

Exitium Ii Story Translation Stage 34

The first synoptic study of the interplay of frame, texts and readers in classical studies.

The Politics of Culture in Quattrocento Europe: René of Anjou in Italy is about the politics of culture and the culture of politics in early Renaissance Europe, especially the role of Italian humanism and art. It challenges conventional interpretations of the politics of humanism (generally concerned with political thought or 'propaganda') but also poses provocative questions about Renaissance artistic developments. Meanwhile, by moving easily across state and national borders (France and Italy, but also between Italian states), it challenges historiographical boundaries. As a case study, it presents an approach to the politics of culture that may be widely applicable; but its central chapters are focused in such a way as to make profound comment on some of the biggest questions in Renaissance studies.

Using an introduction to mythology by the master storyteller Ovid himself, the authors have prepared a unique teaching tool designed to achieve proficiency at Latin in one year at the college level, two years at the high school or intermediate level. The volume provides students with imaginative, connected reading, beginning with introductory prose versions of Ovid's simple myth tales and progressing to the rich poetry of Ovidian Latin (with appropriate teaching aids) within forty lessons. The grammatical approach is traditional, but the central emphasis is on reading. In each chapter the reading appears first, followed by the vocabulary, the grammar, exercises, and etymology relating to the vocabulary. The exercises begin with a group of questions in Latin (based on the reading), to be answered in Latin. Each tale is preceded by a brief discussion in English of the story and its mythological significance. The myths retold by Ovid and the attractive format are conceived to impel the student into acquiring the skill to read the author in the original language. For additional complimentary materials on this topic, please see *Latin Via Ovid Audio materials* (available via downloadable flash drive and cassette tapes) by Norma Goldman and Jacob E. Nyenhuis and the accompanying text *Practice, Practice: A Latin Via Ovid Workbook* by Norma

Goldman and Michael Rossi.

Saturday Review

**The Saturday Review of Politics, Literature, Science, Art,
and Finance**

Virgil, Aeneid 8

“The” Satires of Juvenal, .

Claudian

**Also Treatises On the Nature of the Gods, and On the
Commonwealth**

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The North American Cambridge Latin Course is a well-established four-part Latin program whose approach combines a stimulating, continuous storyline with grammatical development, work on derivatives, and cultural information. There is also a complete Language Information section, plus numerous color photographs illustrating life in the Roman world. The Course has now been fully revised and updated in the light of feedback from user schools, and includes the very best in new research. The Fourth Edition continues to offer teachers and students alike a stimulating, reading-based approach to the study of Latin.

Cambridge Latin Course Unit 3 Student Text North American edition

De Spectaculis

King Alfred's Old English Prose Translation of the First Fifty Psalms

Martin Bucer's Doctrine of Justification

Reformation Theology and Early Modern Irenicism

New Essays on the Fragments of Aristotle's Lost Works

A classic anthology for GCSE. The eight thematic sections of poetry include works by Catullus, Horace, Lucretius, Martial, Ovid, Petronius, Seneca and Virgil. The

eight sections of adapted prose include sections from Apuleius, Caesar, Cicero, Pliny, Sallust, Tacitus, and the Acts of the Apostles in the Vulgate. Glosses and other explanations are provided opposite each of the texts, and the writing is illustrated throughout by paintings and photographs of artifacts in the Roman world. For the student, there is a complete vocabulary at the end of the book. For the teacher, there is an accompanying handbook giving additional suggestions for discussions in the classroom.

The purpose of this volume is to investigate the crucial role played by the return of knowledge of Greek in the transformation of European culture, both through the translation of texts, and through the direct study of the language. It aims to collect and organize in one database all the digitalised versions of the first editions of Greek grammars, lexica and school texts available in Europe in the 14th and 15th centuries, between two crucial dates: the start of Chrysoloras's teaching in Florence (c. 1397) and the end of the activity of Aldo Manuzio and Andrea Asolano in Venice (c. 1529). This is the first step in a major investigation into the knowledge of Greek and its dissemination in Western Europe: the selection of the texts and the first milestones in teaching methods were put together in that period, through the work of scholars like Chrysoloras, Guarino and many others. A remarkable role was played also by the men involved in the Council of Ferrara (1438-39), where there was a large circulation of Greek books and ideas. About ten years later, Giovanni Tortelli, together with Pope Nicholas V, took the first steps in founding the Vatican Library. Research into the return of the knowledge of Greek to Western Europe has suffered for a long time from the lack of intersection of skills and fields of research: to fully understand this phenomenon, one has to go back a very long way through the tradition of the texts and their reception in contexts as different as the Middle Ages and the beginning of Renaissance humanism. However, over the past thirty years, scholars have demonstrated the crucial role played by the return of knowledge of Greek in the transformation of European culture, both through the translation of texts, and through the direct study of the language. In addition, the actual translations from Greek into Latin remain poorly studied and a clear understanding of the intellectual and cultural contexts that produced them is lacking. In the Middle Ages the knowledge of Greek was limited to isolated areas that had no reciprocal links. As had happened to many Latin authors, all Greek literature was rather neglected, perhaps because a number of philosophical texts had already been available in translation from the seventh century AD, or because of a sense of mistrust, due to their ethnic and religious differences. Between the 12th and 14th century AD, a change is perceptible: the sharp decrease in Greek texts and knowledge in the South of Italy, once a reference-point for this kind of study, was perhaps an important reason prompting Italian humanists to go and study Greek in Constantinople. Over the past thirty years it has become evident to scholars that humanism, through the re-appreciation of classical antiquity, created a bridge to the modern era, which also includes the Middle Ages. The criticism by the humanists of medieval authors did not prevent them from using a number of tools that the Middle Ages had developed or synthesized: glossaries, epitomes, dictionaries, encyclopaedias, translations, commentaries. At present one thing that is missing, however, is a systematic study of the tools used for the study of Greek between the 15th and 16th century; this is truly important, because, in the following centuries, Greek culture provided the basis of European thought in all the most important fields of knowledge. This

volume seeks to supply that gap.

North American Cambridge Latin Course Unit 3 Teacher's Manual Cambridge University Press

Lost in a Town of Pigs

In Two Volumes

A First Course

Politics, Literature, Science and Art

A Festschrift for Gillian Clark

Latin Via Ovid

Although ancient hope has attracted much scholarly attention in the past, this is the first book-length discussion of the topic. The introduction offers a systematic discussion of the semantics of Greek *elpis* and Latin *spes* and addresses the difficult question of whether hope -ancient and modern- is an emotion. On the other hand, 16 contributions deal with specific aspects of hope in Greek and Latin literature, history and art, including Pindar's poetry, Greek tragedy, Thucydides, Virgil's epic *Aeneid*, Tacitus' *Historiae*. The volume also explores from a historical perspective the hope of slaves in antiquity, the importance of hope for the enhancement of stereotypes of the barbarians, and the depiction of hope in visual culture, providing thereby a useful tool not only for classicist but also for philosophers, cultural historians and political scientists.

Virgil, *Aeneid* 8 provides the first full-scale commentary on one of the most important and popular books of the great epic of imperial Rome. The commentary is accompanied by a new critical text and a prose translation.

From Catullus to Horace, the tradition of Latin erotic poetry produced works of literature which are still read throughout the world. Ovid's *Amores*, written in the 1st century BC, is arguably the best-known and most popular collection in this tradition. Born in 43 BC, Ovid was educated in Rome in preparation for a career in public services before finding his calling as a poet. He may have begun writing his *Amores* as early as 25 BC. Although influenced by poets such as Catullus, Ovid demonstrated much greater awareness of the funny side of love than any of his predecessors. *Amores* is a collection of romantic poems centered on the poet's own complicated life: he is involved with a woman, Corinna, who is sometimes unobtainable, sometimes compliant, and often difficult and domineering. Whether as a literary trope, or perhaps merely as a human response to the problems of love in the real world, the principal focus of these poems is the poet himself, and his failures, foolishness, and delusions. By the time he was in his forties, Ovid was Rome's most important living poet; his *Metamorphoses*, a kaleidoscopic epic poem about love and hatred among the gods and mortals, is one of the most admired and influential books of all time. In AD 8, Ovid was exiled by Augustus to Tomis, for reasons that remain obscure. He died there in AD 17. The *Amores* were originally published in five books, but reissued around 1 AD in their current three-book form. This edition of the first book of the collection contains the complete Latin text of Book 1, along with commentary, notes and full vocabulary. Both entertaining and thought-provoking, this book will provide an invaluable aid for students of Latin and general readers alike. This book contains embedded audio files.

the original text read aloud by Aleksandra Szypowska.
Individuals and Materials in the Greco-Roman Cults of Isis
Latin Text, Study Aids with Vocabulary, and Commentary
The Politics of Culture in Quattrocento Europe
Ancient Emotions I

North American Cambridge Latin Course Unit 3 Teacher's Manual
On the Latin Language

Tacitus' Annals is the central historical source for first-century C.E. Rome, but it has also become a central text in the western literary, political, and even philosophical traditions - from the Renaissance to the French and American revolutions, and beyond. This volume attempts to enhance the general reader's understanding of why Tacitus' book is so remarkable that it has had such a profound effect across the centuries.

Faced with losing his Erfurt lectorships, Eobanus Hessus coped by imagining himself a Proteus, transforming into a lawyer, a physician, and finally a teacher at the evangelical academy in Nuremberg. Volume 5 traces this story via Hessus's poems of 1524-1528

De Spectaculis, also known as On the Spectacles or The Shows, is a surviving moral and ascetic treatise by Tertullian. Written somewhere between 197-202, the work looks at the moral legitimacy and consequences of Christians attending the circus, theatre, or amphitheatre.

The Classical Outlook

Agents, Images, and Practices

Treating Alcohol Problems

The Historiography of Late Republican Civil War

The Myth of Lycurgus in Aeschylus, Naevius, and beyond

This handy guide provides a single source of evidence-based methods for assessing and treating alcohol problems Part of the Wiley Series on Treating Addictions, Treating Alcohol Problems offers the latest evidence-based guidance on effectively diagnosing and treating the full spectrum of problems related to drinking. Whether you are an addiction counselor, mental health professional, or physician, you can use this all-in-one guide as a stepping-stone to seek out and develop better treatment options for your clients. Bringing treatment approaches into harmony with scientific findings, Treating Alcohol Problems summarizes methods proven to be successful. Written in a clear and accessible style, the text focuses on presenting the information most directly useful for helping clients. This handy guide is ideal for training and continuing education, as a refresher for seasoned professionals, and as a useful primer for all who come into contact with individuals suffering from alcohol abuse. Coverage includes: Conceptual foundations-defining alcohol problems Identifying alcohol problems Assessment and treatment planning Treatment tools, programs, and theories When and how clients should be discharged to aftercare Increasing recovery success Culture, coaching, and change-moving beyond alcohol problems Finding and getting the best out of professional resources Supporting this expert coverage, the reader-friendly series format features quizzes, checklists, diagrams, "Research Frontier" boxes, problem-solving scenarios, "Dos and Don'ts" lists, "Test Yourself" questions, suggested resources, and more. These tools help you reinforce your understanding and integrate this knowledge into your practice. In

addition, a thorough bibliography and appendix provide lists of contacts for self-help groups, residential and outpatient treatment programs, support groups, Websites, and reading material. Treating Alcohol Problems is an essential resource for mental health professionals, as well as an indispensable study guide for students in psychology and social services courses.

The world's bestselling introductory Latin course. Developed by the University of Cambridge School Classics Project, this bestselling Latin program provides an enjoyable and carefully paced introduction to the Latin language, complemented by background information on Roman culture and civilization. Starting in Roman Britain and moving on to imperial Rome itself, Unit 3 focuses on the murderous schemes and machinations of Gaius Salvius Liberalis, as he plots his ruthless and apparently unstoppable rise to power.

This landmark volume combines classic and revisionist essays to explore the historiography of Sardinia's exceptional transition from an island of the Byzantine empire to the rise of its own autonomous rulers, the iudikes, by the 1000s.

The Complete Works of Venerable Bede: Commentaries on the Scriptures
Religion and Memory in Tacitus' Annals

Virgil, Aeneid 11

Excidium Troiae

Text, Translation, and Commentary

The Roman Paratext

This book offers a new interpretation of Aeschylus' tragic tetralogy Lycurgeia and Naevius' tragedy Lycurgus, the two most important texts that shaped the tradition of the myth about Lycurgus' resistance against the god Dionysus.

This book articulates a new approach to Aristotle's lost works by providing a reassessment and new methodological explorations of the fragments. The individual essays use the fragments as tools of interpretation, shed new light on different areas

In Individuals and Materials in the Greco-Roman Cults of Isis Valentino Gasparini and Richard Veymiers present 26 studies with a focus on the individuals and groups which animated the diffusion and reception of the cults of Isis and other Egyptian gods throughout the Hellenistic and Roman worlds.

Cambridge Latin Anthology

The Making of Medieval Sardinia

The Saturday Review of Politics, Literature, Science and Art

The Poetic Works of Helius Eobanus Hessus

Between Greek and Latin in 15th-16th Century Europe

Tacitus' Annals

The goal of this work is to present an up-to-date successor to Keuhner-Stegmann's *Ausfehrliche Grammatik der lateinischen Sprache*, taking into account new editions of Latin texts with better knowledge of the manuscripts, the publication and study of texts unknown in Keuhner-Stegmann's time, recent linguistic studies, and new methods and models in linguistics.

Bibliographical record of works published by members of the Association, in v. 28- 1897-

The Historiography of Late Republican Civil War represents a close and coherent study of developments and discussions concerning the concept of civil war in the late republican and early imperial historiography of the late Republic.

Being Christian in Late Antiquity

The Latin Sexual Vocabulary
Volume 5: A Veritable Proteus, 1524-1528
Revisiting Aristotle's Fragments
Frame, Texts, Readers
Hope in ancient literature, history, and art

Religious identity is a loaded concept that we tend to take for granted in the modern world. The essays in this volume look back to one of the most crucial, formative, periods in religious history in order to explore what it meant to be Christian under Late Antiquity. Whether analysing the relationship between Graeco-Roman and Jewish ways of reading, writing and thinking; or considering how early Christians sought to create and maintain communities within existing power structures; or exploring geographic, linguistic, cultural and gender boundary-crossings, this volume demonstrates that what it was to 'be Christian' in Late Antiquity was constantly under construction and negotiation.

Martin Bucer has usually been portrayed as a diplomat who attempted to reconcile divergent theological views, sometimes at any cost, or as a pragmatic pastor who was more concerned with ethics than theology. These representations have led to the view that Bucer was a theological light-weight, rightly placed in the shadow of Luther and Calvin. This book makes a different argument. Bucer was an ecclesial diplomat and a pragmatic pastor, yet his ecclesial and practical approaches to reforming the Church were guided by coherent theological convictions. Central to his theology was his understanding of the doctrine of justification, an understanding that Brian Lugioyo argues has an integrity of its own, though it has been imprecisely represented as intentionally conciliatory. It was this solid doctrine that guided Bucer's irenicism and acted as a foundation for his entrance into discussions with Catholics between 1539 and 1541. Lugioyo demonstrates that Bucer was consistent in his approach and did not sacrifice his theological convictions for ecclesial expediency. Indeed his understanding was an accepted evangelical perspective on justification, one to be commended along with those of Luther and Calvin.

Throughout his narrative of Julio-Claudian Rome in the Annals, Tacitus includes numerous references to the gods, fate, fortune, astrology, omens, temples, priests, the emperor cult, and other religious material. Though scholars have long considered Tacitus' discussion of religion of minor importance, this volume demonstrates the significance of such references to an understanding of the work as a whole by analyzing them using cultural memory theory, which views religious ritual as a key component in any society's efforts to create a lived version of the past that helps define cultural identity in the present. Tacitus, who was not only an historian, but also a member of Rome's quindecimviral priesthood, shows a marked interest in even the most detailed rituals of Roman religious life, yet his portrayal of religious material also suggests that the system is under threat with the advent of the principate. Some traditional rituals are forgotten as the shape of the Roman state changes while, simultaneously, a new form of cultic commemoration develops as deceased emperors are deified and the living emperor and his family members are treated in increasingly worshipful ways by his subjects. This study traces the deployment of religious material throughout Tacitus' narrative in order to show how he views the development of this cultic "amnesia" over time, from the reign of the cryptic, autocratic, and oddly mystical Tiberius, through Claudius' failed attempts at reviving tradition, to the final sacrilegious disasters of the impious Nero. As the first book-length treatment of religion in the Annals, it reveals how these references are a key vehicle for his assessment of the principate as a system of government, the activities of individual emperors, and their impact on Roman society and cultural identity.

Making and Rethinking the Renaissance

The Oxford Latin Syntax

A Commentary

Cicero's Tusculan Disputations

Ovid, Amores (Book 1)

René of Anjou in Italy

e emperor Nero is etched into the Western imagination as one of ancient Rome's most infamous villains, and Tacitus' Annals have played a central role in shaping the mainstream historiographical understanding of this flamboyant autocrat. This section of the text plunges us straight into the moral cesspool that Rome had apparently become in the later years of Nero's reign, chronicling the emperor's fledgling stage career including his plans for a grand tour of Greece; his participation in a city-wide orgy climaxing in his publicly consummated 'marriage' to his toy boy Pythagoras; the great fire of AD 64, during which large parts of central Rome went up in flames; and the rising of Nero's 'grotesque' new palace, the so-called 'Golden House', from the ashes of the city. This building project stoked the rumours that the emperor himself was behind the conflagration, and Tacitus goes on to present us with Nero's gruesome efforts to quell these mutterings by scapegoating and executing members of an unpopular new cult then starting to spread through the Roman empire: Christianity. All this contrasts starkly with four chapters focusing on one of Nero's most principled opponents, the Stoic senator Thrasea Paetus, an audacious figure of moral fibre, who courageously refuses to bend to the forces of imperial corruption and hypocrisy. This course book offers a portion of the original Latin text, study aids with vocabulary, and a commentary. Designed to stretch and stimulate readers, Owen's and Gildenhard's incisive commentary will be of particular interest to students of Latin at both A2 and undergraduate level. It extends beyond detailed linguistic analysis and historical background to encourage critical engagement with Tacitus' prose and discussion of the most recent scholarly thought.

The Works of Tacitus. the Oxford Translation, Rev. with Notes ..

Tacitus, Annals, 15.20–23, 33–45

Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philological Association

The Story of Aesop's Fables

The Simple Clause