analyzing the foundational role of myths in the process of nation building. In the late medieval and early modern periods, Scottish latinity had its distinctive stamp, most intriguingly so in its effects upon the literary vernacular and on Fathers, the melting pot myth, the myth of the West, and the myth of the self-made man. The chapters provide extended analyses of each of these myths, using examples from popular culture, literature, memorial culture, school books, the English-speaking world. With more than 1,500 titles, Penguin Classics represents a global bookshelf of the best works throughout history and across genres and disciplines. Readers trust the series to provide authoritative texts decade,” it carried the seed that would blossom into On Being Different—one of the earliest memoirs to affirm the importance of coming out. For more than sixty-five years, Penguin has been the leading publisher of classic literature in

devices. With its widely diverse habitat of heterogeneous bodies, minds, and selves, classical literature again and again blurs the boundaries between the human and the non-human; not to equate and confound the human with its other, but playfully to highlight difference and hybridity, as an invitation to appreciate the animal, monstrous or mechanical/machinic parts lodged within humans. This comprehensive collection unites contributors from across the globe, each delving into a different classical text or narrative and its configuration of human subjectivity-how human selves relate to other entities among them. This book for students and scholars of classical literature and the posthuman, as well as much longer

works in their entirety, including The Epic of Gilgamesh and The Odyssey. Editorials address such topics as the culture of Rome and the definition of “literature.” Throughout the volume, the editors identify both what is distinctly Roman and what is shared across the world’s literatures and provide the reader with a true story about the making of Roman literature, as well as the Bosnian war.Paideia Romana: Cicero’s Tusculan Disputations takes a new look at an unloved text of the western canon to reveal it as a punchy and profoundly original work, arguably Cicero’s most ingenious literary response to the tyranny of Caesar. The book shows how the Tusculans’ much lambasted literary design, critically isolated prefaces, and overlooked didactic plot start to cohere once we read the dialogue for what it is: not a Latin treatise on Greek philosophy, but a Roman drama on education, with a strong political subtext. The first chapter ("The form - enigmas and answers") tries to make sense of those features of the work that scholars have found baffling or disappointing, such as the non-descript characters, the uncertain genre, or the lack of setting. Chapter 2 ("The prologues - in tyrannum and cultural warfare") analyses how Cicero in his prologues to the five individual books situates his desire to create and teach a ‘Latin philosophy’ within wider contexts, in particular the dictatorship of Caesar and the intellectual traditions of Greece and Rome. The final chapter 3 ("The plot - teacher and student") explores the pedagogy enacted in the dialogue as a form of constructive outreach, addressed to a future generation of Roman aristocrats. With its emphasis on rhetoric, literary artistry, and historical context, the present volume breaks with earlier scholarship on the Tusculans and thereby makes a significant contribution to the on-going reassessment of Cicero’s thought and authorial practice..

This book not only argues for the integral role of framing within Graeco-Roman art, but also explores the relationship between the frames of classical antiquity and those of more modern art and aesthetics. Contributors combine close formal analysis with more theoretical approaches: chapters examine framing devices across multiple media (including vases and fresco painting, relief and free-standing sculpture, mosaics, manuscripts and inscriptions), structuring analysis around the themes of ‘framing pictorial space’, ‘framing bodies’, ‘framing the sacred’ and ‘framing texts’. The result is a new cultural history of framing - one that probes the sophisticated and playful ways in which frames could support, delimit, shape and even invert the images contained within. Europe is facing a wave of migration unconnected since the end of World War II - and no one has reported on this crisis in more depth or breadth than the New Odyssey’s migration commentator, Patrick King. In this book, he meeting the thousands of refugees, asylum-seekers, migrant families, and mountainous peaks and mountains to reach the holy grail of Europe. This is Kingsley’s unparalleled account of who these voyagers are. It’s about why they keep coming, and how they do it. About the smugglers who help them on their way, and the coastguards who rescue them at the other end. The volunteers that feed them, the hoteliers that house them, and the border guards trying to keep them out. And the politicians looking the other way. The New Odyssey is a work of original, bold reporting, written with a perfect mix of Politicians, authors, and historians, including the New Odyssey’s migration commentator, Patrick King. In this book, he meeting the thousands of refugees, asylum-seekers, migrant families, and mountainous peaks and mountains to reach the holy grail of Europe. This is Kingsley’s unparalleled account of who these voyagers are. It’s about why they keep coming, and how they do it. About the smugglers who help them on their way, and the coastguards who rescue them at the other end. The volunteers that feed them, the hoteliers that house them, and the border guards trying to keep them out. And the politicians looking the other way. The New Odyssey is a work of original, bold reporting, written with a perfect mix of

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themes of national identity. This volume shows how, when viewed through the prism of latinity, Scottish textuality was distinctive and fecund. The flowering of Scottish writing owed itself to a subtle combination of literary praxis, the ideal of eloquencia, and ideological deftness, which enabled writers to service a burgeoning national literary tradition.A collection of letters exchanged by members of the Adams family through three full generations and part of a fourth beginning with the courtship of John Adams and Abigail Smith and ending with the death of Abigail Brooks Adams, wife of the first Charles Francis Adams, United States minister to London during the American Civil War. In their myriad letters to one another the Adamses interspersed observations about their own family life with commentary on the most important social and political events of their day, from the scandals in the British royal family to the deteriorating political situation in Massachusetts that eventually culminated in Shays' Rebellion. This is the definitive guide to the theories and concepts that make up the dynamic field of translation studies. Providing an accessible and fully up-to-date overview of key movements and theorists within an expanding area of study, this textbook has become a key source for generations of translation students on both professional and university courses. New features in this third edition include: the latest research incorporated into each chapter; including linguistic precursors, models of discourse and text analysis, cultural studies and sociology, the history of translation, and new technologies a new chapter with guidelines on writing reflective translation commentaries and on preparing research projects and dissertations more examples throughout the text revised exercises and updated further reading lists throughout a major new companion web site with video summaries of each chapter, multiple-choice tests, and broader research questions. This is a practical user-friendly textbook that gives a comprehensive insight into how translation studies has evolved, and is still evolving. It is an invaluable resource for anyone studying this fascinating subject area. Meditations is a series of personal writings by Marcus Aurelius, Roman Emperor from 161 to 180 AD, recording his private notes to himself and ideas on Stoic philosophy. Bentham and the Arts considers the sceptical examination presented by Bentham's hedonistic utilitarianism to the existence of the aesthetic, as represented in the oft-quoted statement that, 'Prejudice apart, the game of push-pin is of equal value with the arts and sciences of music and poetry. If the game of push-pin furnish more pleasure, it is more valuable than either.' This statement is one part of a complex set of arguments on culture, taste, and utility that Bentham pursued over his lifetime, in which sensations of pleasure and pain were opposed to aesthetic sensibility. Leading scholars from a variety of disciplines reflect on the implications of Bentham's radical utilitarian approach for our understanding of the history and contemporary nature of art, literature, and aesthetics more generally. "The great divide in commentary on Paradise Lost is between historical and critical analysis. In his discussion of the poem, David Reid combines both approaches, at once placing it historically in terms of neoclassical humanism, and reflecting on it critically as a late-twentieth-century humanist. " As a historian, Reid argues that Paradise Lost shares in the cultural effort of neoclassical humanism, and yet, in its picture of divinity, the poem stands apart from it - Milton's understanding of freedom, error and guilt owing more to his Protestant than to his humanist concerns. And as a critic, Reid argues that surprisingly Milton's religious understanding speaks more directly to our humanism than his splendid articulation of neoclassical humanist themes. - Book Jacket. Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved. This accessible and jargon-free book features readings of over 20 key texts and authors in Western poetry and philosophy, including Homer, Plato, Beowulf, Dante, Chaucer, Shakespeare and Rousseau. Simon Haines presents a thought-provoking and theoretically aware account of Western literature and philosophy, arguing that the history of both can be seen as a struggle between two different conceptions of the self: the 'romantic' (or dualist) vs the 'realist' or ('extended'). Interweaving key cultural, economic, social, and political events, a history of the United States in the post-World War II era ranges from 1945, through a turbulent period of economic growth and social upheaval, to Watergate and Nixon's 1974 resignation. First published in 1977, Death in the Forest is a crime novel with an historical background. It is set in England in the years following the Norman conquest. To make his New Forest a hunting preserve, William the Conqueror destroyed churches and villages, and it was believed that in revenge the forest would prove fatal to his sons. This is the story of their deaths-and of what lay behind them. The story's heroine is Edith, a princess of Scotland and descendant of the Saxon kings of England. She lives in a nunnery at Romsey, between the forest and Winchester, the ancient capital of Wessex. Yearning to rescue England from the Normans, she is far from reconciled to spending her life immured as a nun. But although sent to Romsey to be secluded from the world, Edith is not sheltered from intrigue and violent death—nor even from the opportunity of becoming queen. On her very first day four lords come to view her beauty and one of them is murdered. Who is the murderer? And what will be the effect on the succession to England and Normandy? Edith is determined to find out. The famous figures of the eleventh century are portrayed here. Edith, known as the lady of Romsey as Rose of Normandy, meets all the Conqueror's quarrelsome sons, his diminutive but formidable queen and even the awesome Conqueror himself. She visits Edward the Confessor's widow and is herself visited by Archbishop Anselm, companion of popes and scourge of kings. The abbess, who is her aunt, and Father Edmund, her confessor, form part of the intrigue which Edith seeks to unravel. Sis Goose is a beloved member of Luli's family, despite the fact that she was born a slave. But the family is harboring a terrible secret. And when Union soldiers arrive on their Texas plantation to announce that slaves have been declared free for nearly two years, Sis Goose is horrified to learn that the people she called family have lied to her for so long. She runs away—but her newly found freedom has tragic consequences. Includes an author's note. The classic, single-volume introductory Latin textbook, introduced in 1956 and still the bestselling and most highly regarded textbook of its kind. Wheelock's Latin, sixth edition, revised, has all the features that have made it the best-selling single-volume beginning Latin textbook, many of them revised and expanded: 24 chapters with grammatical explanations and readings based on ancient Roman authors Self-tutorial exercises with an answer key for independent study An extensive English-Latin/ Latin-English vocabulary section A rich collection of original Latin readings — unlike other textbooks which contain primarily made-up Latin texts - etymological aids Also includes maps of the Mediterranean, Italy and the Aegean area, as well as numerous photographs illustrating aspects of classical culture, history, mythology, and historical and literary figures presented in the chapter readings. The leading self-tutorial Latin program. Also great for college and accelerated high school courses. Wheelock's Latin is the top-selling Latin reference in the U.S. Interest and enrolments in Latin in the U.S. for the past 20 years. One-half million people are currently enrolled in Latin classes, and at least 10,000 teachers, professors and graduate assistants are teaching the language in U.S. classes, which is at least three times the number of students. Simplicity in structure and language is the key to the success of Wheelock's Latin, which is an excellent introduction to the art of literary translation for readers of foreign fiction and poetry who wonder what it takes to translate, how the art of literary translation has changed over the centuries, what problems translators face in bringing foreign works into English and how they go about solving these problems. This book will also be of interest to translators, writers, editors, critics, and literature students, dealing as it does, often controversially, with such matters as the translator's fidelity to the author, the publishing and reviewing of translations, the nearly nonexistent public image of the stageless translator, and the value for writers and scholars of studying and practicing translation.