

## The Mirror Of Herodotus (The New Historicism: Studies In Cultural Poetics)

*In this engaging book, John Gillies explores Shakespeare's geographic imagination, and discovers an intimate relationship between Renaissance geography and theatre, arising from their shared dependence on the opposing impulses of taboo-laden closure and hubristic expansiveness. Dr Gillies shows that Shakespeare's images of the exotic, the 'barbarous, outlandish or strange', are grounded in concrete historical fact: to be marginalised was not just a matter of social status, but of belonging, quite literally, to the margins of contemporary maps. Through an examination of the icons and emblems of contemporary cartography, Dr Gillies challenges the map-makers' overt intentions, and the attitudes and assumptions that remained below the level of consciousness. His study of map and metaphor raises profound questions about the nature of a map, and of the connections between the semiology of a map and that of the theatre.*

*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 historians and philologists to be more significant than previously realized.*

*First published in 1997. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.*

*The Representation of the Other in the Writing of History*

*Containing Original Essays*

*Reading the Reflections*

*The Underground World: A mirror of life below the surface*

*The Representation of French History in English Renaissance Drama*

*Greek Laughter and Tears*

A drama is appended to each number of v. 1-2

The conception of the Other has long been a problem for philosophers. Emmanuel Levinas, best known for his attention to precisely that issue, argued that the voyage of Ulysses represent the very nature of Western philosophy: "His adventure in the world is nothing but a return to his native land, a complacency with the Same, a misrecognition of the Other." In *Memories of Odysseus*, François Hartog examines the truth of Levinas' assertion and, in the process, uncovers a different picture. Drawing on a remarkable range of authors and texts, ancient and modern, Hartog looks at accounts of actual travelers, as well as the way travel is used as a trope throughout ancient Greek literature. In that, instead of misrecognition, the Other is viewed with doubt and awe in the Homeric tradition. In fact, he argues, the *Odyssey* played a crucial role in shaping this a Greek mind, serving as inspiration for voyages in which new encounters caused the Greeks to revise their concepts of self and other. Ambitious in scope, this book is a sophisticated exploration of ancient Greece and its sense of identity.

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*Antiquity to the Third Millennium*

*Historical and Archaeological Views on Texts and Archaeology*

*Self-Presentation in Herodotus' Histories*

*Regimes of Historicity*

*Egypt, Southwest Asia, India, and Russia in Early Modern English Writing*

*Ethnicity and Culture in Late Antiquity*

An exploration of the enormous impact that the Persian Wars, fought in the fifth century BC, have had on Western ideas of history, liberty, resistance, and national identity. Internationally acclaimed classical scholars discuss treatments of these famous wars in art, theatre, philosophy, poetry, biography, and modern cinema and fiction.

A firm grasp of Islamic fundamentalism has often eluded Western political observers, many of whom view it in relation to social and economic upheaval or explain it as an irrational reaction to modernity. Here Roxanne Euben makes new sense of this belief system by revealing it as a critique of and rebuttal to rationalist discourse and political theories. Euben draws on political, postmodernist, and critical theory, as well as Middle Eastern studies, Islamic thought, comparative politics, and anthropology to explore Islamic fundamentalist thought within a transcultural theoretical context. In so doing, she illuminates an unexplored dimension of the Islamist movement and holds a mirror to the anxieties within contemporary Western political thought about the nature and limits of modern rationalism--anxieties common to Christian fundamentalists, postmodernists,

conservatives, and communitarians. A comparison between Islamic fundamentalism and various Western critiques of rationalism yields formerly uncharted connections between Western and Islamic political thought, allowing the author to reclaim an understanding of political theory as inherently comparative. Her arguments bear on broad questions of the methods Westerners employ to understand movements and ideas that presuppose nonrational, transcendent truths. Euben finds that first, political theory can play a crucial role in understanding concrete political phenomena often considered beyond its jurisdiction; second, the study of such phenomena tests the scope of Western rationalist categories; and third, that Western political theory can be enriched by exploring non-Western perspectives on fundamental debates about coexistence.

Hellenism is the living culture of the Greek-speaking peoples and has a continuing history of more than 3,500 years. The Encyclopedia of Greece and the Hellenic Tradition contains approximately 900 entries devoted to people, places, periods, events, and themes, examining every aspect of that culture from the Bronze Age to the present day. The volume is on the Greeks themselves, and the continuities within their own cultural tradition. Language and religion are perhaps the most obvious vehicles of continuity; but there are many others--law, taxation, gardens, music, magic, education, shipping, and countless other elements have all played their part in maintaining this unique culture. Today's Greeks have blossomed again; Greece has taken its place in the European Union; Greeks control a substantial proportion of the world's merchant marine; and Greek communities in the United States, Australia, and South Africa have carried the Hellenic tradition throughout the world. This is the first reference work to embrace all aspects of that tradition throughout the period of its existence.

With Vivid Descriptions of the Hidden Works of Nature and Art. Comprising Incidents and Adventures Beyond the Light of Day ... Profusely Illustrated

Interpreting Herodotus

Shakespeare and the Geography of Difference

Containing Original Essays; Historical Narratives; Biographical Memoirs; Manners and Customs; Topographical Descriptions; Sketches and Tales; Anecdotes; Select Extracts from the Most New and Expensive Works; Poetry, and Original and Selected; the Spirit of the Public Journals; Discoveries in the Arts and Sciences; New Facts in Natural History, &c

Presentism and Experiences of Time

Thucydides and Herodotus

*Archaeologists and historians address particular issues of the correlation of archaeology and texts, treating important issues such as linking survey and*

*ancient documents, the contextual independence of historical and archaeological evidence, and the classical site as text itself.*

*This volume brings together 13 original articles which review, re-establish, and rehabilitate the origins, forms, and functions of the mythological elements*

*that are found in the narratives of Herodotus' Histories.*

*Xenophon is perhaps best known as the leader of the Ten Thousand on the Anabasis, the famous march of the Greek army through hostile territory to the Black Sea. However, he was also a prolific author, and in this study Vivienne J. Gray focuses upon the ways in which his literary practices shape images of leadership in his narrative works. Gray surveys the views on leadership that Xenophon credits to Socrates, and illustrates in detail his construction of leadership models through the close examination of selected narratives in works such as Anabasis and Cyropaedia. The techniques include the creation of patterned narratives, as well as allusions to the writings of Homer and Herodotus. Gray takes issue with the school of thought that finds hidden subversion beneath Xenophon's surface praise of leaders.*

*Herodotus in the Long Nineteenth Century*

*Old Worlds*

*Textual Rivals*

*The Mirror of Literature, Amusement and Instruction*

*The Mirror of Taste, and Dramatic Censor*

*The Mirror of Confusion*

You are inevitably the sum of the past, of those distant voices and events that still resonate in your behavior and beliefs today. If you do not understand how this came about you cannot fully understand yourself or the traditions to which you were born. Journey back to the time of the Ancient Matriarchial Order and discover how its rituals inspired patriarchy, authoritarianism, and the era of the supernatural hero. Learn how sexuality and the grisly rite of human sacrifice are at the core of Western religions and how barbarians were responsible for the major advances of Western civilization. Find out what qualities females must have to succeed as women and why our feminist ethos is based on popular misconceptions, how gender stereotyping creates greater injustices to males, why selfishness is vital to the development of conscience, why morality must be subjective, and more.

"The Underground World: A mirror of life below the surface" by Thomas Wallace Knox. Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten—or yet undiscovered gems—of world literature, we issue the books

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"The best book to come out on Herodotus in years."—G. E. R. Lloyd, King's College Cambridge

Methods in the Mediterranean

A Bibliographical Guide

Islamic Fundamentalism and the Limits of Modern Rationalism: A Work of Comparative Political Theory

Ethnicity and Identity in Ancient Israel

Man and Nature in Herodotus' Histories

Memories of Odysseus

An investigation of what a Herodotean inquirer can do, and what he should do

The contemporary world is increasingly defined by dizzying flows of people and ideas. But while Western travel is associated with a pioneering spirit of discovery, the dominant image of Muslim mobility is the jihadi who travels not to learn but to destroy. *Journeys to the Other Shore* challenges these stereotypes by charting the common ways in which Muslim and Western travelers negotiate the dislocation of travel to unfamiliar and strange worlds. In Roxanne Euben's groundbreaking excursion across cultures, geography, history, genre, and genders, travel signifies not only a physical movement across lands and cultures, but also an imaginative journey in which wonder about those who live differently makes it possible to see the world differently. In the book we meet not only Herodotus but also Ibn Battuta, the fourteenth-century Moroccan traveler. Tocqueville's journeys are set against a five-year sojourn in nineteenth-century Paris by the Egyptian writer and translator Rifa'a Rafi' al-Tahtawi, and Montesquieu's novel *Persian Letters* meets with the memoir of an East African princess, Sayyida Salme. This extraordinary book shows that curiosity about the unknown, the quest to understand foreign cultures, critical distance from one's own world, and the desire to remake the foreign into the familiar are not the monopoly of any single civilization or epoch. Euben demonstrates that the fluidity of identities, cultures, and borders associated with our postcolonial, globalized world has a long history--one shaped not only by Western power but also by an Islamic ethos of travel in search of knowledge.

An examination of Herodotus' Histories in the context of the intellectual developments of his time.

Muslim and Western Travelers in Search of Knowledge

THE MIRROR OF LITERATURE, AMUSEMENT, AND INSTRUCTION

The Mirror of Herodotus

The Mirror of Literature of Literature, Amusement, and Instruction

Herodotus in Context

Ancient Greece and Rome

Explores the range and complexity of human emotions and their transmission across cultural traditions What makes us laugh and cry, sometimes at the same time? How do these two primal, seemingly discrete and non-verbal modes of expression intersect in everyday life and ritual, and what range of emotions do they evoke? How may they be voiced, shaped and coloured in literature and liturgy, art and music? Bringing together scholars from diverse periods and disciplines of Hellenic and Byzantine studies, this volume explores the shifting shapes and functions of laughter and tears. With a focus on the tragic, the comic and the tragicomic dimensions of laughter and tears in art, literature and performance, as well as on their emotional, socio-cultural and religious significance, it breaks new ground in the study of ancient and Byzantine affectivity. Key features Includes an international cast of 25 distinguished contributors Prominence is given to performative arts and to interactions with other cultures Transitions from Late Antiquity to Byzantium, and from Byzantium to the Renaissance, form focal points from which contributors look backwards, forwards and sideways Highlights the variety, audacity and quality of the finest Byzantine works and the extent to which they anticipated the renaissance

The history of Achaemenid Persia - the empire of Cyrus the Great, Darius and Xerxes - has largely been rewritten in the last thirty years. Inspired by new sources of information, and by a determination to see Persia in its own terms, historians have created a powerful new image of the Persian Empire: tightly organised and resilient, tolerant towards the religions and cultures of its subject peoples, and with kings and queens whose concerns were pragmatic rather than whimsically despotic. *Writing Ancient Persia* offers a far-reaching appreciation and critique of this recent movement. The bias of Greek sources on Persia, it argues, cannot simply be peeled away to reveal authentic source material. Persian evidence points to a significantly less rosy image of Persian imperialism. And past writers on Achaemenid Persia, far from rejecting it as the nurror image and enemy of the Greeks, frequently traced its influence on the classical Greco-Roman world, and identified strongly with Persia as a model.

Developing the themes and ideas of Charles W. Fornara's seminal publication *Herodotus: An Interpretative Essay* (Oxford, 1971), this volume offers a new look at the Histories in light of the explosion of scholarship in the intervening years, focusing particularly on how we can

interpret Herodotus' work in terms of the context in which he wrote.

Xenophon's Mirror of Princes: Reading the Reflections

Frontier Tales From Ancient Greece

Arab Muslim Civilization in the Mirror of the Universal: Philosophical Perspectives

Writing Ancient Persia

Ancient Narrative Volume 8

The Mirror of Literature, Amusement, and Instruction

This book aligns ancient and early modern European travel narratives and historical surveys of Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, and Russia with texts that contributed to English ideas about those regions: Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra and Love's Labour's Lost, Milton's Paradise Lost and Muscovia, and Dryden's Aureng-Zebe.

In this collection of 20 papers by international scholars, the contributors explore how group identities were established against the shifting background of the breakdown of the Roman Empire.

Explores the many different ways in which Herodotus' Histories were read and understood during a momentous period of world history.

Myth, Truth, and Narrative in Herodotus

The Mirror of Taste and Dramatic Censor

Antiquity and After

The "Mirror of Confusion"

Journeys to the Other Shore

Prolegomena to the Study of Ethnic Sentiments and Their Expression in the Hebrew Bible

*This volume explores the spatial framework of Herodotus' Histories, the Greek historian's account of Persian imperialism in the sixth and fifth century BC and its culmination in a series of grand expeditions against Greece itself. Focusing on his presentation of the natural world through careful geographical descriptions, ranging from continents and river and mountain networks on a vast scale down to the local settings for individual episodes, it also examines how these landscapes are charged with greater depth and resonance through Herodotus' use of mythological associations and spatial parallels. Man's interaction with, and alteration of, the physical world of the Histories adds another critical dimension to the meaning given to space in Herodotus' work, as his subjects' own agency serves to transform their geography from a neutral backdrop into a resonant landscape with its own role to play in the narrative, in turn reinforcing the placing of the protagonists along a spectrum of positive or negative characterizations. The Persian imperial bid may thus be seen as a war on nature, no less than on their intended subjects: however, as Herodotus reflects, Greece itself is waiting in the wings with the potential to be no less abusive an imperial power. Although the multi-vocal nature of the narrative complicates whether we can identify a 'Herodotean' world at all, still less one in which moral judgements are consistently cast, the fluid and complex web of spatial relationships revealed in discussion nevertheless allows focalization to be brought productively into play, demonstrating how the world of the Histories may be viewed from multiple perspectives. What emerges from the multiple worlds and world-views that Herodotus creates in his narrative is the mutability of fortune that allows successive imperial powers to dominate: as the exercise of political power is manifested both metaphorically and literally through control over the natural world, the map of imperial geography is constantly in flux. Containing original essays; historical narratives, biographical memoirs, sketches of society, topographical descriptions, novels and tales, anecdotes, select extracts from new and expensive works, the spirit of the public journals, discoveries in the arts and sciences, useful domestic hints, etc. etc. etc.*

*François Hartog explores crucial moments of change in society's regimes of historicity or its way of relating to the past, present, and future. Inspired by Arendt, Koselleck, and Ricoeur, Hartog analyzes a broad range of texts, positioning the The Odyssey as a work on the threshold of a historical consciousness and then contrasting it against an investigation of the anthropologist Marshall Sahlins's concept of heroic history. He tracks changing perspectives on time in Chateaubriand's Historical Essay and Travels in America, and sets them alongside other writings from the French Revolution. He revisits the insight of the French Annals School and situates Pierre Nora's Realms of Memory within a history of heritage and our contemporary presentism. Our presentist present is by no means uniform or clear-cut, and it is experienced very differently depending on one's position in society. There are flows and acceleration, but also what the sociologist Robert Castel calls the status of casual workers, whose present is languishing before their very eyes and who have no past except in a complicated way (especially in the*

*case of immigrants, exiles, and migrants) and no real future (since the temporality of plans and projects is denied them). Presentism is therefore experienced as either emancipation or enclosure, in some cases with ever greater speed and mobility and in others by living from hand to mouth in a stagnating present. Hartog also accounts for the fact that the future is perceived as a threat and not a promise. We live in a time of catastrophe, one he feels we have brought upon ourselves.*

*Cultural Responses to the Persian Wars*

*Enemy in the Mirror*

*Encyclopedia of Greece and the Hellenic Tradition*

*The Image in the Mirror*

*THE MIRROR OF LITERATURE, AMUSEMENT, AND INSTRUCTION : CONTAINING ORIGINAL ESSAYS;*

*Ethnography, Science and the Art of Persuasion*