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Hellenica, Books I-IV

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Cristologia e pensiero contemporaneo

Apology

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Myths, Dreams, and Mysteries

Catalogue of the Greek Manuscripts on Mount Athos

Personaggio chiave del travagliato passaggio tra la repubblica romana e l'impero, Cesare (circa 100-44 a.C.) non fu mai imperatore, ma pose le basi per la sua solida attuazione. Uomo d'eccezione - letterato, storico, generale e politico di straordinaria lungimiranza - iniziò già da vivo a costruire il mito di se stesso, che fu rafforzato, nella memoria dei posteri, dalla fine tragica del suo assassinio. Il catalogo della mostra documenta la figura del condottiero a partire dal contorno politico e culturale in cui visse, e toccando i momenti forti della sua ascesa: dal triumvirato alla conquista della Gallia, dall'avventura egiziana all'incontro con Cleopatra, fino alla morte alle idi di marzo del 44 a.C. La memoria e il culto della sua persona non vennero mai meno, e anzi furono recuperati con grande vigore in particolari momenti della storia europea. Il catalogo presenta documenti archeologici di grande importanza e bellezza, provenienti dai maggiori musei italiani e stranieri; all'arte figurativa è affidata la testimonianza del recupero dell'immagine di Cesare dall'età medievale ai primi anni del Novecento, quando sarà il cinema, in oltre cento pellicole dall'epoca del muto a oggi, a raccontarne il mito più recente. Il catalogo, corredato da ampi saggi storici, è completato da una bibliografia essenziale e da una filmografia.

Hairéseis

Miss Dale examines the the rhythms of Greek lyric and the laws which control them. In this 1968 second edition, she has corrected what she calls 'the errors and shortcomings' of the first, and has taken into account work published in the intervening years. Miss Dale writes for classical scholars and others interested in metric.

Studia Patavina

Reproduction of the original.

Pubblicazioni dell'Istituto di filologia classica e medievale

Alcibiades II

Pubblicazioni

This book applies some of the procedures of modern critical theory to the interpretation of Latin poetry. The author argues for an approach that sees the meaning of a text as always and necessarily involved in the process of "reception," that is the way it has been read and interpreted from the time of its composition down to the present day. A study of its reception-history facilitates novel and more profitable ways of reading. He illustrates his approach with exemplary readings of Virgil, Ovid, Horace and Lucan.

Alcibiades I

Revelation and Tradition

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La Nomenclatura Italo-Napolitano

Letter to Menoecus

Palestine in the Time of Christ

Julian the Apostate

Giulio Cesare

"Alcibiades II" by Plato. 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 that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

L'Indicatore dantesco

Yoga Therapy

La bellezza classica

Letter to Menoecus - Epicurus - Translated by Robert Drew Hicks - Epicurus; 341-270 BC, was an ancient Greek philosopher as well as the founder of the school of philosophy called Epicureanism. Only a few fragments and letters of Epicurus's 300 written works remain. Much of what is known about Epicurean philosophy derives from later followers and commentators. For Epicurus, the purpose of philosophy was to attain the happy, tranquil life, characterized by ataraxia-peace and freedom from fear-and aponia-the absence of pain-and by living a self-sufficient life surrounded by friends. He taught that pleasure and pain are measures of what is good and evil; death is the end of both body and soul and should therefore not be feared; the gods neither reward nor punish humans; the universe is infinite and eternal; and events in the world are ultimately

based on the motions and interactions of atoms moving in empty space. Epicurus is a key figure in the development of science and scientific methodology because of his insistence that nothing should be believed, except that which was tested through direct observation and logical deduction. He was a key figure in the Axial Age, the period from 800 BC to 200 BC, during which, according to Karl Jaspers, similar thinking appeared in China, India, Iran, the Near East, and Ancient Greece. His statement of the Ethic of Reciprocity as the foundation of ethics is the earliest in Ancient Greece, and he differs from the formulation of utilitarianism by Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill by emphasizing the minimization of harm to oneself and others as the way to maximize happiness.

CLIO

Ion

Lyric Metres of Greek Drama

Cicero and Boethius did more than anyone else to transmit the insights of Greek philosophy to the Latin culture of Western Europe which has played so influential a part in our civilisation to this day. Cicero's treatise On Fate (De Fato), though surviving only in a fragmentary and mutilated state, records contributions to the discussion of a central philosophical issue, that of free will and determinism, which are comparable in importance to those of twentieth-century philosophers and indeed sometimes anticipate them. Study of the treatise has been hindered by the lack of a combined Latin text and English translation based on a clear understanding of the arguments; R. W. Sharples' text is intended to meet this need. The last book of Boethius' Consolation of Philosophy (Philosophiae Consolationis) is linked with Cicero's treatise by its theme, the relation of divine foreknowledge to human freedom. Latin text with facing-page English translation, introduction and commentary.

Pensées

The Old Oligarch; Being the Constitution of the Athenians

Storia degli Ebrei, e delle loro sette e dottrine religiose dal ritorno di Babilonia sino al

presente

Yoga Therapy: Theory and Practice is a vital guidebook for any clinician or scholar looking to integrate yoga into the medical and mental health fields. Chapters are written by expert yoga therapy practitioners and offer theoretical, historical, and practice-based instruction on cutting-edge topics such as application of yoga therapy to anger management and the intersection of yoga therapy and epigenetics; many chapters also include Q&A "self-inquiries." Readers will find that Yoga Therapy is the perfect guide for practitioners looking for new techniques as well as those hoping to begin from scratch with yoga therapy.

Yoga in the Kashmir Tradition

Storia degli Ebrei e delle loro sette e dottrine religiose durante il secondo tempio

The Loves of Chærcas and Callirrhoe. Written Originally in Greek, by Chariton of Aphrodisios. Now First Translated Into English

The volume collects papers presented at the International Conference "Greek Medical Papyri - Text, Context, Hypertext" held at the University of Parma on November 2-4, 2016, as the final event of the ERC project DIGMEDTEXT, aimed primarily at creating an online textual database of the Greek papyri dealing with medicine. The contributions, authored by outstanding papyrologists and historians of the ancient medicine, deal with a variety of topics focused on the papyrological evidence of ancient medical texts and contexts. The first part, devoted to "medical texts", contains some new reflections on important sources such as the Anonymus Londinensis and the Hippocratic corpus, as well as on specific themes like the pharmacological vocabulary, the official medical reports, the medical care in the Roman army. The second part collects papers about the "doctors' context", providing highlights from broader viewpoints like the analysis of the writing supports, the study of the ostraka from the Eastern Desert, the evidence of inscriptions and philosophical texts. The third part is entirely focused on the DIGMEDTEXT project itself: the team members present some relevant key issues raised by the digitisation of the medical papyri.

De Fato

Greek Medical Papyri

Redeeming the Text

THE First Alcibiades is a conversation between Socrates and Alcibiades. Socrates is represented in the character which he attributes to himself in the Apology of a know-nothing who detects the conceit of knowledge in others. The two have met already in the Protagoras and in the Symposium; in the latter dialogue, as in this, the relation between them is that of a lover and his beloved. But the narrative of their loves is told differently in different places; for in the Symposium Alcibiades is depicted as the impassioned but rejected lover; here, as coldly receiving the advances of Socrates, who, for the best of purposes, lies in wait for the aspiring and ambitious youth. Aeterna Press

Giornale della libreria

L'Ester

A pioneering treatise that aroused great controversy when it was first published in 1725, Vico's New Science is acknowledged today to be one of the few works of authentic genius in the history of social theory. It represents the most ambitious attempt before Comte at comprehensive science of human society and the most profound analysis of the class struggle prior to Marx.

Dissertazioni e lezioni di sacra scrittura pubblicate da Alfonso Niccolai della Compagnia di Gesù teologo di S.M.C. in Toscana. Tomo primo [-duodecimo]. ..

This classic study is an introduction to "oral poetry," a broad subject which Ruth Finnegan interprets as ranging from American folksongs, Eskimo lyrics, and modern popular songs to medieval oral literature, the heroic poems of Homer, and recent epic compositions in Asia or the Pacific. The book employs a broad comparative perspective and considers oral poetry from Africa, Asia, and Oceania as well as Europe and America. The results of Finnegan's vast research illuminate and suggest fresh conclusions to many current controversies: the nature of oral tradition and oral composition; the notion of a special oral style; possible connection between types of poetry and types of society; the differences between oral and written communication; and the role of poets in non-literate societies. Drawing on insights from anthropology and literary scholarship, Oral Poetry attempts to create a greater appreciation of the literary aspects of this fascinating form of poetry.

Finnegan quotes extensively from a wide variety of sources, mainly in translation. The discussion is presented in non-technical language and will be of interest not only to sociologists and social anthropologists, but also to all those interested in comparative literature and in folk poetry from cultures around the world. The re-issue of this text, widely used in folklore, anthropology, and comparative literature courses, comes at an appropriate juncture in interdisciplinary scholarship, which is witnessing the breakdown of traditional disciplinary boundaries and an increase in the comparative study of oral poetry. For this volume Ruth Finnegan has provided a new foreword relating the text to more recent developments.

Oral Poetry

The Apology of Socrates was written by Plato. In fact, it's a defensive speech of Socrates that he said in a court noted down by Plato. The main subject of the speech is a problem of the evil. Socrates insists that neither death nor death sentence is evil. We shouldn't be afraid of the death because we don't know anything about it. Socrates proved that the death shouldn't be taken as the evil with the following dilemma: the death is either a peace or a transit from this life to the next. Both can't be called evil. Consequently, the death shouldn't be treated as evil.

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In "Yoga in the Kashmir Tradition," Billy Doyle gives a simple yet profound guide to a yoga that is far removed from the glorified gymnastics and almost competitive nature of yoga that some of us are familiar with. Jean Klein, Billy's own teacher taught this approach, based on awareness through body sensation. If we have first understood, or have the deep conviction, that in our real nature there is nothing to become, nothing to attain, then we can explore the body and its movements without end-gaining. We can practise yoga to free us from what we are not, and perhaps more profoundly, simply for the joy of it. Jean also had reservations about certain dualistic tendencies in yoga: yoga means to join, but to join what? We are one from the beginning; we only have to see it. The emphasis here is not on achieving something but on listening and exploring without will or effort. In the progressive approach one evolves through various levels of spiritual attainment. But there is always a someone, an ego, still evolving. In the direct approach there is simply recognising the false as false, that you can never be something objective. The personal has no role to play. Jean Klein was a master of Advaita (non-dualism) and yoga. He taught yoga in the Kashmir Tradition, an approach based on awareness through body sensation, which is here presented by Billy Doyle, a long term student of Jean Klein. This teaching was grounded in the non-dualistic perspective. Yoga in the Kashmir Tradition: The Art of Listening therefore covers all facets of Jean Klein's teaching."

Catalogo dei libri in commercio

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The New Science of Giambattista Vico

The *Ion* is the shortest, or nearly the shortest, of all the writings which bear the name of Plato, and is not authenticated by any early external testimony. The grace and beauty of this little work supply the only, and perhaps a sufficient, proof of its genuineness. The plan is simple; the dramatic interest consists entirely in the contrast between the irony of Socrates and the transparent vanity and childlike enthusiasm of the rhapsode *Ion*. The theme of the Dialogue may possibly have been suggested by the passage of Xenophon's *Memorabilia* in which the rhapsodists are described by Euthydemus as 'very precise about the exact words of Homer, but very idiotic themselves.' (Compare Aristotle, *Met.*)

The Memorabilia

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