

Ecce Romani li Chapter 45 Translation

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 Augustan period in Rome was a golden age for poetry, and

also the age in which the cult of the author began in the west. By examining some early poetic understandings of what it might have meant to be Vergil, Ovid, and Tibullus, *Constructing Authors and Readers in the Appendices Vergiliana, Tibulliana, and Ovidiana* explores what those authors meant to near-contemporaries, and what the construction of authorship they were a part of meant to the later western tradition.

Constructing Authors and Readers in the Appendices Vergiliana, Tibulliana, and Ovidiana takes its starting point from the Appendices attached to three major Augustan poets, exploring how their different conditions of production, and the differences between their authorising authors, result in different notions of what an appendical text 'ought' to contain. So, for instance, Vergil's biography leaves ample room for 'juvenilia', while Ovid's does not; the Tibullan appendix explicitly engages with a wider poetic community. Moving beyond questions of forgery and deception, some chapters ask how we would be able to know the difference between texts of genuine and of disputed authorship, given that most of the stylistic features that distinguish authors are replicable. Other chapters make the case for re-

evaluation of poems that have been neglected or disparaged, and still others make sense of individual works in their likely context of composition. The volume is the first to treat in conjunction the majority of the appendical works ascribed to Vergil, Ovid, and Tibullus, and to draw connections across corpora.

The international Catholic weekly.

Aims, Values and Education

the global state of early childhood care and education

Music and Culture in the Middle Ages and Beyond

The Politics of Culture in Quattrocento Europe

Arts & Humanities Citation Index

A Latin Reader

Empires Without Imperialism

The Tablet

This is in many ways the most remarkable patristic document now extant, the last surviving apology composed before the end of the persecutions. +

In this companion, international scholars provide a comprehensive overview that reflects the most recent trends

in Catullan studies. Explores the work of Catullus, one of the best Roman 'lyric poets' Provides discussions about production, genre, style, and reception, as well as interpretive essays on key poems and groups of poems Grounds Catullus in the socio-historical world around him Chapters challenge received wisdom, present original readings, and suggest new interpretations of biographical evidence

The Invention of Musical Notation

A Cultural History of Tarot

Learning disabilities screening and evaluation guide for low- and middle-income countries

Anglo-American Decline and the Politics of Deflection

School Education

The Simple Clause

The Bible and Natural Philosophy in Renaissance Italy

Cicero composed his incendiary Philippics only a few months after Rome was rocked by the brutal assassination of Julius Caesar. In the tumultuous aftermath of Caesar's death, Cicero and Mark Antony found themselves on opposing sides of an increasingly bitter and dangerous battle for control.

Philippic 2 was a weapon in that war. Conceived as Cicero's response to a verbal attack from Antony in the Senate, Philippic 2 is a rhetorical firework that ranges from abusive references to Antony's supposedly sordid sex life to a sustained critique of what Cicero saw as Antony's tyrannical ambitions. Vituperatively brilliant and politically committed, it is both a carefully crafted literary artefact and an explosive example of crisis rhetoric. It ultimately led to Cicero's own gruesome death. This course book offers a portion of the original Latin text, vocabulary aids, study questions, and an extensive commentary. Designed to stretch and stimulate readers, Ingo Gildenhard's volume will be of particular interest to students of Latin studying for A-Level or on undergraduate courses. It extends beyond detailed linguistic analysis to encourage critical engagement with Cicero, his oratory, the politics of late-republican Rome, and the transhistorical import of Cicero's politics of verbal (and physical) violence.

Cicero is one of the most influential thinkers in the history of Western political thought, and interest in his work has been undergoing a renaissance in recent years. The Ciceronian Tradition in Political Theory focuses entirely on Cicero's influence and reception in the realm of political

thought. Individual chapters examine the ways thinkers throughout history, specifically Augustine, John of Salisbury, Thomas More, Machiavelli, Montaigne, Hobbes, Locke, Adam Smith, and Edmund Burke, have engaged with and been influenced by Cicero. A final chapter surveys the impact of Cicero's ideas on political thought in the second half of the twentieth century. By tracing the long reception of these ideas, the collection demonstrates not only Cicero's importance to both medieval and modern political theorists but also the comprehensive breadth and applicability of his philosophy.

Explores the dynamic interactions among Latin poets, artists, and audiences in constructing and critiquing imperial power in Augustan Rome.

Ancient Concepts of Curious and Meddlesome Behaviour

Workbook Part 2

Liturgy, Sources, Symbolism

A Study of the Evidence from Italy, North Africa and Palestine A.D. 285-700

Latin Text, Study Aids with Vocabulary, and Commentary

Arnobius of Sicca, the Case Against the Pagans

Learn to Read Latin

The enigmatic and richly illustrative tarot deck reveals a host of strange and iconic mages, such

as The Tower, The Wheel of Fortune, The Hanged Man and The Fool: over which loom the terrifying figures of Death and The Devil. The 21 numbered playing cards of tarot have always exerted strong fascination, way beyond their original purpose, and the multiple resonances of the deck are ubiquitous. From T S Eliot and his 'wicked pack of cards' in "The Waste Land" to the psychic divination of Solitaire in Ian Fleming's "Live and Let Die"; and from the satanic novels of Dennis Wheatley to the deck's adoption by New Age practitioners, the cards have in modern times become inseparably connected to the occult. They are now viewed as arguably the foremost medium of prophesying and foretelling. Yet, as the author shows, originally the tarot were used as recreational playing cards by the Italian nobility in the Renaissance. It was only much later, in the 18th and 19th centuries, that the deck became associated with esotericism before evolving finally into a diagnostic tool for mind, body and spirit. This is the first book to explore the remarkably varied ways in which tarot has influenced culture. Tracing the changing patterns of the deck's use, from game to mysterious oracular device, Helen Farley examines tarot's emergence in 15th century Milan and discusses its later associations with astrology, kabbalah and the Age of Aquarius.

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 Latinis designed to be comprehensive and requires no supplementary materialsexplains English grammar points and provides drills especially for today's studentsoffers sections on

Latin metrics includes numerous unaltered examples of ancient Latin prose and poetry incorporates selections by authors such as Caesar, Cicero, Sallust, Catullus, Vergil, and Ovid, presented chronologically with introductions to each author and work 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.

An exploration of the way in which early Christians engaged with the Roman intellectual elite and its highly sophisticated Graeco-Roman tradition. Roger Green examines the works of Juvenius, Sedulius, and Arator, and shows how they repackaged the New Testament as epic, to try to make a bridge between two very different cultures.

Ecce Romani, Set, Bks. 3-4

The Poetics of Power in Augustan Rome

Investing against evidence

Writing Sounds in Carolingian Europe

Brill's Companion to Theocritus

René of Anjou in Italy

Cicero and Roman Education

The aristocratic convert, Paulinus of Nola, was revered by contemporaries and correspondents, like Augustine of Hippo and Sulpicius Severus, as Paulinus noster - 'our Paulinus'. But his role as a shaper of, and exemplar to, the early Christian Church has, until recently, been often

overlooked. This literate and accessible study examines the profound impact Paulinus had on Christian thought during a crucial period of its development. His ideas on friendship, Christian symbolism, and the nature of personal identity were produced on the cusp of the transition from the classical world to the burgeoning Western Christian civilization by a thinker with strong links to both. Paulinus' letters and other writings reveal the roots of many important strands of Christian thought; the works of Augustine and others attest to this influence. The letters of Paulinus and his correspondents portray an early Christian 'web' of shared concepts, intellectual discussion, and group development. Catherine Conybeare examines how the very process of writing and transmitting letters between members of a far-flung community helped to bind that community together and to aid the creation of ideas which would continue to reverberate for centuries after. 'Our Paulinus' was key to that group iconic as a model of behaviour, as a conversion success story, and as an intellectual contributor able to bridge the old world and the new.

For over two centuries, liberal apologists for empire in Britain and America have been plagued by the contradictions between political liberalism and the exclusive, anti-democratic, and violent practices of imperialism - contradictions that become particularly obvious during periods of perceived imperial crisis. This book interrogates the complicated rhetoric of several pro-imperial, public intellectuals from both the late British Empire and contemporary America, two eras marked by intense anxiety about decline.

Latin Beyond GCSE covers all the linguistic requirements for the OCR AS and A Level in

Latin. It aims to bring students to a point where they can tackle original Latin texts with confidence. Although designed as a continuation of Latin to GCSE, it is self-contained and can be used independently. This new edition is brought in line with the new OCR specifications and benefits from a completely redesigned layout, with added colour and images. The answer key is available on a companion website. The first part of the book introduces new constructions and the translation of sentences from English to Latin, with reading passages at AS standard. The next sections provide translation and comprehension passages at AS and A-level, including verse unseen, scansion, and a list of 300 common poetic words. Next come longer unadapted extracts from a range of authors. Finally there is a reference section including a summary of all constructions, a comprehensive grammar, and a general vocabulary of about 1200 Latin words.

Jewish and Christian Physicians in Search of Truth

Book I

Latin Poetic Responses to Early Imperial Iconography

The Rights of War and Peace

Paulinus Noster

Systemic Political Change in the West from the Greeks to the French Revolution

Consisting of an Analysis of Each Chapter, and of a Commentary, Critical, Exegetical, Doctrinal, and Moral, Having the Text, English and Latin, Prefixed in Full to Each Chapter; Also, the Verses in Each Chapter Marginally Arranged, Side by Side with the Commentary

The goal of this work is to present an up-to-date successor to Keuhner-

Stegmann's *Ausführliche Grammatik der lateinischen Sprache*, taking into account new editions of Latin texts with better knowledge of the manuscripts, the publication and study of texts unknown in Keuhner-Stegmann's time, recent linguistic studies, and new methods and models in linguistics.

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. The Bible and Natural Philosophy in Renaissance Italy explores how doctors studied the Bible and other sacred texts in sixteenth-century Italy. Andrew D. Berns argues that, as a result of their training, they understood the Bible not only as a divine work but also as a historical and scientific text.

The Tablet

The Latin Sexual Vocabulary

Cicero, Philippic 2, 44–50, 78–92, 100–119

Ars Amatoria

Including the Law of Nature and of Nations

The Ciceronian Tradition in Political Theory

Originally published in 1905, this book argues that the educational outlook was rather misty and depressing both at home and abroad. That science should be a staple of education, that the teaching of Latin, of modern languages, of mathematics, must be reformed, that nature and handicrafts should be pressed into service for the training of the eye and hand, that boys and girls must learn to write English and therefore must know something of history and literature; and, on the other hand, that education must be made more technical and utilitarian - these, and such as these, are the cries of

expedience with which we take the field. But we have no unifying principle, no definite aim; in fact, no philosophy of education.

Ovid's Ars Amatoria has met with astonishingly varied fortunes down the centuries. Ten years after publication the book became a reason, or more probably a pretext, for the author's banishment from Rome. It was removed from public libraries, and more recently the poem suffered a virtual embargo in schools and universities. This is the first detailed English commentary on any part of the poem. Examined afresh, it emerges as the wittiest of Ovid's love poems, turning upside down the attitudes and conventions of orthodox love elegy. The work is full of psychological insight and is richly embroidered with details of contemporary Roman social and political life. This new paperback edition intends to bring out the spirit of provocative frivolity which was undeniably meant to irritate Roman traditionalists. The text of Kenney's Oxford Classical Text is reproduced and supplemented with a full introduction to the style and historical background the poem, as well as with a full commentary and appendices. The idea that society, or civilisation, is predicated on the "state" is a projection of present-day political ideology into the past. Nothing akin to what we call the "state" existed before the 19th century: it is a recent invention and the assumption that it is timeless, necessary for society, is simply part of its legitimating myth. The development, over the past three millennia, of the political structures of western civilisation is shown here to have been a succession of individual, unrepeatable stages: what links them is not that every period re-enacts the "state" in a different guise - that is, re-enacts the same basic pattern - but that one period-specific pattern evolves into

the next in a path-dependent process. Treating western civilisation as a single political system, the book charts systemic structural change from the origins of western civilisation in the pre-Christian Greek world to about 1800, when the onset of industrialisation began to create the conditions in which the state as we know it could function. It explains structural change in terms of both the political ideas of each period and in terms of the material constraints and opportunities (e.g. ecological and technological factors) that impacted on those ideas and which constitute a major cause of change. However, although material factors are important, ultimately it is the ideas that count - and indeed the words with which they were communicated when they were current: since political structures only exist in people's heads, to understand past political structures it is imperative to deal with them literally on their own terms, to take those terms seriously. Relabelling or redefining political units (for example by calling them "states" or equating them with "states") when those who lived (in) them thought of them as something else entirely imposes a false uniformity on the past. The dead will not object because they cannot: this book tries to make their voices heard again, through the texts that they left but whose political terminology, and often whose finer points, are commonly ignored in an unconscious effort to make the past fit our standard state-centric political paradigm.

From Polypragmon to Curiosus

The Oxford Latin Syntax

A Plain Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament for the Use of Biblical Students

Constructing Authors and Readers in the Appendices Vergiliana, Tibulliana, and Ovidiana

From Entertainment to Esotericism

A Companion to Catullus

Ecce Romani

This book focuses on the continuity between the documented stages in the history of Latin and its development into Romance.

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

The Politics of Culture in Quattrocento Europe: René of Anjou in Italy is about the politics of culture and the culture of politics in early Renaissance Europe, especially the role of Italian humanism and art. It challenges conventional interpretations of the politics of humanism (generally concerned with political thought or 'propaganda') but also poses provocative questions about Renaissance artistic developments. Meanwhile, by moving easily across state and national borders (France and Italy, but also between Italian states), it challenges historiographical boundaries. As a case study, it presents an approach to the politics of culture that may be widely applicable; but its central chapters are focused in such a way as to make profound comment on some of the biggest questions in Renaissance studies.

The Case Against the Pagans

Juvencus, Sedulius, Arator

Early and Late Latin

Latin Epics of the New Testament

Before the State

Conflict and Conversion

The Classical Outlook

Brill's Companion to Theocritus offers an up-to-date guide to a thorough understanding of Theocritus' literary output. Exploring his corpus from a variety of novel perspectives, it presents a detailed account of the intricacy of Theocritus' poetic art.

Learning disabilities are among the most common disabilities experienced in childhood and adulthood. Although identifying learning disabilities in a school setting is a complex process, it is particularly challenging in low- and middle-income countries that lack the appropriate resources, tools, and supports. This guide provides an introduction to learning disabilities and describes the processes and practices that are necessary for the identification process. It also describes a phased approach that countries can use to assess their current screening and evaluation services, as well as determine the steps needed to develop, strengthen, and build systems that support students with learning disabilities. This guide also provides intervention recommendations that teachers and school administrators can implement at each phase of system development. Although this guide primarily addresses learning disabilities, the practices, processes, and systems described may be also used to improve the identification of other disabilities commonly encountered in schools.

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.

An Exposition of the Gospel of Saint John

Latin Beyond GCSE

Public Baths and Bathing Habits in Late Antiquity

Catholicism in Southeast Asia, 1500-1700

Introducing Cicero

The Reception of the Speeches and Ancient Scholarship

Self and Symbols in the Letters of Paulinus of Nola

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.

Conflict and Conversion explores how Catholic missionaries, merchants, and adventurers brought their faith to the strategically and commercially crucial region of Southeast Asia in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. This region conjured visions of the exotic in the minds of early modern Europeans, and became an important testing ground for ideas about the nature of conversion and the relationship between religious belief and practice. Some Southeast Asians adopted Christianity - and even died for their new faith - while others resisted all incentives, menaces, and cajolment to reject their original spiritual beliefs and practices. In this volume, Tara Alberts explores how Catholicism itself was converted in this encounter, as Southeast Asian neophytes adapted the faith to their own needs. Conflict and Conversion makes the first detailed exploration of Catholic missions to the diverse kingdoms of Southeast Asia and provides a new connective history of the spread of global Christianity to this crossroads of the world. This volume focuses on three areas which represent the main cultural and religious divisions of the broader region of Southeast Asia: modern-day Thailand, Vietnam and Malaysia. In each of these areas, missionaries had to engage with a variety of political and economic systems, social norms, and religious beliefs and practices. They were obliged to consider what adaptations could be made to Catholic ritual and devotions in order to satisfy local needs, and how best to counter local customs deemed inimical to the faith, which obliged them to engage with fundamental questions about what it meant to be Christian. Alberts seeks to uncover the conflicts over these issues, and the development of the concept of conversion in the early modern period.

This is a study of how Greek and Latin writers describe curious, meddlesome, and exaggerated

behavior. Founded on a family of Greek terms, and the Latin words used to describe them, Leigh surveys how they were used in Greek literature from the 5th and 4th centuries BC and their Latin usage in relation to Hellenistic and imperial Greek.