
Seneca Epistulae Vol II 2

Appian's Roman History

Seeing Seneca Whole

Seneca: Moral essays

The Ethics of the Family in Seneca

Thucydides

Latinitas Perennis. Volume II: Appropriation and Latin Literature

The Institutio Oratoria of Quintilian

The correspondence of Marcus Cornelius Fronto

Thucydides: History of the Peloponnesian War Books I and II

Moral Letters to Lucilius

Moral letters to Lucilius

Livy, with an English Translation

Self-Portrait in Three Colors

The Tragedies of Seneca

De Medicina

Letters on Ethics

Hippocrates: p. [449]-509. On the universe

The Listeners

The Discourses as Reported by Arrian: Discourses, Books III and IV, the Manual, and fragments

Paul and Seneca Among the Condemned

The Life of Apollonius of Tyana

De Medicina: Introduction

Baedae Opera Historica

Seneca's Morals

Seneca, Epistulae Morales Book 2

Tragedies

Callimachus and Lycophron
Philosophy and Community in Seneca's Prose
Baedae Opera Historica
Heathen
Metamorphoses
Books V and VI.
Pliny the Younger: 'Epistles' Book II
Cicero, Paul and Seneca as Transformational Leaders in their Letter Writing
Ad Lucilium Epistulae Morales
Two Renaissance Book Hunters
Seneca: Selected Philosophical Letters
Seneca: Selected Philosophical Letters
Livy: Books VIII-X
Seneca

Seneca Epistulae Vol II 2

Downloaded from
intra.itu.edu by guest

KATELYN WARD

Appian's Roman History Harvard
University Press
Philip Schaff Prize, American Society of
Church History S-USIH Book Award,
Society for U.S. Intellectual History Merle
Curti Award in Intellectual History,
Organization of American Historians “A
fascinating book...Gin Lum suggests that,
in many times and places, the divide
between Christian and ‘heathen’ was the

central divide in American life.”—Kelefa
Sanneh, *New Yorker* “Offers a dazzling
range of examples to substantiate its
thesis. Rare is the reader who could dip
into it without becoming much better
informed on a great many topics historical,
literary, and religious. So many of Gin
Lum’s examples are enlightening and
informative in their own right.”—Philip
Jenkins, *Christian Century* “Brilliant...Gin
Lum’s writing style is nuanced, clear,
detailed yet expansive, and accessible,
which will make the book a fit for both
graduate and undergraduate classrooms.

Any scholar of American history should
have a copy.” —Emily Suzanne Clark, S-
USIH: Society for U.S. Intellectual History
In this sweeping historical narrative,
Kathryn Gin Lum shows how the idea of
the heathen has been maintained from the
colonial era to the present in religious and
secular discourses—discourses,
specifically, of race. Americans long
viewed the world as a realm of suffering
heathens whose lands and lives needed
their intervention to flourish. The term
“heathen” fell out of common use by the
early 1900s, leading some to imagine that

racial categories had replaced religious differences. But the ideas underlying the figure of the heathen did not disappear. Americans still treat large swaths of the world as “other” due to their assumed need for conversion to American ways. Race continues to operate as a heathen inheritance in the United States, animating Americans’ sense of being a world apart from an undifferentiated mass of needy, suffering peoples. Heathen thus reveals a key source of American exceptionalism and a prism through which Americans have defined themselves as a progressive and humanitarian nation even as supposed heathens have drawn on the same to counter this national myth.

Seeing Seneca Whole Cambridge University Press

Appian (Appianus) was a Greek official of Alexandria. He saw the Jewish rebellion of 116 CE, and later became a Roman citizen and advocate and received the rank of *equites* (knight). In his older years he held a procuratorship. He died during the reign of Antoninus Pius who was emperor 138-161 CE. Honest admirer of the Roman empire though ignorant of the institutions of the earlier Roman republic, he wrote, in the

simple ‘common’ dialect, 24 books of ‘Roman affairs’, in fact conquests, from the beginnings to the times of Trajan (emperor 98-117 CE). Eleven have come down to us complete, or nearly so, namely those on the Spanish, Hannibalic, Punic, Illyrian, Syrian, and Mithridatic wars, and five books on the Civil Wars. They are valuable records of military history. The Loeb Classical Library edition of Appian is in four volumes.

Seneca: Moral essays Columbia University Press

A. Cornelius Celsus was author, probably during the reign of the Roman Emperor Tiberius (14–37 CE), of a general encyclopaedia of agriculture, medicine, military arts, rhetoric, philosophy, and jurisprudence, in that order of subjects. Of all this great work there survives only the 8 books on medicine (*De Medicina*). Book I: after an excellent survey of Greek schools (Dogmatic, Methodic, Empiric) of medicine come sensible dietetics or health preservation which will always be applicable. Book II: deals with prognosis, diagnosis of symptoms (which he stresses strongly), and general therapeutics. Book III: internal ailments: fevers and general

diseases. Book IV: local bodily diseases. Next come two pharmacological books, Book V: treatment by drugs of general diseases; and Book VI: of local diseases. Book VII and Book VIII deal with surgery; these books contain accounts of many operations, including amputation. Celsus was not a professional doctor of medicine or a surgeon, but a practical layman whose *On Medicine*, written in a clear and neat style, for lay readers, is partly a result of his medical treatment of his household (slaves included) and partly a presentation of information gained from many Greek authorities. From no other source can we learn so much of the condition of medical science up to his own time. The Loeb Classical Library edition of Celsus is in three volumes.

The Ethics of the Family in Seneca Oxford University Press

"Today philosophy's promises to enhance the lives of those who study it are couched, like justifications for the humanistic disciplines more generally, in circumspect terms. In the ancient world, however, philosophy commonly claimed for itself the status of an exclusive guide to happiness. Through philosophy's

characteristic practices of argument and rational inquiry, its advocates believed, human beings could learn what was really good for themselves and free themselves from illusion. In the process, they would necessarily come to lead happier lives. This link between learning and action meant that philosophy was often regarded as an entire way of life, in which intellectual activity and practice were closely associated and mutually interdependent. Nowhere else in ancient literature is this ideal given such full and nuanced exposition as in the prose writings of Seneca, in which we can see a philosopher and literary artist of the first rank exploring in detail the dilemmas posed by the confrontation of the idea of the philosophical life with the historical and cultural specificity of the first-century CE Rome in which he wrote. His vast prose oeuvre defends, elaborates, and aims to make appealing this ideal of a life guided by disciplined thought. He is unequivocal about the necessary centrality of philosophy to any attempt at living a good life: philosophy, he writes, "shapes and forges the mind, it puts life in order, it directs actions, it points out what is to be

done and what is not to be done, it sits at the helm and steers a course through the hazards of the waves" (animum format et fabricat, vitam disponit, actiones regit, agenda et omittenda demonstrat, sedet ad gubernaculum et per ancipitia fluctuantium derigit cursum, Ep. 16.3). A successful life, for Seneca as for many other ancient philosophers, is governed by, indeed constituted by, the practice of philosophy. His rich and varied corpus, I argue, presents us with a unique opportunity to learn how one reflective and well-informed ancient philosopher reconciled this ideal of philosophical living, and all the aspirations to independence and universality that come with it, to the fact that he and his readers were living in a sociopolitical setting with its own set of norms and customs. These customs, and the claims of community more generally, stand in potential contradiction with the practical guidance philosophy aims to supply. For Seneca, as we will see, this tension was a prodigiously fruitful one. Recent work has rehabilitated Seneca's standing as a major philosopher"--
Thucydides University of Chicago Press
 No cultural phenomenon can remain vital

and evolve without a continuous integration of external elements. Instead of reading the process of appropriation in terms of 'sources' or 'models', the dynamics involved are better understood using more flexible categories such as creative reception, polyphony and dialogue. In every phase of its evolution, in Antiquity, the Middle Ages or (Early) Modern times, Latin literature had to face a double challenge, one from the past, and one from the present: although the models and heritage of the past always remained normative, contemporary demands had to be met too. The contributions in this volume analyze different moments of intercultural negotiation within the long history of Latin Literature.

*Latinitas Perennis. Volume II:
 Appropriation and Latin Literature*
 Rowman & Littlefield

Hippocrates, said to have been born in Cos in or before 460 BCE, learned medicine and philosophy; travelled widely as a medical doctor and teacher; was consulted by King Perdiccas of Macedon and Artaxerxes of Persia; and died perhaps at Larissa. Apparently he rejected superstition in favour of inductive

reasoning and the study of real medicine as subject to natural laws, in general and in individual people as patients for treatment by medicines and surgery. Of the roughly 70 works in the Hippocratic Collection," many are not by Hippocrates; even the famous oath may not be his. But he was undeniably the "Father of Medicine."

The Institutio Oratoria of Quintilian BRILL
A selection of Seneca's most significant letters that illuminate his philosophical and personal life. "There is only one course of action that can make you happy. . . . rejoice in what is yours. What is it that is yours? Yourself; the best part of you." In the year 62, citing health issues, the Roman philosopher Seneca withdrew from public service and devoted his time to writing. His letters from this period offer a window onto his experience as a landowner, a traveler, and a man coping with the onset of old age. They share his ideas on everything from the treatment of enslaved people to the perils of seafaring, and they provide lucid explanations for many key points of Stoic philosophy. This selection of fifty letters brings out the essentials of Seneca's thought, with much

that speaks directly to the modern reader. Above all, they explore the inner life of the individual who proceeds through philosophical inquiry from a state of emotional turmoil to true friendship, self-determination, and personal excellence. The correspondence of Marcus Cornelius Fronto Univ of California Press
This commentary offers the reader a set of letters (or letter parts) written by Cicero, Paul, and Seneca, which have been selected against the Transformational Leadership categories of 'idealised influence', 'inspirational motivation', 'intellectual stimulation', and 'individualised consideration'. Chapter 1 offers introduction into authors and theory: all three letter writers are considered as ancient leadership figures composing leadership letters. The letters selected are presented in original text facing a translation (Chapter 2). Chapter 3 provides analysis and discussion of each letter, and aims to introduce the reader to the historical and literary contexts before reading the letter through the lenses of Transformational Leadership theory. Chapter 4 sums up the findings on each letter and each letter writer in light of

Transformational Leadership and its categories. The volume is aimed at all those who are studying the function of ancient letter-writing – especially the letters of Cicero, Paul, or Seneca.

Thucydides: History of the Peloponnesian War Books I and II Harvard University Press

The moral letters to Lucilius are a collection of 124 letters, written by Seneca the Younger (c. 4 BC-AD 65), spanning a wide variety of moral problems. Written during his retirement after serving as both tutor and advisor to the emperor Nero, Seneca offers his unique form of stoicism. This edition contains all 124 letters by Seneca and fragments quoted by Aulus Gellius.

Moral Letters to Lucilius University of Chicago Press

Pliny the Younger's nine-book Epistles is a masterpiece of Roman prose. Often mined as a historical and pedagogical sourcebook, this collection of 'private' letters is now finding recognition as a rich and rewarding work in its own right. The second book is a typically varied yet taut suite of miniatures, including among its twenty letters the trial of Marius Priscus

and Pliny's famous portrait of his Laurentine villa. This edition, the first to address a complete book of Epistles in over a century, presents a Latin text together with an introduction and commentary intended for students, teachers and scholars. With clear linguistic explanations and full literary analysis, it invites readers to a fresh appreciation of Pliny's lettered art.

Moral letters to Lucilius BRILL

This volume contains ten essays on Seneca the Younger. Approaching the Roman writer from various angles, the authors endeavor both to illuminate individual aspects of Seneca's enormous output and to discern common themes among the different genres practiced by him.

Livy, with an English Translation Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

Paul and Seneca Among the Condemned: The Use of Spectacle in the Early Empire relocates the comparison of these two figures from the philosopher's lecture hall to the amphitheaters of Rome and Corinth. The book explores the sites and images of spectacle that littered the landscapes of the ancient world. By examining

archaeological remains alongside the letters of Paul and Seneca, James R. Unwin recreates their exhibitions of spectacle imagery. What we discover in viewing these provocative scenes from the grim world of the arena are suggestive responses to sovereign power and state terror. Their responses open up space for us to think through the reproduction of new arenas in our present world.

Self-Portrait in Three Colors Aegitas

They've been listening for longer than you think. A new history reveals how—and why. Wiretapping is nearly as old as electronic communications. Telegraph operators intercepted enemy messages during the Civil War. Law enforcement agencies were listening to private telephone calls as early as 1895.

Communications firms have assisted government eavesdropping programs since the early twentieth century—and they have spied on their own customers too. Such breaches of privacy once provoked outrage, but today most Americans have resigned themselves to constant electronic monitoring. How did we get from there to here? In *The Listeners*, Brian Hochman shows how the

wiretap evolved from a specialized intelligence-gathering tool to a mundane fact of life. He explores the origins of wiretapping in military campaigns and criminal confidence games and tracks the use of telephone taps in the US government's wars on alcohol, communism, terrorism, and crime. While high-profile eavesdropping scandals fueled public debates about national security, crime control, and the rights and liberties of individuals, wiretapping became a routine surveillance tactic for private businesses and police agencies alike. From wayward lovers to foreign spies, from private detectives to public officials, and from the silver screen to the Supreme Court, *The Listeners* traces the long and surprising history of wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping in the United States. Along the way, Brian Hochman considers how earlier generations of Americans confronted threats to privacy that now seem more urgent than ever. [The Tragedies of Seneca](#) OUP Oxford
Seneca's Letters to Lucilius are a rich source of information about ancient Stoicism, an influential work for early modern philosophers, and a fascinating

philosophical document in their own right. This selection of the letters aims to include those which are of greatest philosophical interest, especially those which highlight the debates between Stoics and Platonists or Aristotelians in the first century AD, and the issue, still important today, of how technical philosophical enquiry is related to the various purposes for which philosophy is practised. In addition to examining the philosophical content of each letter, Brad Inwood's commentary discusses the literary and historical background of the letters and their relationship with other prose works by Seneca. Seneca is the earliest Stoic author for whom we have access to a large number of complete works, and these works were highly influential in later centuries. He was also a politically influential advisor to the Roman emperor Nero and a celebrated author of prose and verse. His philosophical acuity and independence of mind make his works exciting and challenging for the modern reader. CLARENDON LATER ANCIENT PHILOSOPHERS General Editors: Jonathan Barnes and A. A. Long This series is designed to encourage philosophers and

students of philosophy to explore the fertile terrain of later ancient philosophy. The texts range in date from the first century BC to the fifth century AD, and will cover all the parts and all the schools of philosophy. Each volume contains a substantial introduction, an English translation, and a critical commentary on the philosophical claims and arguments of the text. The translations aim primarily at accuracy and fidelity; but they are also readable and accompanied by notes on textual problems that affect the philosophical interpretation. No knowledge of Greek or Latin is assumed. De Medicina Cambridge University Press "An exceptionally accessible" new translation of "the lively and urgent writings of one of classical antiquity's most important ethicists" (Choice). The Roman statesman and philosopher Seneca (4 BCE-65 CE) recorded his moral philosophy and reflections on life as a highly original kind of correspondence. Letters on Ethics includes vivid descriptions of town and country life in Nero's Italy, discussions of poetry and oratory, and philosophical training for Seneca's friend Lucilius. This volume, the first complete English

translation in nearly a century, makes the Letters more accessible than ever before. Written as much for a general audience as for Lucilius, these engaging letters offer advice on how to deal with everything from nosy neighbors to sickness, pain, and death. Seneca uses the informal format of the letter to present the central ideas of Stoicism, for centuries the most influential philosophical system in the Mediterranean world. His lively and at times humorous expositions have made the Letters his most popular work and an enduring classic. Including an introduction and explanatory notes by Margaret Graver and A. A. Long, this authoritative edition will captivate a new generation of readers. Letters on Ethics Oxford University Press A reissue of the 1974 Columbia U. Press edition of the letters of Florentine humanist Poggius (1380-1459) to his friend de Niccolis regarding the rediscovery of lost classical texts. Translated (from the Latin) with notes by Phyllis Walter Goodhart Gordon. Annotation copyright Book News, Inc. Portla
Hippocrates: p. [449]-509. On the universe

New translations of significant political writings of Seneca, the most important Stoic philosopher.

The Listeners

A seminal figure in late antique Christianity and Christian orthodoxy, Saint Gregory of Nazianzus published a collection of more than 240 letters. Whereas these letters have often been cast aside as readers turn to his theological orations or autobiographical poetry for insight into his life, thought, and times, *Self-Portrait in Three Colors* focuses squarely on them, building a provocative case that the finalized collection constitutes not an epistolary archive but an autobiography in epistolary form—a single text composed to secure his status among provincial contemporaries and later generations. Shedding light on late-ancient letter writing, fourth-century Christian intelligentsia, Christianity and

classical culture, and the Christianization of Roman society, these letters offer a fascinating and unique view of Gregory's life, engagement with literary culture, and leadership in the church. As a single unit, this autobiographical epistolary collection proved a powerful tool in Gregory's attempts to govern the contours of his authorial image as well as his provincial and ecclesiastical legacy.

The Discourses as Reported by Arrian: Discourses, Books III and IV, the Manual, and fragments

This book is the first modern commentary on the second book of Seneca's *Epistulae Morales*. It contains a substantial introduction and a text and translation of the nine letters that constitute the second book of the *Epistulae Morales*.

Paul and Seneca Among the Condemned

The *Epistulae morales ad Lucilium* (English: *Moral Epistles to Lucilius*) is a

collection of 124 letters which were written by Seneca the Younger at the end of his life. They are addressed to Lucilius, the then procurator of Sicily, although he is known only through Seneca's writings. In these letters, Seneca gives Lucilius tips on how to become a more devoted Stoic. Lucilius was, at that time, the Governor of Sicily, although he is known only through Seneca's writings. Selected from the *Epistulae Morales ad Lucilium*, these letters illustrate the upright ideals admired by the Stoics and extol the good way of life as seen from their standpoint. They also reveal how far in advance of his time were many of Seneca's ideas - his disgust at the shows in the arena or his criticism of the harsh treatment of slaves. Philosophical in tone and written in the 'pointed' style of the Latin Silver Age these 'essays in disguise' were clearly aimed by Seneca at posterity.

Best Sellers - Books :

- [I Love You Like No Otter: A Funny And Sweet Board Book For Babies And Toddlers \(punderland\)](#)
- [It Starts With Us: A Novel \(2\) \(it Ends With Us\) By Colleen Hoover](#)
- [The Untethered Soul: The Journey Beyond Yourself By Michael A. Singer](#)
- [Guess How Much I Love You](#)

- [A Court Of Silver Flames \(a Court Of Thorns And Roses, 5\)](#)
- [A Letter From Your Teacher: On The First Day Of School By Shannon Olsen](#)
- [Never Never: A Romantic Suspense Novel Of Love And Fate](#)
- [The Silent Patient](#)
- [Tomorrow, And Tomorrow, And Tomorrow: A Novel By Gabrielle Zevin](#)
- [Can't Hurt Me: Master Your Mind And Defy The Odds By David Goggins](#)