

## Dying Every Day Seneca At The Court Of Nero

"An outstanding new edition of Plutarch, the inventor of biography, focused on five lives that remade the Roman world. Pompey, Caesar, Cicero, Brutus, Antony: the names still resonate across thousands of years. Major figures in the civil wars that brutally ended the Roman republic, they haunt us with questions of character and authority: how to safeguard a republic from the flaws of its leaders. Plutarch's rich, vivid profiles show character shaping history through grand scale events and intimate details. The creator and master of the biographical form, Plutarch brilliantly locates character in small gestures such as the selfless Brutus's punctilious use of money, or Caesar's embrace of the plainspoken discourse of the soldier rather than the eloquence of Cicero. This is a true reader's edition of Plutarch. The translation lends a straightforward clarity to Plutarch's prose, and the notes helpfully identify people, places, and events named in the text. The substantial introduction and foreword explore both Plutarch himself as a historical figure and the basic history of the republic's fall."--Provided by publisher.

Levensbeschouwelijke overwegingen naar aanleiding van alledaagse voorvallen door de Romeinse stoïcus (ca. 4 v. Chr.-65 na Chr.).

In this study, Justin Buol analyzes the writings connected with the deaths of Ignatius of Antioch, Polycarp of Smyrna, and Pothinus of Lyons in light of earlier accounts of the noble deaths of military, political, and religious leaders from Greco-Roman literature and the Bible, which record benefits accruing to a group on account of its leader's death. The author argues that the accounts of these three bishops' martyrdoms draw upon those prior models in order to portray the bishops as dying to unite, protect, and strengthen the Church, oppose false teaching and apostasy, and solidify the teaching role of the episcopal office. Finally, by providing a foundation for Irenaeus to argue for apostolic succession, these second-century bishop martyrs also help form a lasting contribution to the growth of episcopal power. Volume 1 contains the following plays attributed to Seneca: Medea, The Phoenician Women, Phaedra, The Trojan Women, Octavia--obviously it has a slightly female spin.

Toen het Romeinse rijk eenmaal een wereldrijk was kwam er een einde aan de republiek. Rome baadde in bloed. De burgeroorlogen waren zo gewelddadig geweest dat het volk blij was met een alleenheerser die vrede bracht. Hij noemde zichzelf Augustus: 'de door God begunstigde'. De lugubere roem van de door Augustus gestichte dynastie is nooit verbleekt. Er is geen familie die kan bogen op een vergelijkbare rij fascinerende namen. Tiberius, berucht om zijn perversiteit, was een formidabele generaal die eindigde in verbitterde afzondering; Caligula, gevreesd vanwege wreedheden en vernederingen, reed over de zee; Agrippina, Nero's moeder, wrong zich in bochten om haar zoon, die haar zou vermoorden, aan de macht te brengen; Nero zelf trouwde met een eunuch en bouwde een sprookjespaleis op de restanten van het door vuur verwoeste centrum van zijn stad. Tom Holland schetst een verbijsterend portret van Romes eerste keizerlijke familie. Dynastie gaat over haar aantrekkingskracht en over de bloedige slagschaduw van haar misdaden, over de imposante hoofdstad die door Augustus in marmer werd herbouwd en over donkere Duitse bossen vol barbaren. De personages vormen een spectaculaire cast van moordenaars en metroseksuelen, overspeligen en druïden, konkelende grootmoeders en weerspannige gladiatoren.

"These Characters are people we know--they're our quirky neighbors, our creepy bosses, our blind dates from hell. Sharp-tongued Theophrastus, made sharper than ever in this fresh new edition, reminds us that Athenian weirdness is as ageless as Athenian wisdom." -Mary Beard, Professor of Classics at Cambridge University, presenter of BBC's Civilisations The more things change, the more they stay the same: Theophrastus' Characters, a classical Greek text newly translated for a modern audience, is a joyful festival of fault-finding. The book outlines 30 characters, each crystallizing a human flaw all readers will immediately recognize, and is a humorous survey of failings, follies, and bad behavior taken straight off the streets of Athens and brought into our everyday fraught and divisive social and political scene. Brilliantly illustrated by acclaimed artist Andre Carrilho, this is an irresistible treasure of a book. WHEN ARISTOTLE WROTE that "comedy is about people worse than ourselves," he may have been recalling a hard-edged gem of a treatise written by his favorite student, Theophrastus. Theophrastus' Characters is a joyous festival of fault-finding: a collection of thirty closely observed personality portraits, defining the full spectrum of human flaws, failings, and follies. With piquant details of speech and behavior taken straight off the streets of ancient Athens, Theophrastus gives us sketches of the mean, vile, and annoying that are comically distorted yet vividly real. Enlivened by Pamela Mensch's fresh translation--the first widely available English version in over half a century--Theophrastus' Characters transports us to a world populated by figures of flesh and blood, not bronze and marble. The wry, inventive drawings help evoke the cankered wit of this most modern of ancient texts. Lightly but helpfully annotated by classicist James Romm, these thirty thumbnail portraits are startlingly recognizable twenty-three centuries later. The characters of Theophrastus are archetypes of human nature that remain insightful, caustic, and relevant.

Some of the most controversial and consequential debates about the legacy of the ancients are raging not in universities but online, where alt-right men's groups deploy ancient sources to justify misogyny and a return of antifeminist masculinity. Donna Zuckerberg dives deep to take a look at this unexpected reanimation of the Classical tradition.

AD 58: Rome is in turmoil once more. Emperor Nero has set his heart on a new wife but to clear a path for her, he must first assassinate his Empress, Claudia Octavia. Vespasian needs to tread carefully here - Nero's new lover, Poppaea Sabina, is no friend of his and her ascent to power spells danger. Meanwhile, Nero's extravagance has reached new heights, triggering a growing financial crisis in Britannia. Vespasian is sent to Londinium to rescue the situation, only to become embroiled in a deadly rebellion, one that threatens to destroy Britannia and de-stabilise the empire... THE SEVENTH INSTALMENT IN THE VESPASIAN SERIES [Don't miss Robert Fabbri's epic new series Alexander's Legacy](#)

Het oude Rome is belangrijk. De geschiedenis van het rijk, van zijn veroveringen, wreedheid en uitpattingen, is voor ons nog altijd een ijkpunt. Zijn mythen, verhalen, disputen en problemen houden ons nog altijd bezig. SPQR biedt een frisse kijk op de Romeinse geschiedenis door een van 's werelds belangrijkste classici. Mary Beard onderzoekt niet alleen hoe Rome van een onbelangrijk dorp in Midden-Italië uitgroeide tot een wereldmacht die heerste over een gebied van Spanje tot in Syrië, maar ook hoe de Romeinen zichzelf en hun wereld zagen, en waarom dat van belang is tot in onze eeuw. Deze gezaghebbende geschiedenis omspant duizend jaar, en werpt een nieuw licht op veel aspecten van de Romeinse beschaving, van de slavernij en de religie tot het stromend water. Het is het definitieve boek over het oude Rome, verrassend en goedgeschreven.

Nero's ascent to the throne was only the beginning....Now Margaret George, the author of The Confessions of Young Nero, weaves a web of politics and passion, as ancient Rome's most infamous emperor cements his place in history. With the beautiful and cunning Poppaea at his side, Nero commands the Roman empire, ushering in an unprecedented era of artistic and cultural splendor. Although he has yet to produce an heir, his power is unquestioned. But in the tenth year of his reign, a terrifying prophecy comes to pass and a fire engulfs Rome, reducing entire swaths of the city to rubble. Rumors of Nero's complicity in the blaze start to sow unrest among the populace—and the politicians.... For better or worse, Nero knows that his fate is now tied to Rome's—and he vows to rebuild it as a city that will stun the world. But there are those who find his rampant quest for glory dangerous. Throughout the empire, false friends and spies conspire against him, not understanding what drives him to undertake the impossible. Nero

will either survive and be the first in his family to escape the web of betrayals that is the Roman court, or be ensnared and remembered as the last radiance of the greatest dynasty the world has ever known. "A resplendent novel filled with the gilt and marble of the ancient world."—C. W. Gortner, author of *The Romanov Empress*

This is the OCR-endorsed publication from Bloomsbury for the Latin A-Level (Group 2) prescription of Seneca's Letters, giving full Latin text, commentary and vocabulary for Letters 51, 53 and 57, with a detailed introduction that also covers the prescribed text to be read in English. The most enduringly popular of his works, the Letters are an ideal introduction to both the personal philosophy and the vibrant Latin of Seneca. He writes with wit and modesty to his friend Lucilius about his own, daily struggle to live up to the ideals of Stoicism. Over the course of this selection he covers a great variety of topics including the Stoics' perennial conflict with Fortune, the corrupting influence of a bad environment and the irrational nature of most fear. Composed not long before his own suicide, the Letters also provide an important insight into Seneca's views on death and immortality.

Like the ancient inquiries into the nature of things, contemporary continental realism and materialism, from Deleuze to the Speculative Realists, embraces a commitment to investigate beings, without subordinating it to analyses of language, consciousness, texts or the social. This *pensée brute*, traditionally known as metaphysics, dares to question the one and the many, the potential and the actual, the material and immaterial and the world itself. This apparent kinship is not merely thematic, since contemporary thinkers explicitly and repeatedly return to the texts and figures of the Greco-Roman world. In this volume, leading philosophers address these varied, volatile, and novel interactions and themselves contribute to reconceiving and redeploying the problems of ancient metaphysics. Alongside this are 2 original and previously unpublished translations of essays by Gilles Deleuze and Pierre Aubenque.

"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"--

Regardless of their sometimes ambiguous concepts of God, the Roman Stoic philosophers did acknowledge Him, but on the basis of reason alone, because they had not met Christ. Nonetheless, they did deduce from God's existence our need to live lives of virtue, honor, tranquility, and self-control--and they developed effective techniques to help us achieve this. Musonius Rufus the teacher, Epictetus the slave, Seneca the adviser to emperors, and Marcus Aurelius, the emperor himself, produced a practical technology we can use to integrate Christian ethics into our own daily practice. As Kevin Vost so wonderfully illustrates in his new book, *The Porch and the Cross*, the Stoics can help us learn--and remember--what is up to us, and what is up to God alone.

The New York Times bestselling and legendary author of *Helen of Troy* and *Elizabeth I* now turns her gaze on Emperor Nero, one of the most notorious and misunderstood figures in history. Built on the backs of those who fell before it, Julius Caesar's imperial dynasty is only as strong as the next person who seeks to control it. In the Roman Empire no one is safe from the sting of betrayal: man, woman—or child. As a boy, Nero's royal heritage becomes a threat to his very life, first when the mad emperor Caligula tries to drown him, then when his great aunt attempts to secure her own son's inheritance. Faced with shocking acts of treachery, young Nero is dealt a harsh lesson: it is better to be cruel than dead. While Nero idealizes the artistic and athletic principles of Greece, his very survival rests on his ability to navigate the sea of vipers that is Rome. The most lethal of all is his own mother, a cold-blooded woman whose singular goal is to control the empire. With cunning and poison, the obstacles fall one by one. But as Agrippina's machinations earn her son a title he is both tempted and terrified to assume, Nero's determination to escape her thrall will shape him into the man he was fated to become—an Emperor who became legendary. With impeccable research and captivating prose, *The Confessions of Young Nero* is the story of a boy's ruthless ascension to the throne. Detailing his journey from innocent youth to infamous ruler, it is an epic tale of the lengths to which man will go in the ultimate quest for power and survival.

A lively and accessible guide to the rich literary, philosophical and artistic achievements of the notorious age of Nero.

Exploring the history of internal security under the first Roman dynasty, this book answers the enduring question: If there were nine thousand men guarding the emperor, why did Rome have the highest rate of assassination of any world empire? Sheldon concludes that the repeated problem of “killing Caesar” reflected the empire’s larger dynamics and turmoil.

After centuries of neglect there is renewed interest in the life and works of Lucius Annaeus Seneca (or Seneca the Younger, c 4 BCE-65 CE). At one time an advisor at court to Nero, Seneca and his political career came to ruin when he was implicated in a later plot to kill the capricious and matricidal emperor, and compelled to commit suicide.

Discredited through collusion, or at least association, with a notorious and tyrannical regime, Seneca's ideas were for a time also considered derivative of Greek stoicism and thus inferior to the real thing. In this first in-depth introduction to be published for many years, Christopher Star shows what a remarkable statesman, dramatist and philosopher his subject actually was. Seneca's original contributions to political philosophy and the philosophy of the emotions were considerable. He was a favourite authority of Tertullian, who saw Seneca as proto-believer and early humanist. And he is a key figure in the history of ideas and the Renaissance, as well as in literature and drama. This new survey does full justice to his significance.

Op de middelbare school gebruikte Jules Evans nogal wat partydrugs. Hij werd er erg angstig van. De filosofie redde hem echter uit zijn emotionele crisis. Evans raakte gefascineerd door de filosofen uit de Oudheid, vooral door hoe ze ons vandaag de dag nog steeds kunnen helpen. Hij sprak met soldaten, psychologen, gangsters, astronauten en anarchisten en ontdekte hoe mensen filosofie gebruiken om hun leven te verbeteren.

Met De droom der rede geeft Anthony Gottlieb de geschiedenis van de filosofie een nieuw gezicht. In dit indrukwekkende overzicht laat hij zien hoe de filosofie zich ontwikkelde van de Grieken tot de Renaissance. Journalistiek geschreven, gebaseerd op de primaire bronnen, ontstaat een nieuw en fris beeld over geboorte en ontwikkeling van de moeder aller wetenschappen.

'In this thought-provoking book, Massimo Pigliucci shares his journey of discovering the power of Stoic practices in a philosophical dialogue with one of Stoicism's greatest teachers.' RYAN HOLIDAY, BESTSELLING AUTHOR OF THE OBSTACLE IS THE WAY AND THE DAILY STOIC Who am I? What am I doing? How ought I to live my life? Stoicism teaches us to acknowledge our emotions, reflect on what causes them and redirect them for our own good. Whenever we worry about how to be happy, we are worrying about how to lead a good life. No goal seems more elusive. Massimo Pigliucci explores this remarkable philosophy and how its wisdom can be applied to our everyday lives in the quest for meaning. He shows how stoicism teaches us the importance of a person’s character, integrity and compassion. Whoever we are, we can take something away from stoicism and, in How to be a Stoic, with its practical tips and exercises, meditations and mindfulness, he also explains how relevant it is to every part of our modern lives.

In this major new study, Mark Edward Lewis traces how the changing language of honor and shame helped to articulate and justify transformations in Chinese society between the Warring States and the end of the Han dynasty. Through careful examination of a wide variety of texts, he demonstrates how honor-shame discourse justified the actions of diverse and potentially rival groups. Over centuries, the formally recognized political order came to be intertwined with groups articulating alternative models of honor. These groups both participated in the existing order and, through their own visions of what was truly honourable, paved the way for subsequent political structures. Filling a major lacuna in the study of early China, Lewis presents ways in which the early Chinese empires can be fruitfully considered in comparative context and develops a more systematic understanding of the fundamental role of honor/shame in shaping states and societies.

The volume contains a comprehensive survey of each genuine or attributed work of Seneca in the style of concise handbook articles (“Works”). The cultural background (“Context”) and the most important problem areas within the philosophic and tragic corpus of Seneca are dealt with in fuller presentations (“Topics”).

From acclaimed classical historian, author of *Ghost on the Throne* (“Gripping . . . the narrative verve of a born writer and the erudition of a scholar” —Daniel Mendelsohn) and editor of *The Landmark Arrian: The Campaign of Alexander* (“Thrilling” —*The New York Times Book Review*), a high-stakes drama full of murder, madness, tyranny, perversion, with the sweep of history on the grand scale. At the center, the tumultuous life of Seneca, ancient Rome’s preeminent writer and philosopher, beginning with banishment in his fifties and subsequent appointment as tutor to twelve-year-old Nero, future emperor of Rome. Controlling them both, Nero’s mother, Julia Agrippina the Younger, Roman empress, great-granddaughter of the Emperor Augustus, sister of the Emperor Caligula, niece and fourth wife of Emperor Claudius. James Romm seamlessly weaves together the life and written words, the moral struggles, political intrigue, and bloody vengeance that enmeshed Seneca the Younger in the twisted imperial family and the perverse, paranoid regime of Emperor Nero, despot and madman. Romm writes that Seneca watched over Nero as teacher, moral guide, and surrogate father, and, at seventeen, when Nero abruptly ascended to become emperor of Rome, Seneca, a man never avid for political power became, with Nero, the ruler of the Roman Empire. We see how Seneca was able to control his young student, how, under Seneca’s influence, Nero ruled with intelligence and moderation, banned capital punishment, reduced taxes, gave slaves the right to file complaints against their owners, pardoned prisoners arrested for sedition. But with time, as Nero grew vain and disillusioned, Seneca was unable to hold sway over the emperor, and between Nero’s mother, Agrippina—thought to have poisoned her second husband, and her third, who was her uncle (Claudius), and rumored to have entered into an incestuous relationship with her son—and Nero’s father, described by Suetonius as a murderer and cheat charged with treason, adultery, and incest, how long could the young Nero have been contained? *Dying Every Day* is a portrait of Seneca’s moral struggle in the midst of madness and excess. In his treatises, Seneca preached a rigorous ethical creed, exalting heroes who defied danger to do what was right or embrace a noble death. As Nero’s adviser, Seneca was presented with a more complex set of choices, as the only man capable of summoning the better aspect of Nero’s nature, yet, remaining at Nero’s side and colluding in the evil regime he created. *Dying Every Day* is the first book to tell the compelling and

nightmarish story of the philosopher-poet who was almost a king, tied to a tyrant—as Seneca, the paragon of reason, watched his student spiral into madness and whose descent saw five family murders, the Fire of Rome, and a savage purge that destroyed the supreme minds of the Senate’s golden age.

'Hartverscheurend.' - The Sunday Times Na een aantal jaar zoeken naar een baan die haar écht voldoening gaf, accepteerde Bronnie Ware zonder de juiste diploma's of ervaring een baan in de palliatieve zorg. Al snel bleek ze haar ware roeping gevonden te hebben. In de jaren dat ze stervenden begeleidde, veranderde haar leven compleet door alle inzichten en lessen die ze van hen leerde. Op internet schreef ze een blog over de openhartige uitlatingen van mensen in de laatste fase van hun leven: waar hebben ze spijt van, wat zouden ze nu anders aanpakken? Binnen een jaar was haar weblog meer dan drie miljoen keer bezocht, en besloot ze haar ervaringen te verwerken in dit boek. In prachtige, onvergetelijke hoofdstukken beschrijft Bronnie Ware de ongelooflijke visionaire helderheid van deze mensen aan het einde van hun levens, en hoe wij van hún wijsheid kunnen leren.

Hercules is the best-known character from classical mythology. Seneca's play Hercules Furens presents the hero at a moment of triumph turned to tragedy. Hercules returns from his final labor, his journey to the Underworld, and then slaughters his family in an episode of madness. This play exerted great influence on Shakespeare and other Renaissance tragedians, and also inspired contemporary adaptations in film, TV, and comics. Aimed at undergraduates and non-specialists, this companion introduces the play's action, historical context and literary tradition, critical reception, adaptation, and performance tradition.

Paul and the Greco-Roman Philosophical Tradition provides a fresh examination of the relationship of Greco-Roman philosophy to Pauline Christianity. It offers an in-depth look at different approaches employed by scholars who draw upon philosophical settings in the ancient world to inform their understanding of Paul. The volume houses an international team of scholars from a range of diverse traditions and backgrounds, which opens up a platform for multiple voices from various corridors. Consequently, some of the chapters seek to establish new potential resonances with Paul and the Greco-Roman philosophical tradition, but others question such connections. While a number of them propose radically new relationships between Paul and GrecoRoman philosophy, a few seek to tweak or modulate current discussions. There are arguments in the volume which are more technical and exegetical, and others that remain more synthetic and theological. This diversity, however, is accentuated by a goal shared by each author – to further our understanding of Paul's relationship to and appropriation of Greco-Roman philosophical traditions in his literary and missionary efforts.

Stoicism is coming back in a big way. Seen as a remedy for the craziness of the times we live in, it is experiencing a great surge in academic and cultural interest. Yet, can one live stoically and be a creative artist at the same time? Delving into its underlying tenets, obscure restrictions and limits of applicability, Stankiewicz critically explores Stoicism and its complex association with artistic creativity. Stoicism and artistic creativity are two great displays of the human spirit. Yet, there are multiple reasons to suspect that they are at odds with each other. Popular culture encapsulates this problem in the figure of the rational, yet emotionally remote Stoic, who achieves serenity through withdrawal, and the contrasting figure of the “cursed poet,” “tormented artist,” or simply a rock star, who lives in a whirl of creative energy, yet falls short of quietude. Is this contrast valid? Other disciplines, including psychology, have explored this problem. But it has never been done philosophically. Pioneering in its philosophical approach, this book discusses how artistic creativity and its problems of identity, expression and self-creation serve as a great testing ground for Stoicism, as well as its theoretical challenges and practical limits. Stankiewicz presents a detailed investigation into the stereotypes of Stoic life that seeks to explain the cause of Stoicism’s modern revival. This book is an essential read for anyone captivated by Stoicism’s complex allure.

BOOKS 7-9 IN THE VESPASIAN SERIES Furies of Rome AD 58: Rome is in turmoil once more. Emperor Nero has set his heart on a new wife but to clear a path for her, he must first assassinate his Empress, Claudia Octavia. Vespasian needs to tread carefully here - Nero's new lover, Poppaea Sabina, is no friend of his and her ascent to power spells danger. Meanwhile, Nero's extravagance has reached new heights, triggering a growing financial crisis in Britannia. Vespasian is sent to Londinium to rescue the situation, only to become embroiled in a deadly rebellion, one that threatens to destroy Britannia and de-stabilise the empire... Rome's Sacred Flame AD 63: Vespasian has been ordered to a far-flung empire in Africa to free five hundred Roman citizens who have been enslaved by a desert kingdom. But when Vespasian reaches the city, he discovers tensions spilling over into bloody chaos... Battling thirst and exhaustion, Vespasian must help the Romans escape, their only route to survival a desperate race across a barren desert with a hoard of heavily armed rebels at their backs. Meanwhile, back in Rome, its citizens fear for their lives as Emperor Nero's extravagance and unpredictable violence goes unchecked. Can anyone stop the Emperor before Rome devours itself? And if Nero is to be toppled, who will be the one to put his head in the lion's mouth? Emperor of Rome AD 68. Vespasian is tasked with the impossible. Should he quell the revolt in Judaea, as Nero the emperor has instructed, or resort to the unthinkable and sabotage his own campaign? If his conquest succeeds, he risks facing the mad emperor's jealousy. If he fails, his punishment will be severe. But then Nero commits suicide, catapulting Rome into turmoil. With a contested throne and an army at his disposal, now may finally be Vespasian's time - to ascend, to conquer, to achieve what countless prophecies have foretold and take control of Rome itself. Will Vespasian, at long last, be the one to wear the purple?

In the days of the Roman Empire, the emperor was considered not only the ruler of the state, but also its supreme legal authority, fulfilling the multiple roles of supreme court, legislator, and administrator. The Emperor of Law explores how the emperor came to assume the mantle of a judge, beginning with Augustus, the first emperor, and spanning the years leading up to Caracalla and the Severan dynasty. While earlier studies have attempted to explain this change either through legislation or behaviour, this volume undertakes a novel analysis of the gradual expansion and elaboration of the emperor's adjudication and jurisdiction: by analysing the process through historical narratives, it argues that the emergence of imperial adjudication was a discourse that involved not only the emperors, but also petitioners who sought their rulings, lawyers who aided them,

the senatorial elite, and the Roman historians and commentators who described it. Stories of emperors settling lawsuits and demonstrating their power through law, including those depicting 'mad' emperors engaging in violent repressions, played an important part in creating a shared conviction that the emperor was indeed the supreme judge alongside the empirical shift in the legal and political dynamic. Imperial adjudication reflected equally the growth of imperial power during the Principate and the centrality of the emperor in public life, and constitutional legitimation was thus created through the examples of previous actions - examples that historical authors did much to shape. Aimed at readers of classics, Roman law, and ancient history, *The Emperor of Law* offers a fundamental reinterpretation of the much debated problem of the advent of imperial supremacy in law that illuminates the importance of narrative studies to the field of legal history.

*The Emergence of Subjectivity in the Ancient and Medieval World: An Interpretation of Western Civilization* represents a combination of different genres: cultural history, philosophical anthropology, and textbook. It follows a handful of different but interrelated themes through more than a dozen texts that were written over a period of several millennia and, by means of an analysis of these texts, presents a theory of the development of Western civilization from antiquity to the Middle Ages. The main line of argument traces the various self-conceptions of different cultures as they developed historically, reflecting different views of what it is to be human. The thesis of the volume is that through examination of these changes we can discern the gradual emergence of what we today call inwardness, subjectivity, and individual freedom. As human civilization took its first tenuous steps, it had a very limited conception of the individual. Instead, the dominant principle was that of the wider group: the family, clan, or people. Only in the course of history did the idea of what we now know as individuality begin to emerge, and it took millennia for this idea to be fully recognized and developed. The conception of human beings as having a sphere of inwardness and subjectivity subsequently had a sweeping impact on all aspects of culture, including philosophy, religion, law, and art: indeed, this notion largely constitutes what is today referred to as modernity. It is easy to lose sight of the fact that this modern conception of human subjectivity was not simply something given, but rather the result of a long process of historical and cultural development.

Shakespeare's tragic characters have often been seen as forerunners of modern personhood. It has been assumed that Shakespeare was able to invent such lifelike figures in part because of his freedom from the restrictions of classical form. Curtis Perry instead argues that characters such as Hamlet and King Lear have seemed modern to us in part because they are so robustly connected to the tradition of Senecan tragedy. Resituating Shakespearean tragedy in this way - as backward looking as well as forward looking - makes it possible to recover a crucial political dimension. Shakespeare saw Seneca as a representative voice from post-republican Rome: in plays such as *Coriolanus* and *Othello* he uses Senecan modes of characterization to explore questions of identity in relation to failures of republican community. This study has important implications for the way we understand character, community, and alterity in early modern drama.

This practical commentary on Revelation is conversant with contemporary scholarship, draws on ancient backgrounds, and attends to the theological nature of the text. Sigve Tonstad, an expert in the early Jewish context of the New Testament, offers a nonretributive reading of Revelation and addresses the issue of divine violence. *Paideia* commentaries explore how New Testament texts form Christian readers by attending to the ancient narrative and rhetorical strategies the text employs, showing how the text shapes moral habits, and making judicious use of photos and sidebars in a reader-friendly format.

Nieuw deel in de bestseller-serie *Vespasianus* Het jaar 58 na Christus: in Rome heerst chaos. Keizer Nero heeft zich omringd met handlangers en trekt 's nachts plunderend door de straten, dood en verderf zaaiend. Intussen heeft Nero's extravagantie nieuwe hoogten bereikt. Zijn astronomische uitgaven zetten de noodlijdende provincies zwaar onder druk. Kan Nero zich terugtrekken uit Britannia en welke prijs zal dat hebben voor het keizerrijk? Terwijl de bankiers van het keizerrijk in paniek hun uitstaande bedragen proberen te innen, wordt Vespasianus naar Londinium gestuurd op een geheime missie. Hij raakt tegen zijn wil betrokken bij de wrede opstand van Boudicca, een vrouwelijke krijger die uitzonderlijk dapper is. Als de rebellie aan steun wint, moet Vespasianus vechten om de vijanden van Rome het hoofd te bieden en zijn taak te volbrengen voordat Britannia in vlammen opgaat.

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.

De levensverhalen van de stoïcijnse filosofen vormen de inspiratie om deze tijdloze klassieke inzichten in het eigen leven toe te passen. Wat kunnen de levensverhalen van de stoïcijnen ons leren over geluk, succes, veerkracht en innerlijke waarden? Bijna 2.300 jaar geleden richtte een geruïneerde koopman genaamd Zeno een school op in Athene. Het stoïcisme, de filosofische stroming die daar ontstond, heeft een nieuw publiek gevonden onder degenen die op zoek zijn naar grootsheid; van atleten tot politici en iedereen daartussenin. Geen wonder: net als in de chaos van het Romeinse Rijk is het vandaag de dag even urgent om zelfbeheersing, deugdzaamheid en onverschilligheid voor datgene waarover we geen controle hebben te omarmen. In Stoïcijns leven presenteren Holiday en Hanselman de fascinerende levens van de mannen en vrouwen die ernaar streefden

te leven volgens de tijdloze stoïcijnse waarden. Aan de hand van hun worstelingen en successen worden de klassieke, krachtige lessen afgestoft. De biografieën, van Epictetus tot Marcus Aurelius, zijn niet alleen bedoeld als geschiedenislessen, maar vooral om de lezer te helpen filosofie in hun eigen leven toe te passen. Het boek is een schatkist aan waardevolle inzichten en verhalen, dat keer op keer kan worden gelezen door iedereen die op zoek is naar inspiratie uit het verleden.

Dying Every Day Seneca at the Court of Nero Vintage

Druk, druk, druk. Dagen en jaren vliegen voorbij. Wat is het leven toch kort! Het zijn veel gehoorde uitspraken, maar de Romeinse filosoof Lucius Annaeus Seneca vindt ze absolute onzin. In *De brevitae vitae* ('Over de korthed van het leven') verklaart hij zich nader. Het leven te kort? Welnee, het duurt lang genoeg. Maar dan moet je je tijd wel goed gebruiken, bijvoorbeeld door grote denkers te lezen: zo krijg je letterlijk eeuwen erbij. Maar de meeste mensen verspillen hun tijd en komen niet toe aan werkelijk leven. In fraaie anekdotes over beroemde en minder beroemde Romeinen gaat het over tomeloze ambities en winstbejag, over domheid en verveling. En over het eindeloos uitstellen van goed leven tot 'later'. De kritiek klinkt soms verrassend modern. Zo is Seneca streng voor mensen die de hele dag alleen maar bezig zijn met 'balspel'. Of in de zon liggen. Gebruik je tijd verstandig, blijf zelf de baas ervan, kies voor het hier en nu. Wie *De lengte van het leven* leest heeft geen cursus timemanagement meer nodig.

Hoe word je een stoïcijn? Massimo Pigliucci laat zien hoe deze oude filosofie toepasbaar is in het moderne leven. Toen Pigliucci de vijftig naderde, werd hij overvallen door grote levensvragen en het besef van zijn eigen sterfelijkheid. Hij ging zich verdiepen in de praktische filosofie van de stoïcijnen, die uitstekend past bij seculiere westerlingen. Ze leert je te focussen op wat binnen je macht ligt en zo een zekere gelijkmoedigheid te bereiken. Pigliucci combineert een glasheldere uitleg van deze tijdloze filosofie met persoonlijke voorbeelden. Ten slotte formuleert hij twaalf leefregels voor de moderne stoïcijn.

This first edition of *Philosophical Foundations of International Criminal Law: Correlating Thinkers* contains 20 chapters about renowned thinkers from Plato to Foucault. As the first volume in the series "Philosophical Foundations of International Criminal Law", the book identifies leading philosophers and thinkers in the history of philosophy or ideas whose writings bear on the foundations of the discipline of international criminal law, and then correlates their writings with international criminal law.

In 'Van Augustus tot Constantijn' vertelt Barry Strauss aan de hand van tien portretten van Romeinse keizers vier eeuwen geschiedenis van Rome. 'Van Augustus tot Constantijn' vertelt op toegankelijk wijze de complexe geschiedenis van Rome. Aan de hand van tien portretten van de meest tot de verbeelding sprekende figuur, de Romeinse keizer, wordt vier eeuwen geschiedenis verteld. Alle tien keizers – Augustus, Tiberius, Nero, Vespasianus, Trajanus, Hadrianus, Marcus Aurelius, Septimus Severus, Diocletianus en Constantijn – representeren een belangrijke periode van het ooit zo machtige wereldrijk. Strauss maakt de geschiedenis van de klassieke oudheid daarmee toegankelijk voor een breed publiek.

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