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## PITTS SYDNEE

**Animals, Gods and Humans** Cambridge University Press

This first-time translation into English of key writings by Nietzsche, opens up new vistas on the evolution of his thinking and will prove to be invaluable to anyone studying his philosophy.

**Euripides-Rezeption in Kaiserzeit und Spätantike** Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

"Translations and commentary on Plethon's complete system of Neopagan theology and religious practice focused on the Hellenic pantheon and deeply rooted in ancient Greek Paganism. Includes rituals, prayers, invocations, and hymns for holiday and daily use along with Plethon's complete sacred calendar"--

[Cornelius Nepos](#) Routledge

Unveränderter Nachdruck der Originalausgabe von 1893.

**Euripides' Werke** Walter de Gruyter

Index to accompany Loeb's edition of the Moralia.

**Egyptian Cultural Icons in Midrash** Cotsen Institute of Archaeology Press

De Vita Contemplativa is known for its depiction of a philosophical group of Jewish men and women known as the 'Therapeutae'. This commentary sets the treatise in its historical context and explores Philo's aims in depicting them as he did.

**Plutarch Moralia** University of Illinois Press

Die Archäologien gelten als junge Wissenschaften, da sie erst vom 19. Jahrhundert an zu universitären Fächern wurden. Die Ur- und Frühgeschichte beruft sich auf die skandinavische Tradition, die Klassische Archäologie auf Winckelmann. Ältere, als antiquarisch bezeichnete Arbeiten wurden lange ignoriert, weil sie als unwissenschaftlich galten. Eine vergleichende europäische Wissenschaftsgeschichte archäologischen Forschens vor dessen Institutionalisierung ist deshalb ein Desiderat. Die Autorin füllt diese Lücke, indem sie in ihrem zweibändigen Werk Arbeiten mit archäologischem Inhalt aus verschiedenen europäischen Ländern auf ihre grundlegenden Konzepte, Fragestellungen und Methoden hin untersucht. In Studien zu einzelnen Arbeitsschritten geht sie u. a. der Frage nach, inwieweit und unter welchen sozialen und politischen Bedingungen vor der akademischen Fachbildung methodische und konzeptuelle Arbeitsnormen entstanden und sich durchsetzen konnten. Sie kann zeigen, dass archäologische Quellen seit der Antike als wissenschaftliche Beweise dienen und Untersuchungsmethoden dafür zielgerichtet entwickelt wurden. Im ersten Band behandelt Sasse theoretische Fragen und den Zeitraum von der Antike bis 1630 in zwei parallel aufgebauten Epochendarstellungen. Spezifische Fragen in diesem Band sind die Anwendung antiker Methoden in der italienischen Renaissance, die Bedeutung des Humanismus, der entstehenden Naturwissenschaften sowie der Religionskonflikte und der Verbreitungsprozesse in Europa. Die Autorin zeigt, inwieweit antike Historiker mit archäologischen Quellen und Methoden arbeiteten und dass die Renaissancearchäologie schon Methoden besaß, mit denen sie Grundlagen für eine Historisierung schriftloser Denkmäler legen konnte. Im zweiten Band behandelt Sasse die Zeit von 1630 bis 1852. Sie erfasst damit die Epochen der beginnenden Institutionalisierung, die von der Entwicklung der Grabungsmethodik geprägt ist, sowie der Erfindung des Dreiperiodensystems als heute noch gültiges ur- und frühgeschichtliches Fachparadigma. Skandinavien, das deutsche Sprachgebiet, England und Frankreich stehen hier im Fokus. Deutlich wird, dass einige Ergebnisse seit 1660 wesentlich zur europäischen Säkularisierung beitrugen. Erst die Methoden zur Beobachtung und Bearbeitung von Fundkomplexen und die Definition kultureller Kontexte seit 1750 jedoch schufen die Voraussetzung zur Formulierung tragfähiger Fachparadigmen.

[From Platonism to Neoplatonism](#) Plutarch MoraliaIndex to accompany Loeb's edition of the

Moralia.Plutarch's Moralia"Renowned as a biographer because of his "Parallel Lives," Plutarch (born about 50 C.E.) was also a teacher of philosophy in Rome, a priest at Delphi, and an engaging

essayist with a warm, urbane, and judicious style. Whether advising about marriage and education, discussing prophecy, divine providence, and life after death, setting forth rules for politicians, or commenting on personal virtues and vices, his Moral Essays reveal not just Plutarch's thinking but also the world in which he lived. Edward O'Neil's thorough index provides an invaluable roadmap for tracking the wealth of information and wisdom to be found in them."--BOOK

JACKET.Selbstbetrachtungen

Rabbinic midrash of late antiquity and the early medieval period visualized Egypt and presented Egyptian religious concepts and icons. Midrash is analyzed in a cross-cultural perspective utilizing insights from the discipline of Egyptology. Topics: the Greco-Roman Nile god, Isis, Serapis and other gods, festivals, mummy portraits, funeral customs, the Egyptian language, Pharaohs, Cleopatra, Alexandria, the divine eye. The hermeneutical role of Egyptian cultural icons in midrash is explored.

**Die Archäologien von der Antike bis 1630** Routledge

Consulting a wide range of key texts and source material, Animals, Gods and Humans covers 800 years and provides a detailed analysis of early Christian attitudes to, and the position of, animals in Greek and Roman life and thought. Both the pagan and Christian conceptions of animals are rich and multilayered, and Ingvild Sælid Gilhus expertly examines the dominant themes and developments in the conception of animals. Including study of: biographies of figures such as Apollonius of Tyana; natural history; the New Testament via Gnostic texts; the church fathers; and from pagan and Christian criticism of animal sacrifice, to the acts of martyrs, the source material and detailed analysis included in this volume make it a veritable feast of information for all classicists.

**De spectaculis** LIT Verlag Münster

"Renowned as a biographer because of his "Parallel Lives," Plutarch (born about 50 C.E.) was also a teacher of philosophy in Rome, a priest at Delphi, and an engaging essayist with a warm, urbane, and judicious style. Whether advising about marriage and education, discussing prophecy, divine providence, and life after death, setting forth rules for politicians, or commenting on personal virtues and vices, his Moral Essays reveal not just Plutarch's thinking but also the world in which he lived. Edward O'Neil's thorough index provides an invaluable roadmap for tracking the wealth of information and wisdom to be found in them."--BOOK JACKET.

[Selbstbetrachtungen](#) Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

Die Beiträge zur Altertumskunde enthalten Monographien, Sammelbände, Editionen, Übersetzungen und Kommentare zu Themen aus den Bereichen Klassische, Mittel- und Neulateinische Philologie, Alte Geschichte, Archäologie, Antike Philosophie sowie Nachwirken der Antike bis in die Neuzeit. Dadurch leistet die Reihe einen umfassenden Beitrag zur Erschließung klassischer Literatur und zur Forschung im gesamten Gebiet der Altertumswissenschaften.

**Ausgewählte Werke** McFarland

Descartes is often regarded as the founder of modern philosophy, and is credited with placing at centre stage the question of what we know and how we know it. Descartes: Belief, Scepticism and Virtue seeks to reinsert his work and thought in its contemporary ethical and theological context. Richard Davies explores the much neglected notion of intellectual virtue as it applies to Descartes' inquiry as a whole. He examines the textual dynamics of Descartes' most famous writings in relation to background debates about human endeavour from Plato down to Descartes' own contemporaries. Bringing these materials together in a novel format, Davies argues for a new approach to Descartes' ideas of scepticism and the sciences. The book also offers fresh interpretations of key passages of the Meditations . Descartes: Belief, Scepticism and Virtue offers an original reassessment of some of the most important bodies of work in Western Philosophy.

[The Roman Gladius and the Ancient Fighting Techniques](#) DigiCat

The rich corpus of literary otherworld journeys that has survived from the Scandinavian - and especially the Icelandic - Middle Ages is in many respects tied to a space 'Between the Worlds'.

Every otherworld journey quite literally engages with a space 'between the worlds' in the sense that it plays itself out between this world and a world beyond, an otherworld. Yet this is not all. Also in terms of its cultural context this branch of the literature of the medieval North takes up a position situated midway between a broad range of poles. Texts from the Christian period treat pre-Christian mythology; allegedly pre-Christian material is studded with Christian motifs; Scandinavian texts adapt the learning and literature of the European continent, Ireland, and the classical Mediterranean; and Finnish narratives in turn appear to adapt Scandinavian narrative patterns. The volume presents a rich panorama of a broad range of very different - Scandinavian, Finno-Ugric, Greek, Latin, Celtic, Ancient Near Eastern, and archaeological - perspectives on the topic of the 'otherworld journey', which contextualises the motif of the otherworld journey in Old Norse-Icelandic literature in an unprecedented breadth.

*One God, One Law* BRILL

The twenty-first century opened with the religiously-inspired attacks of 9/11 and in the years since such attacks have become all too common. Over against the minority who carry out violence at God's direction, however, there are millions of believers around the world who live lives of anonymous kindness. They also see their actions as guided by the divine. How is divine guidance to be understood against the background of such diametrically opposed results? How to make sense of both Osama bin Laden and Mother Teresa? In order to answer this question, John A. Jillions turns to the first-century world of Corinth, where Jews, Gentiles, and early Christians intermixed and vigorously debated the question of divine guidance. In this ancient melting pot, the ideas of writers and poets, philosophers, rabbis, prophets, and the apostle Paul confronted and complemented each other. These writers reveal a culture that reflected deeply upon the realities, ambiguities, and snares posed by questions of divine guidance. Jillions draws these insights together to offer an outline for the twenty-first century and suggest criteria for how to assess perceived divine guidance. Jillions opens a long-closed window in the history of ideas in order to shed valuable light on this timeless question.

*Der goldene Esel* Routledge

Herausgegeben von der Berlin-Brandenburgischen Akademie der Wissenschaften Die Corpora der antiken Ärzte (Corpus Medicorum Graecorum, Corpus Medicorum Latinorum) haben die Aufgabe, die erhaltenen Schriften aller griechischen und lateinischen medizinischen Autoren, einschließlich der Fragmente aus nicht vollständig überlieferten Werken, vom 5. Jahrhundert v. Chr. bis zum Ausgang der Antike in textkritischen Editionen mit Übersetzungen (wahlweise in Deutsch, Englisch, Französisch, Italienisch) und erschöpfenden Namen- und Wortverzeichnissen vorzulegen. Die Ausgaben können um Kommentare erweitert sein, die den Text in sachlicher, sprachlicher und textkritischer Hinsicht erschließen. Für die Konstituierung der edierten Texte, die in ihrem Charakter als historisch-kritische Ausgaben zuverlässige Quellen für die Erforschung der Geschichte der antiken Medizin bereitstellen, werden sämtliche bekannten primären und sekundären Überlieferungsträger ausgewertet, was sich zum einen auf die mittelalterlichen Handschriften und die frühen Drucke, zum anderen auf Exzerpte und Übersetzungen in lateinischer, arabischer, hebräischer oder syrischer Sprache bezieht. Die Ausgaben sind so angelegt, dass sie über einen langen Zeitraum hin im internationalen Maßstab die wissenschaftlich maßgebenden Editionen darstellen. Zum Akademievorhaben Corpus Medicorum Graecorum/Corpus Medicorum Latinorum: <http://www.bbaw.de/bbaw/Forschung/Forschungsprojekte/cmfg/de/Ueberblick>

*Die philosophische Lehre des Platonismus* BRILL

Excavations at ancient Methone since 2003 by the Greek Ministry of Culture have uncovered remains from the Late Neolithic period through the fourth-century B.C. destruction by Philip II of Macedon. These discoveries extend the history of the city, a colony of Eretria (Euboia) since the late eighth century B.C., by nearly three thousand years into Greek prehistory. This volume presents results of the project in selected artefacts, burials, and structures representing the chief phases of the city, in chronological order. An introduction covers historical sources, excavations from 2003 to 2013, and the unique location of Methone. Part I details the prehistoric settlement at Methone, from

the fourth millennium to 1000 B.C., and the Bronze Age burials. Part II focuses on the copious artifacts and ecofacts from the Early Iron Age "Hypogeion" shaft. Part III presents artifacts and architecture from the Archaic and Classical periods, through the final days of the siege of the city in 354 B.C. The significance of this work lies in its interdisciplinary methods, combining stylistic analysis of artifacts and source-critical philology with natural history, bioarchaeology, materials analysis, and geochemistry, whose results reveal the long-term history of a site crucial to the economic and political history of Classical Greece and the north Aegean.

*The Secret Texts of Hellenic Polytheism* Walter de Gruyter

The first edition of this book appeared in 1953; the second, revised and enlarged, in 1960. The present, third edition is essentially a reprint of the second, except for the correction of a few misprints and the following remarks, which refer to some recent publications\* and replace the brief preface to the second edition. Neither Eudemus nor Theophrastus, so I said (p. 208f.) knew a branch of theoretical philosophy the object of which would be something called *OV ~ OV* and which branch would be distinct from theology. And there is no sign that they found such a branch (corresponding to what was later called *metaphysica generalis*) in Aristotle. To the names of Eudemus and Theophrastus we now can add that of Nicholas of Damascus. In 1965 H.J. Drossaart Lulofs published: Nicolaus Damascenus On the Philosophy of Aristotle (Leiden: Brill), i. e. fragments of his 1tEpt TIj. Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

This title was first published in 2001. These collected essays by Patricia Cox Miller identify new possibilities of meaning in the study of religion in late antiquity. The book addresses the topic of the imaginative mindset of late ancient authors from a variety of Greco-Roman religious traditions. Attending to the play of language, as well as to the late ancient sensitivity to image, metaphor, and paradox, Cox Miller's work highlights the poetizing sensibility that marked many of the texts of this period and draws on methods of interpretation from a variety of contemporary literary-critical theories. This book will appeal to scholars of late antiquity, religious literature, and literary critical theory more widely, illustrating how fruitful dialogue across the centuries can be - not only in eliciting aspects of late ancient texts that have gone unnoticed but also in showing that many 'modern' ideas, such as Roland Barthes', were actually already alive and well in ancient texts.

*The Stoics on Lekta* Walter de Gruyter

From the Contents: B. Abrahamov, 'Fakhr al-D n al-R z on God's knowledge of the particulars.' E. Badeen, 'Die sufik nach Amm r al-Bidl s .' C.E. Bosworth, 'The city of Tarsus and the Arab Byzantine frontiers in early and Middle Ages.' S. Ebner von Eschenbach, 'Die Gedichte des Chi Yün (1724-1805) als Quelle für die Landeskunde in Ostturkestan im 18. Jahrhundert.' R. Elsie, 'Albanian literature in the Moslem tradition. Eighteenth and early nineteenth century Albanian writing in Arabic script.' R. Gramlich, 'Ab Sulaym n ad-D r n .' F. Meier, 'Der Urknall' eine Idee des Ab Bakr ar-R z .' R.O. Meisezahl, 'Die Ta'i Si tu-Fassung des "Kodex der 13 Gesetze" (al I e b u gsum). Ein Beitrag zur tibetischen Rechtsgeschichte im 14. Jahrhundert.'

*Oriens, Volume 33* Springer Science & Business Media

The influence of Greco-Roman philosophy on Philo of Alexandria's view of the Mosaic law is clear. This book explains how Philo integrated Greco-Roman conceptions of law, such as Unwritten Law, the Law of Nature, and the "Living Law," into his understanding of the divine origin of the Mosaic law of the Jews.

*From Platonism to Neoplatonism* BRILL

As the ruler of Judea from 76 to 67 B.C.E., Queen Salome Alexandra (ca. 141 B.C.E.-67 B.C.E.) appointed the kingdom's high priest, led its men in battle, subjugated neighboring kings, and stopped the religious violence that plagued her society. Presiding over Judea's greatest period of peace and prosperity, she shaped the Judaism of Jesus' day as well as our own. Virtually unknown today, Queen Salome remained so unique that historians have largely ignored her rather than try to explain the perplexing circumstances that brought her to power. This volume recreates Queen Salome's fascinating life and the time in which she lived—an age when women ruled the Middle East.

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