the Fathers (in particular the oriental doctrine of 'divinization' and Augustine), during the Middle Ages (especially Thomas Aquinas) and the Reformation period (centered particularly on Luther and the Council of Trent), right up to modern times. The third part of the text, the central one, provides a systematic understanding of Christian grace in terms of the God's life present in human believers by which they become children of God, disciples, friends and brothers of Christ, temples of the Holy Spirit. This section also provides a reflection on the theological virtues (faith, hope and charity), on the relationship between grace and human freedom, on the role of the Church and Christian apostolate in the communication of grace, and on the need humans have for divine grace. After considering the relationship between the natural and the supernatural order, the fourth and last part deals with different philosophical aspects of the human condition, in the light of Christian faith: the union between body and soul, humans as free, historical, social, sexual and working beings. The last chapter concludes with a consideration of the human person, Christianity's greatest and most enduring contribution to human thought.

Boats of the World Sean McGrail 2004 Maritime archaeology, the study of man's early encounter with the rivers and seas of the world, only came to the fore in the last decades of the twentieth century, long after its parent discipline, terrestrial archaeology, had been established. Yet there were seamen long before there were farmers, navigators before there were potters, and boatbuilders before there were wainwrights. In this book Professor McGrail attempts to correct some of the imbalance in our knowledge of the past by presenting the evidence for the building and use of early water transport: rafts, boats, and ships.

Bulletins et mémoires de la Société d'anthropologie de Paris Société d'anthropologie de Paris 1908

On Critique Luc Boltanski 2011-04-18 Nancy Fraser, New School for Social Research --

Medical and Literary Influence on Social Classifications of Ancient Greek Women

Downloaded from avenza-dev.avenza.com
on September 28, 2022 by guest

Loretta Grace Reed 2000

Sociology, Religion and Grace Arpad Szakolczai 2007-01-24 Grace is a central concept of theology, while the term also has a wide range of meanings in many fields. For the first time in book format, the sociology of grace (or enchantment) is comprehensively explained in detail, with fascinating results. The author's writings on this topic take the reader on an intriguing journey which traverses subjects ranging from theology, through the history of art, archaeology and mythology to anthropology. As such, this volume will interest academics across a wide range of disciplines apart from sociology.

Society and Culture in Late Antique Gaul Ralph Mathisen 2017-07-05 Late Roman Gaul is often seen either from a classical Roman perspective as an imperial province in decay and under constant threat from barbarian invasion or settlement, or from the medieval one, as the cradle of modern France and Germany. Standard texts and "moments" have emerged and been canonized in the scholarship on the period, be it Gaul aflame in 407 or the much-disputed baptism of Clovis in 496/508. This volume avoids such stereotypes. It brings together state-of-the-art work in archaeology, literary, social, and religious history, philology, philosophy, epigraphy, and numismatics not only to examine under-used and new sources for the period, but also critically to reexamine a few of the old standards. This will provide a fresh view of various more unusual aspects of late Roman Gaul, and also, it is hoped, serve as a model for ways of interpreting the late Roman sources for other areas, times, and contexts.

Animal Sacrifice and the Death Penalty Giosue Ghisalberti 2021-12-03 The slaughter of animals as a religious ritual and the execution of human beings as a judicial one was an interrelated phenomenon in the ancient world. Writings from different traditions had to be interpreted in relation to each other for the connection between two sacred rituals to be made. The history of the death penalty within the textual traditions of Judaism and ancient Greece could be traced to specific commandments beginning in Genesis and in laws specified as early as in Hesiod's *Theogony*—in each case, however, with far from unambiguous conclusions despite their divine origins in YHWH or Zeus. An ever-present uncertainty in the nature of the death penalty pervades the writings of the Bible from Genesis to the Gospels of Jesus, as well as in the mytho-poetic world of Hesiod, the tragedy of Aeschylus, and Socratic philosophy as represented in Plato's dialogues. Scholarship has not considered the importance of these two interrelated traditions insofar as both expose the specific characteristics of violence and killing within the institutions of religion and the law. The creation of religious rituals and the acts of the law are inseparable and essential to the authority of the politico-religious state. Animal sacrifice and the death penalty serve as the pillars of social legitimacy in the ancient world.

The Anthropology of Catholicism Kristin Norget 2017-01-24 Excerpt from *St. Besse : a study of an Alpine cult* / Robert Hertz -- Excerpt from *Tarantism and Catholicism* / Ernesto de Martino -- Excerpt from *The place of grace in anthropology* / Julian Pitt-Rivers -- Excerpt from *The Dinka and Catholicism* / Godfrey Lienhardt -- Excerpt from *Iconophily and iconoclasm in Marian pilgrimage* / Victor Turner and Edith Turner -- Excerpt from *Person and God* / William Christian -- Excerpt from *The priest as agent of secularization in rural Spain* / Stanley Brandes - - Excerpt from *Women mystics and Eucharistic devotion in the thirteenth century* / Caroline Walker Bynum -- "Complexio oppositorum?" : religion, society, and power in the making of Catholicism in rural south India / David Mosse -- *Marking memory : heritage work and devotional labour at Quebec's Croix de Chemin* / Hillary Kaell -- *Failure and contagion : the*

Downloaded from avenza-dev.avenza.com
on September 28, 2022 by guest

gender of sin in contemporary Catholicism / Maya Mayblin -- Opulence and simplicity : the question of tension in Syrian Catholicism / Andreas Bandak -- The paradox of charismatic Catholicism : rupture and continuity in a Q'eqchi'-Maya parish / Eric Hoenes del Pinal -- The Virgin of Guadalupe and the spectacle of Catholic evangelism in Mexico / Kristin Norget -- The rosary as a meditation on death at a Marian apparition shrine / Ellen Badone -- A Catholic body? : miracles, secularity, and the porous self in Malta / Jon P. Mitchell -- Experiments of inculturation in a Catholic charismatic movement in Cameroon / Ludovic Lado -- On a political economy of political theology : El Señor de los Milagros / Valentina Napolitano -- Phenomenology and religion : making a home in an unfortunate place / Michelle Molina -- "We're all Catholics now" / Simon Coleman -- The problem of healing among survivors of clerical sexual abuse / Robert Orsi -- Possession and psychopathology, faith and reason / Thomas Csordas -- Catholicism and the study of religion / Birgit Meyer -- The media of sensation / Niklaus Largier

Bibliographie Internationale D'anthropologie Sociale Et Culturelle 1992 British Library
British Library of Political and Economic Science 1993 The IBSS is the essential tool for librarians, university departments, research institutions and any public or private institution whose work requires access to up-to-date and comprehensive knowledge of the social sciences.

Land of Our Fathers Francesca Stavrakopoulou 2011-04-17 The biblical motif of a land divinely-promised and given to Abraham and his descendants is argued to be an ideological reflex of post-monarchic, territorial disputes between competing socio-religious groups. The important biblical motif of a Promised Land is founded upon the ancient Near Eastern concept of ancestral land: hereditary space upon which families lived, worked, died and were buried. An essential element of concept of ancestral land was the belief in the post-mortem existence of the ancestors, who were venerated with grave offerings, mortuary feasts, bone rituals and standing stones. The Hebrew Bible is littered with stories concerning these practices and beliefs, yet the specific correlation of ancestor veneration and certain biblical land claims has gone unrecognized. The book remedies this in presenting evidence for the vital and persistent impact of ancestor veneration upon land claims. It proposes that ancestor veneration, which formed a common ground in the experiences of various socio-religious groups in ancient Israel, became in the Hebrew Bible an ideological battlefield upon which claims to the land were won and lost.

Christ and Creation Noel O'Sullivan 2009 This book sets out to interpret Henri de Lubac's theology of creation from a christological perspective. The challenge of this research has been the absence of a systematic christology in the writings of de Lubac. Yet it is possible to posit a Lubacian christology by sifting through the author's work on a myriad of subjects. The point of entry is the patristic distinction between 'image' and 'likeness', whereby 'image' is understood as an inamissible seal which bestows the divine prerogatives of reason, freedom, immortality and dominion over nature. 'Likeness' is a potential given at creation and realised in the course of the economy of salvation. De Lubac describes it variously as divinisation, divine union, the supernatural dignity of the human being, and participation in the internal movement of the Trinity. The originality of this book consists in the gradual emergence of the role of Christ in the process whereby image becomes likeness. De Lubac records his intention to publish a book on Jesus Christ, an ambition he never realised. The present book does not just illustrate the omnipresence of Christ in the writings of de Lubac but dares to delineate what a Lubacian

christology would look like.

The Fathers of the Church in Christian Theology Michel Fédou 2019

Honor and Grace in Anthropology John George Peristiany 2005-02-17 This collection of essays develops a line of thought in anthropology which was opened in the 1960s by the editors (and some of the same contributors) in *Honor and Shame: The Values of a Mediterranean Society*. The essays, half of them historical and half contemporary, deal with different aspects of honour and grace, and the strategies and transactions by which they can be obtained.

Fodor's Texas 2008 Detailed and timely information on accommodations, restaurants, and local attractions highlight these updated travel guides, which feature all-new covers, a two-color interior design, symbols to indicate budget options, must-see ratings, multi-day itineraries, Smart Travel Tips, helpful bulleted maps, tips on transportation, guidelines for shopping excursions, and other valuable features. Original.

The Discourse of Law Sally Humphreys 1985 First Published in 1985. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

The Heart Has Its Reasons Beáta Tóth 2015-10-27 This book explores a hitherto neglected area of theological anthropology: the unity of human emotionality and rationality embodied in the biblical concept of the heart. While the theological contours of human reason have for long been clearly drawn and presented as the exclusive seat of the image of God, affectivity has been relegated to a secondary position. With the reintegration of the body into recent philosophical and theological discourses, a number of questions have arisen: if the image (also) resides in the body, how does this change one's view of the theological significance of human affectivity? In what way is our likeness to God realized in the whole of what we are? Can one overcome the traditional dissociation between intellect and affectivity by a renewed theory of love? In conversation with patristic and medieval authors (e.g., Irenaeus, Tertullian, Gregory of Nyssa, Maximus, Aquinas) and in dialogue with more recent interlocutors (Pascal, Ricoeur, Marion, Milbank, John Paul II), this work pursues a novel theological vision of the essential unity of our humanity.

Islam in Process Johann P. Arnason 2015-07-01 The articles included in this Yearbook of the Sociology of Islam are focused on two perspectives: Some link the comparative analysis of Islam to ongoing debates on the Axial Age and its role in the formation of major civilizational complexes, while others are more concerned with the historical constellations and sources involved in the formation of Islam as a religion and a civilization. More than any other particular line of inquiry, new historical and sociological approaches to the Axial Age revived the idea of comparative civilizational analysis and channeled it into more specific projects. A closer look at the very problematic place of Islam in this context will help to clarify questions about the Axial version of civilizational theory as well as issues in Islamic studies and sociological approaches to modern Islam. Contributors among others: Said Arjomand, Shmuel N. Eisenstadt, Josef van Ess and Raif G. Khoury.

Khirbet Qumrân et 'Aïn Feshkha Laszlo Balazs 2003

Fragilité de la puissance Alain Gras 2003-05-14 La guerre en Irak a mis brutalement en lumière notre extraordinaire dépendance au pétrole... et notre extraordinaire incapacité à imaginer des voies qui n'utiliseraient pas cette ressource limitée. D'autres innovations technologiques aujourd'hui suivent un modèle analogue, nous enfermant dans des rails techniques, nous privant de tout choix, construisant une civilisation de la puissance... et de la fragilité. Comment en sommes-nous arrivés là ? Le « progrès technique » n'est-il pas une illusion qui nous empêcherait de voir la pluralité des lendemains possibles, et donc nous priverait d'une dimension essentielle de la liberté humaine : la possibilité même de choisir ? Car les techniques ne sont pas neutres : elles façonnent la société. Optimiste, Alain Gras montre ici que d'autres choix, collectifs, sont pensables – et par là même possibles. A l'aide de nombreux exemples, il propose une passionnante relecture de l'histoire des techniques et redonne toute sa place à la diversité des sociétés et des cultures. Briser la porte de la prison imaginaire dans laquelle nous nous sommes enfermés, comprendre que le progressisme technologique est devenu la figure centrale du nihilisme contemporain, voilà l'objet de cet ouvrage. Alain Gras est professeur de sociologie et d'anthropologie des techniques à la Sorbonne (Paris I). Ce livre est la synthèse des travaux qu'il mène depuis plus de vingt ans sur le progrès technique.

Epic Traditions of Africa Stephen Paterson Belcher 1999 "Belcher's volume contains a much needed and extremely well-integrated overview and discussion of a vast inter-related West African culture complex that deserves and requires the kind of original, insightful treatment it receives here." —David Conrad Epic Traditions of Africa crosses boundaries of language, distance, and time to gather material from diverse African oral epic traditions. Stephen Belcher explores the rich past and poetic force of African epics and places them in historical and social, as well as artistic contexts. Colorful narratives from Central and West African traditions are illuminated along with texts that are more widely available to Western readers—the Mande Sunjata and the Bamana Segou. Belcher also takes up questions about European influences on African epic poetry and the possibility of mutual influence through out the genre. This lively and informative volume will inspire an appreciation for the distinctive qualities of this uniquely African form of verbal art.

Rethinking Civilizational Analysis Said Arjomand 2004-05-19 'At last, a volume on civilization that truly reflects the complexity of multiple civilizations. The wealth of contributions Arjomand and Tiryakian have assembled demonstrates the value of an old concept for understanding the awful dilemmas confronting human kind in the global age. Its thoroughgoing renewal here establishes this book as the essential benchmark for future scholars of civilization' - Martin Albrow, Founding Editor of International Sociology and author of The Global Age - winner of the European Amalfi Prize, 1997 'In our tension filled world, many are heralding, and others fearing, a "clash of civilizations." The contributors to this volume provides a healthy and persuasive argument about why this clash need not, and certainly should not, take place. They do so, moreover, not by rejecting the concept of civilization, but by developing a less primordial, homogenous, and essentialist concept of it. An important collection that provides illumination in this sometimes frighteningly dark time' - Jeffrey Alexander, Professor and Chair of Sociology at Yale University 'The concept of civilization may well replace the notions of globalization and identity as the core component in the vocabulary of 21st century sociology. The authors contribute a great deal to the clarification of fashionable controversies around the "clash of civilizations" and "multiculturalism". They go a long way toward purging the concept of civilization of its ideological overtones, and they

succeed admirably in turning it into powerful analytic tool of an emerging field of macrosociology, known already as civilizational analysis' - Piotr Sztompka, President, International Sociological Association Although the concept of 'civilization' has deep roots in the social sciences, there is an urgent need to re-think it for contemporary times. This book points to an exhaustion in using 'the nation state' and 'world system' as the basic macro-units of social analysis because they do not get to grips with the 'soft power' variable of cultural factors involved in global aspects of development. Also, globalization requires us to reconsider the link between civilization and a fixed or given territory. This book focuses upon the dynamic aspect of civilizations. Among the topics covered are: · Civilizational analysis and social theory · Global civilization and local cultures · Civilizational forms · Rationalization and Civilization · Civilizations as zones of prestige · Historical and comparative dimensions of civilization · The clash of civilizations.

The National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints Library of Congress 1968

The Athenian Institution of the Khoregia Peter Wilson 2003-09-18 The first major study of a central cultural institution of classical Athens.

The Routledge Handbook of the Bioarchaeology of Human Conflict Christopher Knüsel 2013-12-17 If human burials were our only window onto the past, what story would they tell? Skeletal injuries constitute the most direct and unambiguous evidence for violence in the past. Whereas weapons or defenses may simply be statements of prestige or status and written sources are characteristically biased and incomplete, human remains offer clear and unequivocal evidence of physical aggression reaching as far back as we have burials to examine. Warfare is often described as 'senseless' and as having no place in society. Consequently, its place in social relations and societal change remains obscure. The studies in The Routledge Handbook of the Bioarchaeology of Human Conflict present an overview of the nature and development of human conflict from prehistory to recent times as evidenced by the remains of past people themselves in order to explore the social contexts in which such injuries were inflicted. A broadly chronological approach is taken from prehistory through to recent conflicts, however this book is not simply a catalogue of injuries illustrating weapon development or a narrative detailing 'progress' in warfare but rather provides a framework in which to explore both continuity and change based on a range of important themes which hold continuing relevance throughout human development.

The Doctrine of Deification in the Greek Patristic Tradition Norman Russell 2004 Deification was not only a pagan concept but a metaphor for a deeply Christian view of the purpose of human life. This title brings together much recent research on the Church Fathers from the second to the seventh centuries, offering an analysis of their spiritual teaching and setting it within the context of the times.

La crise galate ou l'anthropologie en question Simon Buttica 2018-01-22 This book, dedicated to the Galatian crisis, combines socio-rhetorical analysis with methods drawn from cultural anthropology. It engages in critical debate with the "New Perspective on Paul," a scholarly trend that, for a generation now, has been altering the parameters of Pauline studies. Accepting the idea defended by this group of scholars, namely that Paul's communicative context is one based on social identity, the author sees a change of perspective in Galatians. In the Gospel of his opponents, Paul identifies a perilous anthropological problem: the ancient

Downloaded from avenza-dev.avenza.com
on September 28, 2022 by guest

culture of honor. Linked to the particular issue of a reversion to the Torah, the conflict in Galatia highlights a potentially universal theological problem: the opposition of "the Gospel of Christ" (Gal 1:7) to the anthropology of honor found throughout the ancient Mediterranean. The Epistle to the Galatians, which addresses the preaching of the so-called "advocates of circumcision," sketches out a human identity (both in its foundation and in its morality) based on grace and removed from worldly principles. It foreshadows the universalizing message that Paul would send to the Romans. A fundamental connection between these two letters thus becomes apparent.