

Ecce Romani 2 Chapter 28

The Latin for Children Primer C is the third and final text in the LFC series. Grammar training continues, and students are encouraged to do more reading in Latin by following along with a running story through the text. Each workbook text is engaging, incremental, creative. Exercises, tests, and a sizable and useful reference section are also included. Lessons include a plethora of mnemonic aids (songs, chants) that enable students to learn vocabulary and grammar with ease and delight.

Francis Joseph Cassavant is 18. He has just returned home from the Second World War, and he has no face. He does have a gun and a mission: to murder his childhood hero. Francis lost most of his face when he fell on a grenade in France. He received the Silver Star for bravery, but was it really an act of heroism? Now, having survived, he is looking for a man he once admired and respected, a man adored by many people, a man who also received a Silver Star for bravery. A man who destroyed Francis's life.

Seneca's developed metaphors draw on what is known to describe the unknown. They put hard ethical in highly accessible, and often quite entertaining, terms. The present book provides a functional description of Seneca's dialectical relation between metaphorical language and philosophy. It shows how Stoic philosophy finds a new means of expression in Seneca's highly elaborated rhetorical discourse, and how this relates to the social and cultural demands of Neronian culture. Metaphors are purposely utilized to work "collectively" rather than by category or type and that, therefore, the analysis of what metaphors do when Seneca chooses to combine them in clusters, demonstrates the existence of a "metanarrative of rhetoric". This approach is fundamentally innovative and has the advantage of gauging the functioning of Senecan style as a whole, rather than focusing on single features of its rhetorical functioning. The main target is to show how philosophical preaching materially contributes to the healing of human soul because it shapes the individual's cognitive faculty in a way that is physical and not simply figurative. The stylus and the scalpel blend in their functions. This kind of therapy is not just the simulacrum of a more "real" one, it is in itself medical in nature.

Explores the dynamic interactions among Latin poets, artists, and audiences in constructing and critiquing imperial power in Augustan Rome. Virgil, Aeneid 8 provides the first full-scale commentary on one of the most important and popular books of the great epic of imperial Rome. The commentary is accompanied by a new critical text and a prose translation.

Trebia. Trasimene. Cannae. With three stunning victories, Hannibal humbled Rome and nearly shattered its empire. Even today Hannibal's brilliant, if ultimately unsuccessful, campaign against Rome during the Second Punic War (218-202 BC) make him one of history's most celebrated military leaders. This biography by Cornelius Nepos (c. 100-27 BC) sketches Hannibal's life from the time he began traveling with his father's army as a young boy, through his sixteen-year invasion of Italy and his tumultuous political career in Carthage, to his perilous exile and eventual suicide in the East. As Rome completed its bloody transition from dysfunctional republic to stable monarchy, Nepos labored to complete an innovative and influential collection of concise biographies. Putting aside the detailed, chronological accounts of military campaigns and political machinations that characterized most writing about history, Nepos surveyed Roman and Greek history for distinguished men who excelled in a range of prestigious occupations. In the exploits and achievements of these illustrious men, Nepos hoped that his readers would find models for the honorable conduct of their own lives. Although most of Nepos' works have been lost, we are fortunate to have his biography of Hannibal. Nepos offers a surprisingly balanced portrayal of a man that most Roman authors vilified as the

most monstrous foe that Rome had ever faced. Nepos' straightforward style and his preference for common vocabulary make *Life of Hannibal* accessible for those who are just beginning to read continuous Latin prose, while the historical interest of the subject make it compelling for readers of every ability.

This book examines the survival, transformation and eventual decline of Roman public baths and bathing habits in Italy, North Africa and Palestine during Late Antiquity.

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This book's concern is with notoriously obscure ancient poets-riddlers, whom it argues to have been an essential, albeit necessarily marginal, element of the literary landscape of Antiquity, which, in addition, exerted subtle yet lasting influence on European culture. The three first essays in this book trace a direct line of influence between the early Hellenistic scholar-poet Simias of Rhodes, the late Republican Roman experimentalist Laevius and Constantine the Great's virtuoso panegyrist Optatian Porfyrus, whereas the fourth essay discusses the preservation and transformation of the model invented by Simias in Byzantium. The Appendix reflects on the triumph of this intellectual paradigm in Neo-Latin Jesuit education by investigating the case of a peripheral yet highly influential Central European college at the turn of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. This book is at once a contribution to the scholarship on the reception of Hellenistic poetry and to the study of ancient 'technopaegnia' (i.e. playful poetry) and their cultural influence in Antiquity, Byzantium and post-mediaeval Europe.

Pliny the Elder's fascination with the world around him resulted in his death in the eruption of Vesuvius in AD 79, but his *Natural History* was to remain influential for centuries after his death. Central to Pliny's thought was the relationship between man and nature, highlighted in his study of the human race in Book 7, where he ponders topics as diverse as monstrous races, sex changes, breech births and near-death experiences. This volume provides the first detailed commentary on this key book, together with a translation and introduction, and highlights its interest and importance as a cultural record of early imperial Rome.

Presents the first full-length, systematic study of the reception of Cicero's speeches in the Roman educational system.

It has become widely accepted among musicologists that medieval music is most profitably studied from interdisciplinary perspectives that situate it within broad cultural contexts. The origins of this consensus lie in a decisive reorientation of the field that began approximately four decades ago. For much of the twentieth century, research on medieval music had focused on the discovery and evaluation of musical and theoretical sources. The 1970s and 1980s, by contrast, witnessed calls for broader methodologies and more fully contextual approaches that in turn anticipated the emergence of the so-called 'New Musicology'. The fifteen essays in the present collection explore three interrelated areas of inquiry that proved particularly significant: the liturgy, sources (musical and archival), and musical symbolism. In so doing, these essays not only acknowledge past achievements but

also illustrate how this broad, interdisciplinary approach remains a source for scholarly innovation.

Lessons emphasizing vocabulary and sentence structure together with self-teaching exercises provide a challenging introduction to Latin

Francis of Assisi is pre-eminently the saint of the Middle Ages. Owing nothing to church or school he was truly theodidact, and if he perhaps did not perceive the revolutionary bearing of his preaching, he at least always refused to be ordained priest. He divined the superiority of the spiritual priesthood. Saint Francis of Assisi (Italian: San Francesco d'Assisi), born Giovanni di Pietro di Bernardone, informally named as Francesco (1181/1182 - 3 October 1226), was an Italian Catholic friar, deacon and preacher. He founded the men's Order of Friars Minor, the women's Order of Saint Clare, the Third Order of Saint Francis and the Custody of the Holy Land. Francis is one of the most venerated religious figures in history. Pope Gregory IX canonized Francis on 16 July 1228. Along with Saint Catherine of Siena, he was designated Patron saint of Italy. He later became associated with patronage of animals and the natural environment, and it became customary for Catholic and Anglican churches to hold ceremonies blessing animals on his feast day of 4 October. He is often remembered as the patron saint of animals. In 1219, he went to Egypt in an attempt to convert the Sultan to put an end to the conflict of the Crusades.[6] By this point, the Franciscan Order had grown to such an extent that its primitive organizational structure was no longer sufficient. He returned to Italy to organize the Order. Once his community was authorized by the Pope, he withdrew increasingly from external affairs. Francis is also known for his love of the Eucharist.[7] In 1223, Francis arranged for the first Christmas live nativity scene.[8][9][2] According to Christian tradition, in 1224 he received the stigmata during the apparition of Seraphic angels in a religious ecstasy [10] making him the first recorded person in Christian history to bear the wounds of Christ's Passion.[11] He died during the evening hours of 3 October 1226, while listening to a reading he had requested of Psalm 142.

Scrivener was a master of textual criticism. This fourth edition, completed by Edward Miller, records 3,791 manuscripts. A classic, essential for understanding the history of textual criticism.

This anthology is designed to meet the needs of Latin students today, acknowledging present constraints on their study-time. It adopts the authors' approach of their "Ecce Romani" series. To enable students to read Latin reasonably quickly, generous assistance is given with vocabulary and explanatory notes placed next to the Latin text. The meaning of difficult sentences and phrases is usually explained by literal translation rather than complex grammatical explanation, though reference is frequently made to the authors' modern grammar book "The Latin Language". An 'overview' technique helps students unravel complex sentences. Extracts are drawn from Cicero's speeches, letters and philosophical writings, thus illustrating his mastery of styles. They are also chosen to provide an interesting contemporary view of a highly significant phase of Roman history, and linked by simple historical background notes. 'Points for Discussion' highlight stylistic features, showing how Cicero's thinking on moral and social issues remains relevant to modern times.

In *Jesus and Other Men*, Susanna Asikainen explores the masculinities of Jesus and other male characters and the ideal

femininities in the Synoptic Gospels.

Based on a detailed analysis of syntax, information structure and pragmatic organization, Left-dislocation in Republican Latin by Hilla Halla-aho examines how left-dislocation is used in republican Latin comedy, prose and inscriptions as a device to introduce topics.

In *De conversione Indorum et gentilium*, the Dutch theologian Johannes Hoornbeeck offers a Protestant view on the world of global heathenism. In a strictly academic, systematic way he designs a missionary approach that is as innovative as it is orthodox. The standard view in scholarship is that disease in Lucretius' *De rerum natura* is mainly a problem to be solved and then dispensed with. However, a closer reading suggests that things are more layered and complex than they appear at first sight: just as morbus causes a radical rearrangement of atoms in the body and makes the patient engage with alternative and up to that point unknown dimensions of the sensible world, so does disease as a theme generate a multiplicity of meanings in the text. The present book argues for a reconsideration of morbus in *De rerum natura* along those lines: it invites the reader to revisit the topic of disease and reflect on the various, and often contrasting, discourses that unfold around it. More specifically, it illustrates how, apart from calling for therapy, disease, due to its dominant presence in the narrative, transforms at the same time into a concept that is integral both to the poem's philosophical agenda but also to its wider aesthetic concerns as a literary product. The book thus sheds new light on *De rerum natura*'s intense preoccupation with morbus by showing how disease is not exclusively conceived by Lucretius as a blind, obliterating force but is crucially linked to life and meaning—both inside and outside the text. Presents a coherent model for understanding historical examples in Ancient Rome and their rhetorical, moral and historiographical functions.

Two major Jewish risings against Rome took place in the years following the destruction of Jerusalem - the first during Trajan's Parthian war, and the second, led by Bar Kokhba, under Hadrian's principate. The impact of these risings not only on Judaea, but also on Cyrene, Egypt, Cyprus and Mesopotamia, is shown by accounts in both ancient Jewish and non-Jewish literature. More recently discovered sources include letters and documents from fighters and refugees, and inscriptions attesting war and restoration. Historical evaluation has veered between regret for a pointless bloodbath and admiration for sustained resistance. William Horbury offers a new history of these risings, presenting a fresh review of sources and interpretations. He explores the period of Jewish war under Trajan and Hadrian not just as the end of an era, but also as a time of continuity in Jewish life and development in Jewish and Christian origins.

The Latin course is written entirely in Latin. It consists of two parts: I: *Familia Romana* -- the fundamental or elementary course. II: *Roma Aeterna* -- the advanced course, with Indices covering both parts. The direct method is based on the inductive principle of learning. In the text every sentence is intelligible per se, or self-explanatory, because the meaning and function of all new words and grammatical forms are made clear by the context in which they occur, or if necessary,

by illustrations or marginal notes using vocabulary already learned. This demands a carefully graded text, but in order to make learning efficient the content should stimulate interest and curiosity and make it easy for the reader to visualise the scenes and situations described. To meet these demands the chapters of *Lingua Latina I* form a continuous narrative, a sort of Latin novel, which captivates the students so that they look forward to reading the continuation of the story. While reading this story and learning facts about the Roman life and traditions, the students pick up the vocabulary and grammar that will enable them to go on, in Part II, to read a representative selection of Latin literature, both prose and poetry. Here, too, all new words and structures, if not immediately intelligible from the context, are explained by marginal notes or illustrations. In addition, factual information is given in the margin. Part I covers the essentials of Latin grammar and introduces a basic vocabulary of some 1600 words. The 35 chapters form a sequence of scenes and incidents from the life of a Roman family in the second century A.D. Each chapter is divided into 3 or 4 lessons (*lectiones*) and consists of several text pages followed by a section on grammar, three exercises, and a list of new words. At the end of the volume there is a survey of inflexions, a Roman calendar, and alphabetical word-list and a grammatical index.

Learn to Read Latin helps students acquire an ability to read and appreciate the great works of Latin literature as quickly as possible. It not only presents basic Latin morphology and syntax with clear explanations and examples but also offers direct access to unabridged passages drawn from a wide variety of Latin texts. As beginning students learn basic forms and grammar, they also gain familiarity with patterns of Latin word order and other features of style. *Learn to Read Latin* is designed to be comprehensive and requires no supplementary material; it explains English grammar points and provides drills especially for today's students; it offers sections on Latin metrics; it includes numerous unaltered examples of ancient Latin prose and poetry; it incorporates selections by authors such as Caesar, Cicero, Sallust, Catullus, Vergil, and Ovid, presented chronologically with introductions to each author and work; it offers a comprehensive workbook that provides drills and homework assignments. This enlarged second edition improves upon an already strong foundation by streamlining grammatical explanations, increasing the number of syntax and morphology drills, and offering additional short and longer readings in Latin prose and poetry.

Languages show variations according to the social class of speakers and Latin was no exception, as readers of Petronius are aware. The Romance languages have traditionally been regarded as developing out of a 'language of the common people' (Vulgar Latin), but studies of modern languages demonstrate that linguistic change does not merely come, in the social sense, 'from below'. There is change from above, as prestige usages work their way down the social scale, and change may also occur across the social classes. This book is a history of many of the developments undergone by the Latin language as it changed into Romance, demonstrating the varying social levels at which change was initiated. About

thirty topics are dealt with, many of them more systematically than ever before. Discussions often start in the early Republic with Plautus, and the book is as much about the literary language as about informal varieties.

In *Sources of Slavic Pre-Christian Religion* Juan Antonio Álvarez-Pedrosa presents all known medieval texts that provide us with information about the religion practiced by the Slavs before their Christianization.

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This study deals with a number of aspects of the words which are usually called adverbs in Latin. It contains on the one hand a critical discussion of their treatment in Latin grammatical studies -- the characteristics attributed to them, their relationship to other words -- and on the other hand a discussion of the conditions that have to be met in order to achieve a better (sub)classification -- general problems of classification as well as criteria for affecting such classification -- and a better description of the functions of adverbs in larger constructions. The study contains, therefore, both language-specific sections and more general ones. The author wrote the passages specifically dealing with Latin in such a way that they are clear enough to the non-Latinist, the more general passages in such a way that they are understandable for Latinists who are not acquainted with recent developments in linguistics.

"In this biography of Johann Ernst Gerhard (1621-1668) Asaph Ben-Tov offers a study of a now forgotten yet unusually well documented seventeenth-century orientalist. Gerhard, the son of the famous Lutheran theologian Johann Gerhard, is not a towering figure but rather a fascinating representative of the academic culture of his day, especially of seventeenth-century Oriental studies. His extant Nachlass allows a close scrutiny of the life and work of an early modern scholar, focussing on his training, travels, the ambitious *Harmonia linguarum Orientalium* (1647) and other works, and the interests he fostered as a professor of history and theology in Jena. It aims to shed light on the broad and understudied field of Oriental studies in seventeenth century Germany"--

Musical notation has not always existed: in the West, musical traditions have often depended on transmission from mouth to ear, and ear to mouth. Although the Ancient Greeks had a form of musical notation, it was not passed on to the medieval Latin West.

This comprehensive study investigates the breadth of use of musical notation in Carolingian Europe, including many examples previously unknown in studies of notation, to deliver a crucial foundational model for the understanding of later Western notations. An overview of the study of neumatic notations from the French monastic scholar Dom Jean Mabillon (1632–1707) up to the present day precedes an examination of the function and potential of writing in support of a musical practice which continued to depend on trained memory. Later chapters examine passages of notation to reveal those ways in which scripts were shaped by contemporary rationalizations of musical sound. Finally, the new scripts are situated in the cultural and social contexts in which they emerged.

The contributions contained in this volume offer a multidisciplinary approach into the history of the parts of speech and their role in building phrases and sentences. They fulfill a current interest for syntactic problems for combining recent linguistic theories with the long tradition of the Classical studies. The studies cover a chronological range reaching from Aristotle to Priscian and deal with concepts like *κατασκευαστικὴ* and *ῥητορικὴ*, or the two Aristotelian expressions *κατασκευαστικὴ ῥητορικὴ* and *ῥητορικὴ κατασκευαστικὴ* as well as *κατασκευαστικὴ ῥητορικὴ* and *ῥητορικὴ κατασκευαστικὴ* in Apollonius Dyscolos and the corresponding Latin term *transitio* and finally the Latin pronouns *qui* or *quis*.

Through the metalinguistic approach the authors tackle syntactic structures like dependency or government, syntactic features or properties such as transitivity or subject and predicate or the development of the syntactic role of pronouns in introducing relative sentences. Furthermore, in providing testimonies of the historical existence of the controversy anomaly-analogy, the history of this quarrel is drawn from the Alexandrian tradition to the Latin one with emphasis on the *studium grammaticae* as a development of an independent field of study.

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:

- o 40 chapters with grammatical explanations and readings based on ancient Roman authors
- o Self-tutorial exercises with an answer key for independent study
- o An extensive English-Latin/Latin-English vocabulary section
- o A rich selection of original Latin readings — unlike other textbooks which contain primarily made-up Latin texts
- o Etymological aids

Also includes maps of the Mediterranean, Italy and the Aegean area, as well as numerous photographs illustrating aspects of classical culture, mythology, and historical and literary figures presented in the chapter readings.

- o 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 US.

- o Interest and enrolments in Latin have been steadily rising 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 America.

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