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Shaping the Canons of Ancient Greek Historiography Ivan Matijašić 2018-08-06 The main focus of this book is the ancient formation and development of the canons of Greek historiography. It takes a fresh look on the modern debate on canonical literature and deals with Greek historiographical traditions in the works of ancient rhetors and literary critics. Writings on historiography by Cicero, Quintilian, and Dionysius of Halicarnassus are chiefly taken into account to explore the canons of Greek historians in Hellenistic and Roman Imperial Ages. Essential in canon-formation was the concept of classicism which took shape in the Age of Augustus, but whose earlier developments can be traced back to Isocrates, a model rhetor according to Dionysius at the end of the 1st century BC. The analysis explores also late-antique authors of school treatises and progymnasmata, a field where historiography had a pedagogical function. Previous studies on canonical literature have rarely considered historiography. This book examines not only the works of ancient historians and their legacy, but also the relationship between historiography, literary criticism, and the rhetorical tradition.

Greek Historians John Marincola 2001-12-13 This survey of more recent work on Herodotus, Thucydides and Polybius synthesises some of the most important research from the last few decades.

Arts & Humanities Citation Index 1992

The Phoenix Joseph Nigg 2016-11-04 An “insightful cultural history of the mythical, self-immolating bird” from Ancient Egypt to contemporary pop culture by the author of *The Book of Gryphons* (Library Journal). The phoenix, which rises again and again from its own ashes, has been a symbol of resilience and renewal for thousands of years. But how did this mythical bird come to play a part in cultures around the world and throughout human history? Here, mythologist Joseph Nigg presents a comprehensive biography of this legendary creature. Beginning in ancient Egypt, Nigg’s sweeping narrative discusses the many myths and representations of the phoenix, including legends of the Chinese, where it was considered a sacred creature that presided over China’s destiny; classical Greece and Rome, where it appears in the writings of Herodotus and Ovid; medieval Christianity, in which it came to embody the resurrection; and in Europe during the Renaissance, when it was a popular emblem of royals. Nigg examines the various phoenix traditions, the beliefs and tales associated with them, their symbolic and metaphoric use, and their appearance in religion, bestiaries, and even contemporary popular culture, in which the ageless bird of renewal is employed as a mascot and logo. “An exceptional work of scholarship.”—Publishers Weekly

The Historical Method of Herodotus Donald Lateiner 1989-01-01 Herodotus was the first writer in the West to conceive the value of creating a record of the recent past. He found a way to co-ordinate the

often conflicting data of history, ethnology, and culture. The Historical Method of Herodotus explores the intellectual habits and the literary principles of this pioneer writer of prose. Donald Lateiner argues, against the perception that Herodotus' work seems amorphous and ill organized, that the Histories contain their own definition of historical significance. He examines patterns of presentation and literary structure in narratives, speeches, and direct communications to the reader, in short, the conventions and rhetoric of history as Herodotus created it. This rhetoric includes the use of recurring themes, the relation of speech to reported actions, indications of doubt, stylistic idiosyncrasies, frequent reference to nonverbal behaviours, and strategies of opening and ending. Lateiner shows how Herodotus sometimes suppresses information on principle and sometimes compels the reader to choose among contending versions of events. His inventories of Herodotus' methods allow the reader to focus on typical practice, not misleading exception. In his analysis of the structuring concepts of the Histories, Lateiner scrutinizes Herodotean time and chronology. He considers the historian's admiration for ethnic freedom and autonomy, the rule of law, and the positive values of conflict. Despite these apparent biases, he argues, the text's intellectual and moral preferences present a generally cool and detached account from which an authorial personality rarely emerges. The Historical Method of Herodotus illuminates the idiosyncrasies and ambitious nature of a major text in classics and the Western tradition and touches on aspects of historiography, ancient history, rhetoric, and the history of ideas.

LATINITATIS RATIONES Paolo Poccetti 2016-12-05 This volume assembles 50 contributions presented at the XVII International Colloquium on Latin Linguistics. They embrace essential topics of Latin linguistics with different theoretical and methodological approaches: phonetics, syntax, etymology and semantics, pragmatics and textual analysis. It is a useful resource for the study of comparative and general linguistics, not only for linguists but also for scholars of classical philology.

Landscape and Philosophy in the Art of Jan Brueghel the Elder (1568-1625) Leopoldine van Hogendorp Prosperetti 2009 In this first comprehensive full length study in English on the art of Jan Brueghel the Elder, Leopoldine Prosperetti discloses the nature of the philosophical culture of Antwerp at the time, show its importance in the lives of cultivated citizens, and reveals the patterns of thought and visual stratagems by which his landscapes underwrite the pursuit of wisdom. The book presents a new model for the interpretation of a range of visual genres, including various types of landscape, that were popular in the Antwerp picture trade.

Imaging Aristotle Claire Richter Sherman 1995-01-01 "A truly outstanding and distinguished work. . . . Sherman breaks important new ground in her exploration of the illustrated manuscripts as cultural artifacts and cognitive structures."--Suzanne Lewis, author of "The Art of Matthew Paris in the Chronica Majora" "A superior analysis of little-known material. . . . Sherman's analysis of text and image is one of the most sophisticated that I have read in recent years."--Anne D. Hedeman, author of "The Royal Image"

De la vanidad Michel Eyquem de Montaigne "He envejecido mucho desde mis primeras publicaciones, que tuvieron lugar en el año 1580. Pero dudo que me haya vuelto una pulgada más sabio. Yo entonces y yo ahora somos por cierto dos: cuál es mejor no puedo decirlo. Sería bonito ser viejo si uno no se encaminara a otra cosa que al mejoramiento. Es un titubeante andar de borracho, vertiginoso, informe, o de juncos que el aire maneja azarosamente según los designios de la brisa." Todo es relativo. Ésa es la gran lección que sobrevuela este texto, extraído del libro III de los Ensayos de Montaigne. Pilar de un auténtico monumento literario, De la vanidad nos acerca una propuesta esencial: conservar el espíritu crítico, pues ningún conocimiento es absoluto. En un siglo en el cual reinan las guerras de religión, la miseria y la vanidad, Montaigne reclama el derecho a dudar, para defender el eclecticismo y la tolerancia. Michel Eyquem de Montaigne (1533-1592) fue uno de los escritores más influyentes del

Renacimiento francés. En sus escritos demuestra una asombrosa habilidad para mezclar la especulación teórica más rigurosa con anécdotas casuales y autobiográficas. Buena parte de la literatura moderna de no ficción debe su génesis a Montaigne, quien dejó su huella en autores como Shakespeare, Rousseau y Nietzsche.

The Religious Sublime David B. Morris 2014-07-15 This perceptive, carefully documented study challenges the traditional assumption that the supernatural virtually disappeared from eighteenth-century poetry as a result of the growing rationalistic temper of the late seventeenth century. Mr. Morris shows that the religious poetry of eighteenth-century England, while not equaling the brilliant work of seventeenth-century and Romantic writers, does reveal a vital and serious effort to create a new kind of sacred poetry which would rival the sublimity of Milton and of the Bible itself. Tracing the major varieties of religious poetry written throughout the century -- by major figures and by their now vanished contemporaries -- the author explains how later poets and critics made significant departures from the established norms. These changes in religious poetry thus become a valuable means of understanding the shift from a neoclassical to a Romantic theory of literature.

The Influence of Thucydides on Sallust Thomas Francis Scanlon 1980

Golden Age of the Moor Ivan Van Sertima 1992 This work examines the debt owed by Europe to the Moors for the Renaissance and the significant role played by the African in the Muslim invasions of the Iberian peninsula. While it focuses mainly on Spain and Portugal, it also examines the races and roots of the original North African before the later ethnic mix of the blackmoors and tawny Moors in the medieval period. The study ranges from the Moor in the literature of Cervantes and Shakespeare to his profound influence upon Europe's university system and the diffusion via this system of the ancient and medieval sciences. The Moors are shown to affect not only European mathematics and map-making, agriculture and architecture, but their markets, their music and their machines. The ethnicity of the Moor is re-examined, as is his unique contribution, both as creator and conduit, to the first seminal phase of the industrial revolution.

L'illustration Victor Paulin 1843

Latin Prose Prefaces Tore Janson 1964

Cosmography and the Idea of Hyperborea in Ancient Greece Renaud Gagné 2021-04-22 Cosmography is defined here as the rhetoric of cosmology: the art of composing worlds. The mirage of Hyperborea, which played a substantial role in Greek religion and culture throughout Antiquity, offers a remarkable window into the practice of composing and reading worlds. This book follows Hyperborea across genres and centuries, both as an exploration of the extraordinary record of Greek thought on that further North and as a case study of ancient cosmography and the anthropological philology that tracks ancient cosmography. Trajectories through the many forms of Greek thought on Hyperborea shed light on key aspects of the cosmography of cult and the cosmography of literature. The philology of worlds pursued in this book ranges from Archaic hymns to Hellenistic and Imperial reconfigurations of Hyperborea. A thousand years of cosmography is thus surveyed through the rewritings of one idea. This is a book on the art of reading worlds slowly.

Thucydides and Herodotus Edith Foster 2012-05-03 Thucydides and Herodotus is an edited collection which looks at two of the most important ancient Greek historians living in the 5th Century BCE. It examines the relevant relationship between them which is considered, especially nowadays, by

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historians and philologists to be more significant than previously realized.

Aristotle's Animals in the Middle Ages and Renaissance Emeritus Professor for Ancient & Medieval Philosophy Carlos Steel 1999 Aristotle's zoological writings with their wealth of detailed investigations on diverse species of animals have fascinated medieval and Renaissance culture. This volume explores how these texts have been read in various traditions (Arabic, Hebrew, Latin), and how they have been incorporated in different genres (in philosophical and scientific treatises, in florilegia and encyclopedias, in theological symbolism, in moral allegories, and in manuscript illustrations). This multidisciplinary and multilingual approach highlights substantial aspects of Aristotle's animals.

Not of Woman Born Renate Blumenfeld-Kosinski 2019-03-15 "Not of woman born, the Fortunate, the Unborn"—the terms designating those born by Caesarean section in medieval and Renaissance Europe were mysterious and ambiguous. Examining representations of Caesarean birth in legend and art and tracing its history in medical writing, Renate Blumenfeld-Kosinski addresses the web of religious, ethical, and cultural questions concerning abdominal delivery in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. *Not of Woman Born* increases our understanding of the history of the medical profession, of medical iconography, and of ideas surrounding "unnatural" childbirth. Blumenfeld-Kosinski compares texts and visual images in order to trace the evolution of Caesarean birth as it was perceived by the main actors involved—pregnant women, medical practitioners, and artistic or literary interpreters. Bringing together medical treatises and texts as well as hitherto unexplored primary sources such as manuscript illuminations, she provides a fresh perspective on attitudes toward pregnancy and birth in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance; the meaning and consequences of medieval medicine for women as both patients and practitioners, and the professionalization of medicine. She discusses writings on Caesarean birth from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, when Church Councils ordered midwives to perform the operation if a mother died during childbirth in order that the child might be baptized; to the fourteenth century, when the first medical text, Bernard of Gordon's *Lilium medicinae*, mentioned the operation; up to the gradual replacement of midwives by male surgeons in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. *Not of Woman Born* offers the first close analysis of François Rousset's 1581 treatise on the operation as an example of sixteenth-century medical discourse. It also considers the ambiguous nature of Caesarean birth, drawing on accounts of such miraculous examples as the birth of the Antichrist. An appendix reviews the complex etymological history of the term "Caesarean section." Richly interdisciplinary, *Not of Woman Born* will enliven discussions of the controversial issues surrounding Caesarean delivery today. Medical, social, and cultural historians interested in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, historians, literary scholars, midwives, obstetricians, nurses, and others concerned with women's history will want to read it.

Rome's Religious History Jason P. Davies 2007-12-03 Explores the writings of three ancient historians on the role of the gods in Rome's history.

Spartacus and the Slave Wars NA NA 2016-04-30 In 72 B.C., in the heart of Rome's Mediterranean empire, a slave named Spartacus ignited one of the most violent episodes of slave resistance in the history of the Roman Empire - indeed in the world annals of slavery. This volume organizes original translations of 80 Greek and Latin sources into topical chapters that look at the daily lives of slaves trained as gladiators and those who labored on farms in Italy and Sicily, including accounts of revolts that preceded and anticipated that of Spartacus. In a carefully crafted introductory essay, Shaw places Spartacus in the broader context of first and second century B.C. Rome, Italy and Sicily and explains why

his story continues to be a popular symbol of rebellion today. The volume also includes a glossary, chronology, selected bibliography, three maps, an annotated list of ancient writers, and questions for consideration.

The Anthropomorphic Lens Walter Melion 2014-11-07 Anthropomorphism closely relates to early modern notions of analogy and microcosm. Exploring the tension inherent in such notions, the essays in this volume address the contradictions and tensions, between magical and rational, speculative and practical thought, that anthropomorphism entails.

The Voyage of Thought Michael Wintroub 2017-06-30 A journey in the history of science across the shifting religious, epistemic, and technical practices on a remarkable sixteenth-century voyage.

Rhetoric in Classical Historiography A.J. Woodman 2003-09-02 This radical study argues against the view that the historian's craft has remained largely unchanged since classical times. Includes detailed discussion of the work of Thucydides, Cicero, Sallust, Livy and Tacitus.

Thalaba the Destroyer Robert Southey 2018-08-06 *Thalaba the Destroyer* by Robert Southey *Thalaba the Destroyer* is an 1801 epic poem composed by Robert Southey. The poem is divided into twelve "books" with irregular stanza structures and unrhymed lines of poetry. The story describes how a group of sorcerers work to destroy the Hodeirah family in an attempt to prevent a prophecy of their future doom from coming true. However, a young child named Thalaba is able to escape from the slaughter. After one of the sorcerers hunts down Thalaba to kill him, the sorcerer is defeated by a great storm and his powerful magical ring comes into Thalaba's possession. With the ring, Thalaba travels across the Middle East to find a way to defeat the evil sorcerers. We are delighted to publish this classic book as part of our extensive Classic Library collection. Many of the books in our collection have been out of print for decades, and therefore have not been accessible to the general public. The aim of our publishing program is to facilitate rapid access to this vast reservoir of literature, and our view is that this is a significant literary work, which deserves to be brought back into print after many decades. The contents of the vast majority of titles in the Classic Library have been scanned from the original works. To ensure a high quality product, each title has been meticulously hand curated by our staff. Our philosophy has been guided by a desire to provide the reader with a book that is as close as possible to ownership of the original work. We hope that you will enjoy this wonderful classic work, and that for you it becomes an enriching experience.

Ars Componendi Sermones Ranulf Higden 2003 Ranulph Higden, monk of St. Werburgh's Abbey and well-known author of the *Polychronicon* and other treatises, penned a concise and user-friendly *Art of Preaching* about 1346. His *Ars componendi sermones* follows a schematic common to many members of this genre and includes attributes desirable or necessary in the preacher, methods for piquing an audience's interest, the process of effective repetition, and suggestions for creating rhythmic patterns in prose. Its major focus, however, is the clear and comprehensive discussion of each thematic sermon part: the theme or scriptural text, its development in protheme and introduction, its division, subdivision, and embellishment. In structure and content, Higden's prescriptive manual has affinities to contemporary rhetorical texts, especially the *artes poeticae* and *dictaminis*, and displays an analogous relationship with Ciceronian *dispositio* as developed in the *De Inventione* and *Rhetorica ad Herennium*. A few of the many items of interest scattered throughout the text are Ranulph's insistence that preaching be separate from university exercises and his comments about various subjects like direct entry into heaven post mortem, the scope of medieval optics, what and who compose the church, and the quadruple levels of scriptural exegesis.

L'illustration 1858

Guardians of Language Robert A. Kaster 1997-01-01 "Kaster's book is both rich in its deployment of an extraordinarily wide range of little-known material and original in its approach to the subject. . . . There is no question at all that this book will be of great value to specialists in late antiquity, to historians of education, and to classicists in general. It will be a fundamental work in the field."--James E. G. Zetzel

Clause and Discourse Lidewij van Gils 2020-01-20 These volumes assemble contributions presented at the XIX International Colloquium on Latin Linguistics in Munich (2017). They embrace essential topics of Latin linguistics with different theoretical and methodological approaches: The volumes contain chapters on Latin lexicography, etymology, morphology, phonology, Greek-Latin language contact, Latin syntax, semantics, and discourse-pragmatics.

Historical Dictionary of the Berbers (Imazighen) Hsain Ilahiane 2017-03-27 This second edition of Historical Dictionary of the Berbers contains a chronology, an introduction, appendixes, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over 200 cross-referenced entries on important personalities, places, events, institutions, and aspects of culture, society, economy, and politics.

Oeuvres complètes Nicolas Boileau Despréaux 1861

Paratexts Gerard Genette 1997-03-13 Genette shows how paratexts - titles, forewords, publishers' blurbs - shape both individual readings and literature as cultural institution.

L' illustration 1858

The Complete Poetry George Herbert 2015-04-16 A wonderful edition of Herbert's poetry, edited by his acclaimed biographer John Drury and including elegant new translations of his Latin verse by Victoria Moul. George Herbert wrote, but never published, some of the very greatest English poetry, recording in an astonishing variety of forms his inner experiences of grief, recovery, hope, despair, anger, fulfilment and - above all else - love. This volume, edited by John Drury, collects Herbert's complete poetry - including such classics of English devotional poetry as 'The Altar', 'Easter-Wings' and 'Love'. It also includes the verse Herbert wrote in Latin, newly translated into English by Victoria Moul. George Herbert was born in 1593 and died at the age of 39 in 1633, before the clouds of civil war gathered. He showed worldly ambition and seemed sure of high public office and a career at court, but then for a time 'lost himself in a humble way', devoting himself to the restoration of a church and then to his parish of Bemerton, three miles from Salisbury. When in the year of his death his friend Nicholas Ferrar published Herbert's poems under the title *The Temple*, his fame was quickly established. John Drury is Chaplain and Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. His books include *The Burning Bush* (1990), *Painting the Word* (1999), and, most recently, *Music at Midnight*, the culmination of a lifetime's interest in Herbert. Victoria Moul is Lecturer in Latin Literature and Language at Kings College London. She is author of *Jonson, Horace and the Classical Tradition* (2010) and editor of *Neo-Latin Literature* (2014).

The Experimental Novel Émile Zola 1893

Sallust's Bellum Catilinae J. T. Ramsey 2007-01-27 In his *Bellum Catilinae*, C. Sallustius Crispus or Sallust (86-35/34 B.C.) recounts the dramatic events of 63 B.C., when a disgruntled and impoverished nobleman,

L. Sergius Catilina, turned to armed revolution after two electoral defeats. Among his followers were a group of heavily indebted young aristocrats, the Roman poor, and a military force in the north of Italy. With his trademark archaizing style, Sallust skillfully captures the drama of the times, including an early morning attempt to assassinate the consul Cicero and two emotionally charged speeches, by Julius Caesar and Cato the Younger, in a senatorial debate over the fate of the arrested conspirators. Sallust wrote while the Roman Republic was being transformed into an empire during the turbulent first century B.C. The *Bellum Catilinae* is well-suited for second-year or advanced Latin study and provides a fitting introduction to the richness of Latin literature, while also pointing the way to a critical investigation of late-Republican government and historiography. Ramsey's introduction and commentary bring the text to life for Latin students. This new edition (updated since the 2007 printing) includes two maps and two city plans, an updated and now annotated bibliography, a list of divergences from the 1991 Oxford Classical Text of Sallust, and revisions in the introduction and commentary.

Reading the Book of Nature in the Dutch Golden Age, 1575-1715 2010-10-25 The conviction that Nature was God's second revelation played a crucial role in early modern Dutch culture. This book offers a fascinating account on how Dutch intellectuals contemplated, investigated, represented and collected natural objects, and how the notion of the 'Book of Nature' was transformed.

The Sword of Judith Kevin R. Brine 2010 The Book of Judith tells the story of a fictitious Jewish woman beheading the general of the most powerful imaginable army to free her people. The parabolic story was set as an example of how God will help the righteous. Judith's heroic action not only became a validating charter myth of Judaism itself but has also been appropriated by many Christian and secular groupings, and has been an inspiration for numerous literary texts and works of art. It continues to exercise its power over artists, authors and academics and is becoming a major field of research in its own right. The *Sword of Judith* is the first multidisciplinary collection of essays to discuss representations of Judith throughout the centuries. It transforms our understanding across a wide range of disciplines. The collection includes new archival source studies, the translation of unpublished manuscripts, the translation of texts unavailable in English, and Judith images and music.

Cultural Translation in Early Modern Europe Peter Burke 2007-03-29 This groundbreaking 2007 volume gathers an international team of historians to present the practice of translation as part of cultural history. Although translation is central to the transmission of ideas, the history of translation has generally been neglected by historians, who have left it to specialists in literature and language. This book seeks to achieve an understanding of the contribution of translation to the spread of information in early modern Europe. It focuses on non-fiction: the translation of books on religion, history, politics and especially on science, or 'natural philosophy', as it was generally known at this time. The chapters cover a wide range of languages, including Latin, Greek, Russian, Turkish and Chinese. The book will appeal to scholars and students of the early modern and later periods, to historians of science and of religion, as well as to anyone interested in translation studies.