Discourses 37-66 Dio Chrysostom 1971 DIO COCCUSIANUS CHRIYSOSTOMUS; C. 40 A.D.120, of Prusa (Bryosa) in Asia Minor, inherited with his brothers large properties and debts from his generous father Pasisthenes. He became a skilled rhetorician to historians, but in the course of travel came to Rome in 84 under the governorship of the Black Obsidian. There, in 89, he was a C.D. 82 banned on suspicion by him from Italy and Bithynia and wandered in poverty, especially in lands north of the Aegean, as far as the Danube and the primitive Gentes. In 97 he spoke publicly to Greeks assembled at Olympiades in gymnasia at Athens and Rome. Arriving again at Rome on an embassy of charity. Of 98-99 he became a firm friend of emperor Trajan. In 102 he travelled to Alexandria and elsewhere, returning to Prusa in 102-3. Involved in a lawsuit about plans to build a basilica of the same, he was exiled to 11-12. The emperor of his life's work. He lost his wife and a son. The literary works of Dio, in simple yet noble style derived largely from Plato, Demosthenes, and Remes, were derived from his extensive campaign in the affairs of Rome. Drawing on his extensive investigation of literary works and epigraphic evidence, John Jillions demonstrates that Greek intellectuals and members of the local elite in this province were in fact keen to identify themselves as Romans, and that imperial consciousness and Roman prestige were inextricable in the eyes of Greek readers and fellow-citizens.

Dio Chrysostom-Dion Chrysostomus 1995 DIO COCCUSIANUS CHRIYSOSTOMUS; C. 40 A.D.120, of Prusa (Bryosa) in Asia Minor, inherited with his brothers large properties and debts from his generous father Pasisthenes. He became a skilled rhetorician to historians, but in the course of travel came to Rome in 84 under the governorship of the Black Obsidian. There, in 89, he was a C.D. 82 banned on suspicion by him from Italy and Bithynia and wandered in poverty, especially in lands north of the Aegean, as far as the Danube and the primitive Gentes. In 97 he spoke publicly to Greeks assembled at Olympiades in gymnasia at Athens and Rome. Arriving again at Rome on an embassy of charity. Of 98-99 he became a firm friend of emperor Trajan. In 102 he travelled to Alexandria and elsewhere, returning to Prusa in 102-3. Involved in a lawsuit about plans to build a basilica of the same, he was exiled to 11-12. The emperor of his life's work. He lost his wife and a son. The literary works of Dio, in simple yet noble style derived largely from Plato, Demosthenes, and Remes, were derived from his extensive campaign in the affairs of Rome. Drawing on his extensive investigation of literary works and epigraphic evidence, John Jillions demonstrates that Greek intellectuals and members of the local elite in this province were in fact keen to identify themselves as Romans, and that imperial consciousness and Roman prestige were inextricable in the eyes of Greek readers and fellow-citizens.

The Ritualized Revelation of the Messianic Age

Teresa? In order to answer this question, John A. Jillions turns to the first-century world of Corinth, where Jews, Greeks, and Roman provincials as highly attached to their Hellenic background and less affected by Rome's influence than

The Ritualized Revelation of the Messianic Age

Teresa? In order to answer this question, John A. Jillions turns to the first-century world of Corinth, where Jews, Greeks, and Roman provincials as highly attached to their Hellenic background and less affected by Rome's influence than

The Ritualized Revelation of the Messianic Age

Teresa? In order to answer this question, John A. Jillions turns to the first-century world of Corinth, where Jews, Greeks, and Roman provincials as highly attached to their Hellenic background and less affected by Rome's influence than

The Ritualized Revelation of the Messianic Age

Teresa? In order to answer this question, John A. Jillions turns to the first-century world of Corinth, where Jews, Greeks, and Roman provincials as highly attached to their Hellenic background and less affected by Rome's influence than

The Ritualized Revelation of the Messianic Age

Teresa? In order to answer this question, John A. Jillions turns to the first-century world of Corinth, where Jews, Greeks, and Roman provincials as highly attached to their Hellenic background and less affected by Rome's influence than

The Ritualized Revelation of the Messianic Age

Teresa? In order to answer this question, John A. Jillions turns to the first-century world of Corinth, where Jews, Greeks, and Roman provincials as highly attached to their Hellenic background and less affected by Rome's influence than
Domus Aurea (Golden House) is the most influential known building in the history of Roman architecture. It has been incompletely studied and poorly understood ever since its most important sections were excavated in the 1930s. In this book, Larry Ball provides systematic investigation of the Domus Aurea, including a comprehensive analysis of the masonry, the design, and the abundant ancient literary evidence. Highlighting the revolutionary innovations of the Domus Aurea, Ball also outlines their wide-ranging implications for the later development of Roman concrete architecture.

Ancient Libraries—Jason König 2015-04-25 The circulation of books was the motor of classical civilization. But books were both expensive and rare, and so libraries—private and public, royal and civic—played key roles in articulating intellectual life. This collection, written by an international team of scholars, presents a fundamental reassessment of how ancient libraries came into being, how they were organized and how they were used. Drawing on papyrology and archaeology, and on accounts written by those who read and wrote in them, it presents new research on reading cultures, on book collecting and on the origins of monumental library buildings. Many of the traditional stories told about ancient libraries are challenged. Few were really enormous, none were designed as research centres, and occasional confiscations do not explain the loss of most ancient texts. But the central place of libraries in Graeco-Roman culture emerges more clearly than ever.

Glocal Religions—Victor Roudometof 2018-11-07 This book is a printed edition of the Special Issue "Glocal Religions" that was published in Religions

Lend Me Your Ears—William Satre 1997 From the ancient words of Demosthenes to Salman Rushdie's eloquent defense of his work, this anthology represents a compilation of more than two hundred of the world's most important and influential speeches

Exodus Through the Centuries—Scott M. Langston 2013-04-11 This bible commentary looks at how Exodus has influenced and has been influenced by history, religion, politics, the arts and other forms of culture over the ages. A bible commentary tracing the reception history of Exodus from Old Testament times, through the Patriotic and Reformations periods to the present day. Considers the ways in which Exodus has influenced and has been influenced by history, religion, politics, the arts and other forms of culture over the ages. As a theological text, this commentary is a comprehensive study of the book of Exodus, drawing on Jewish, Christian, and Islamic traditions. The book is divided into two parts: the first part is a historical and literary introduction to the book of Exodus, and the second part is a detailed examination of each chapter of the book. Exodus begins with the call of Moses, the liberation of the Israelites from slavery in Egypt, and the journey to the Promised Land. The book continues with the establishment of the covenant between God and the Israelites, the giving of the Ten Commandments, and the construction of the Tabernacle. The book also covers the narratives of the Israelites' wanderings in the wilderness, their arrival in Canaan, and their conquest of the land.

Hellenism and Empire—Professor of Classics and Ancient History and Head of Department Simon Swan 1996 Hellenism and Empire explores identity, politics, and culture in the Greek world of the first three centuries AD, from the period known as the second sophistic. The sources of this identity were the words and deeds of classical Greece, the influence of the Hellenistic world and the emphasis placed on Graecism and Greek heritage was far greater than any other time. Yet this period is often seen as a time of happy consensualism between the Greek and Roman halves of the Roman Empire. The first part of the book shows how Greek identity came before any loyalty to Rome (and was indeed partly a reaction to Rome), while the views of the major authors of the period, which are studied in the second part, confirm and restate the prior claims of Hellenism.

The Roman World of Dio Chrysostom—C.P. Jones 2013-10-01 C.P. Jones offers here the first full-length portrait of Dio in English and, at the same time, a view of life in cities such as Alexandria, Tarsus, and Rhodes in the first centuries of our era.

Caravaggio and Pictorial Narrative—Lorenzo Petrollo 2011 This publication on the short-lived, irascible artist Caravaggio (1571-1610) re-establishes his significant and innovative role in the history of artistic creation, and in particular as a master of dramatic and realistic story-telling.

Popular Leadership and Collective Behavior in the Late Roman Republic (ca. 80-50 B.C.) Paul J. J. Vanderbrook 1987

Download Dio Chrysostom: Discourses 37-60 (Loeb Classical Library No. 376) pdf

Read Online Dio Chrysostom: Discourses 37-60 (Loeb Classical Library No. 376) pdf

Find more pdf: pdf search

Responses to Oliver Stone's Alexander—Paul Cartledge 2010-01-20 The charismatic Alexander the Great of Macedon (356-323 B.C.E.) was one of the most successful military commanders in history, conquering Asia Minor, Egypt, Persia, central Asia, and the lands beyond as far as Pakistan and India. Alexander has been, over the course of two millennia since his death at the age of thirty-two, the central figure in histories, legends, songs, novels, biographies, and, most recently, films. In 2004 director Oliver Stone's epic film Alexander generated a renewed interest in Alexander the Great and his companions, surroundings, and accomplishments, but the critical response to the film offers a fascinating lesson in the contentious dialogue between historiography and modern entertainment. This book brings together an intriguing mix of leading scholars in Macdonian and Greek history, ancient sources, film studies, literary criticism, and archaeology—including some who were advisors for the film—and includes an afterword by Oliver Stone discussing the challenges he faced in putting Alexander's life on the big screen. The contributors scrutinize Stone's project from its inception and design to its production and reception, considering such questions as: Can a film about Alexander (and similar figures from history) be both entertaining and historically sound? How do the goals of screenwriters and directors differ from those of historians? How does Alexander's personal relationships—with his mother Olympias, his wife Roxane, his lover Hephaestion, and others—affect modern perceptions of Alexander? Several of the contributors also explore reasons behind the film's tepid response at the box office and subsequent controversies.

An Empire of Slaves—Michelle Wildman 2006-05-06 This book offers the first comprehensive overview of the empire of slavery under the Roman empire to Constantine the Great, considering such topics as: Slavery in Hellenistic Egypt ; pharaonic tradition and Greek intrusions ; War and slavery in the West to 146 B.C.; The Roman republic and praedial slavery, piracy and slave revolts; Slavery in Hellenistic Egypt; Conclusions. The book brings together a wealth of information on slavery in the Roman world, from the perspective of both historians and social scientists. It is a fascinating read for anyone interested in the history of slavery and its impact on society.

The Religion of the Mithras Cult in the Roman Empire—Roger Beck 2006-01-02 A study of the religious system of Mithraism, one of the 'mystery' cults popular in the Roman Empire contemporary with early Christianity. Mithraism is described from the point of view of the initiate engaging with its rich repertoire of symbols and practices.

The Domus Aurea and the Roman Architectural Revolution—Larry F. Bull 2003-09-14 Nerei's palace, the Domus Aurea (Golden House), is the most influential known building in the history of Roman architecture. It has been incompletely studied and poorly understood ever since its most important sections were excavated in the 1930s. In this book, Larry Ball provides systematic investigation of the Domus Aurea, including a comprehensive analysis of the masonry, the design, and the abundant ancient literary evidence. Highlighting the revolutionary innovations of the Domus Aurea, Ball also outlines their wide-ranging implications for the later development of Roman concrete architecture.

Ancient Libraries—Jason König 2015-04-25 The circulation of books was the motor of classical civilization. But books were both expensive and rare, and so libraries—private and public, royal and civic—played key roles in articulating intellectual life. This collection, written by an international team of scholars, presents a fundamental reassessment of how ancient libraries came into being, how they were organized and how they were used. Drawing on papyrology and archaeology, and on accounts written by those who read and wrote in them, it presents new research on reading cultures, on book collecting and on the origins of monumental library buildings. Many of the traditional stories told about ancient libraries are challenged. Few were really enormous, none were designed as research centres, and occasional confiscations do not explain the loss of most ancient texts. But the central place of libraries in Graeco-Roman culture emerges more clearly than ever.

Glocal Religions—Victor Roudometof 2018-11-07 This book is a printed edition of the Special Issue "Glocal Religions" that was published in Religions

Lend Me Your Ears—William Satre 1997 From the ancient words of Demosthenes to Salman Rushdie's eloquent defense of his work, this anthology represents a compilation of more than two hundred of the world's most important and influential speeches

Exodus Through the Centuries—Scott M. Langston 2013-04-11 This bible commentary looks at how Exodus has influenced and has been influenced by history, religion, politics, the arts and other forms of culture over the ages. A bible commentary tracing the reception history of Exodus from Old Testament times, through the Patriotic and Reformations periods to the present day. Considers the ways in which Exodus has influenced and has been influenced by history, religion, politics, the arts and other forms of culture over the ages. As a theological text, this commentary is a comprehensive study of the book of Exodus, drawing on Jewish, Christian, and Islamic traditions. The book is divided into two parts: the first part is a historical and literary introduction to the book of Exodus, and the second part is a detailed examination of each chapter of the book. Exodus begins with the call of Moses, the liberation of the Israelites from slavery in Egypt, and the journey to the Promised Land. The book continues with the establishment of the covenant between God and the Israelites, the giving of the Ten Commandments, and the construction of the Tabernacle. The book also covers the narratives of the Israelites' wanderings in the wilderness, their arrival in Canaan, and their conquest of the land.

Hellenism and Empire—Professor of Classics and Ancient History and Head of Department Simon Swan 1996 Hellenism and Empire explores identity, politics, and culture in the Greek world of the first three centuries AD, from the period known as the second sophistic. The sources of this identity were the words and deeds of classical Greece, the influence of the Hellenistic world and the emphasis placed on Graecism and Greek heritage was far greater than any other time. Yet this period is often seen as a time of happy consensualism between the Greek and Roman halves of the Roman Empire. The first part of the book shows how Greek identity came before any loyalty to Rome (and was indeed partly a reaction to Rome), while the views of the major authors of the period, which are studied in the second part, confirm and restate the prior claims of Hellenism.

The Roman World of Dio Chrysostom—C.P. Jones 2013-10-01 C.P. Jones offers here the first full-length portrait of Dio in English and, at the same time, a view of life in cities such as Alexandria, Tarsus, and Rhodes in the first centuries of our era.

Caravaggio and Pictorial Narrative—Lorenzo Petrollo 2011 This publication on the short-lived, irascible artist Caravaggio (1573-1610) re-establishes his significant and innovative role in the history of artistic creation, and in particular as a master of dramatic and realistic story-telling.

Popular Leadership and Collective Behavior in the Late Roman Republic (ca. 80-50 B.C.) Paul J. J. Vanderbrook 1987

Download Dio Chrysostom: Discourses 37-60 (Loeb Classical Library No. 376) pdf

Read Online Dio Chrysostom: Discourses 37-60 (Loeb Classical Library No. 376) pdf

Find more pdf: pdf search