

Encheiridion Handboekje Gevolgd Door Capita Selecta Uit De Gesprekken

Walter of Châtillon's Latin epic on the life of Alexander the Great was a twelfth- and thirteenth-century “best-seller:” scribes produced over two hundred manuscripts. The poem follows Alexander from his first successes in Asia Minor, through his conquest of Persia and India, to his progressive moral degeneration and his poisoning by a disaffected lieutenant. The Alexandreis exemplifies twelfth-century discourses of world domination and the exoticism of the East. But at the same time it calls such dreams of mastery into question, repeatedly undercutting as it does Alexander's claims to heroism and virtue and by extension, similar claims by the great men of Walter's own generation. This extraordinarily layered and subtle poem stands as a high-water mark of the medieval tradition of Latin narrative literature. Along with David Townsend's revised translation, this edition provides a rich selection of historical documents, including other writings by Walter of Châtillon, excerpts from other medieval Latin epics, and contemporary accounts of the foreign and “exotic.”

While the history of Israel during the period from ca. 1200 to 586 B.C.E. has been in the forefront of biblical research, little attention has been given to questions of daily life. Where did the Israelites live? What did people do for a living? What did they eat and what affected their health? How did the family function? These and similar questions form the basis for this book. The book introduces different aspects of daily life. It describes the natural setting and the people who occupied the land. It deals with the economy, both rural and urban, emphasizing the main sources of livelihood such as agriculture, herding, and trade. These topics are discussed in relation to the family in particular and the social structure in general. Other topics include urban society, the bureaucracy and the military. Beyond material culture, the book delves into daily and seasonal cultural, social and religious activities, art, music, and the place of writing in Israelite society. Drawing on textual and archaeological evidence, and written with nontechnical language, the book will be especially helpful for undergraduates, seminarians, pastors, rabbis, and other interested nonspecialist readers as well as graduate students and faculty in Hebrew Bible.

Praktische levenslessen van de Griekse filosoof (ca. 55-135 na Chr.).

T&T Clark Handbook of Pneumatology

Both Sides of the Camera. A Souvenir Book of Television Programmes and the People who Make Them. [Photographs with an Introduction and Descriptive Text]

With the Hymn of Cleanthes

Pieter Bruegel the Elder's Netherlandish Proverbs and the Practice of Rhetoric

Professional Group Decision-Making Support in Highly Complex Situations

The Life of Saint Audrey

In 1967 Jozef Ijsewijn started the Seminarium Philologiae Humanisticae or Seminar for Neo-Latin Studies at the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven. Thanks to the founder's indefatigable efforts, the Seminar has become one of the leading conferences in the field of Humanism and Modern Latin. In 1997, the tenth International Congress for Neo-Latin Studies was held; the first of the series was organised some 25 years ago by professor Ijsewijn and his team, and led to the founding of the International Association for Neo-Latin Studies, of which IJsewijn became the first president. Also in 1997, Jozef IJsewijn celebrated his 65th birthday. For all these reasons, his colleagues considered it appropriate to honour this eminent scholar with a collection of 19 essays on Neo-Latin literature. The articles in this volume reflect the wide interest of the scholar Ijsewijn. They cover a period of almost 300 years, from an early fifteenth-century commentary on Cicero's speeches to the oratorical deliveries in the eighteenth-century Amsterdam Athenaeum of P. Francius.

"Bruegel's painting is a collection of over one hundred proverbs, each acted out in a single-minded manner by peasants, burghers, monks, inn-keepers and other social types. In order to understand what a viewer of the time might have perceived when viewing this image, this book begins by looking closely at Bruegel's composition. From this starting point, the author offers insights into how proverbs were used and understood in the sixteenth century and into period models for organizing collections. Lastly, the author turns to discussions of Bruegel by his contemporaries, and the insights these give us into the viewing of this and other of his paintings."--BOOK JACKET.

A fresh, inviting text on the content of Christian faith in our contemporary context This one-volume systematic theology presents an accessible, orthodox overview of the Christian faith for students, teachers, pastors, and serious lay readers. Cornelis van der Kooi and Gijsbert van den Brink not only cover all the traditional themes-creation, sin, Jesus Christ, Scripture, and so on-but also relate those classical themes to contemporary developments like Pentecostalism, postfoundationalism, and evolutionary theory. Consisting of sixteen chapters, the book is ideal for classroom use. Each chapter begins with engaging questions and a statement of learning goals and concludes with a list of recommended further reading. Written in a student-friendly tone and style and expertly translated and edited, van der Kooi and van den Brink'sChristian Dogmaticssplendidly displays the real, practical relevance of theology to the complexities of our world today."

The Living Paul

The Face of Old Testament Studies

An Introduction to the Medieval Bible

repertorium en bibliografische gids voor vertalingen van Griekse en Latijnse auteurs en geschriften

A Survey of Contemporary Approaches

From the Death of William the Silent to the Twelve Years' Truce--1609

Epictetus, een Griekse slaaf die stoisch filosoof werd: een mens heeft macht over zijn houding ten opzichte van wat hem overkomt, maar bepaalt niet zijn eigen lot. Gezondheid, maatschappelijk aanzien, rijkdom: maak je er niet druk om en neem het zoals het komt. Die levenshouding leidt tot volmaakte vrijheid en geluk. Epictetus filosofie bevat praktische lessen voor het dagelijks leven, ook voor mensen van nu. Het werk van psychotherapeut Albert Ellis en romanschrijver Tom Wolfe is erdoor beïnvloed. In dit Verzameld werk zijn alle overgeleverde teksten van Epictetus voor het eerst in Nederlandse vertaling in één band opgenomen: de Colleges, de fragmenten en het Handboekje. Gerard Boter en Rob Brouwer hebben deze uitgave voorzien van een inleiding, samenvattingen en aantekeningen.

“Sexy, surprising, funny, insightful, and wildly entertaining” (Huffington Post)—the definitive biography of Giacomo Casanova, the impoverished boy who became the famous writer, notorious libertine, and self-invented genius in decadent eighteenth-century Europe. Today, “Casanova” is a synonym for “great lover,” yet the real story of this remarkable figure is little known. A figure straight out of a Henry Fielding novel, Giacomo Casanova was erotic, brilliant, impulsive, and desperate for recognition; a self-destructive genius. Over the course of his lifetime, he claimed to have seduced more than one hundred women, among them married women, young women in convents, girls just barely in their teens, women of high and low birth alike. Abandoned by his mother, an actress and courtesan, Casanova was raised by his illiterate grandmother, coming of age in a Venice filled with spies and political intrigue. He was intellectually curious and read forbidden books, for which he was jailed. He staged a dramatic escape from Venice’s notorious prison, I Piombi, the only person known to have done so. He then fled to France, ingratiated himself at the royal court, and invented the national lottery that still exists to this day. He crisscrossed Europe, landing for a while in St. Petersburg, where he was admitted to the court of Catherine the Great. He corresponded with Voltaire and met Mozart and Lorenzo da Ponte—assisting them as they composed the timeless opera Don Giovanni. And he wrote what many consider the greatest memoir of the era, the twelve-volume Story of My Life. Laurence Bergreen’s Casanova recounts this astonishing life in rich, intimate detail, and at the same time, paints a dazzling portrait of eighteenth-century Europe, filled with a cast characters from serving girls to kings and courtiers, “great fun for any history lover” (Kirkus Reviews).

This handbook provides an interdisciplinary and diverse reference work to the Holy Spirit. Daniel Castelo and Kenneth M. Loyer gathered together a wide range of voices that are religiously, geographically, and ethnically diverse, bringing theology into conversation with biblical studies, ethics and morality, and global Christian studies. The T&T Clark Handbook of Pneumatology examines the Holy Spirit in a variety of sources, such as the Synoptic Gospels, the Catholic Epistles, the Old Testament, and the Hebrew Scriptures. It also includes chapters on key concepts in the field, such as mediation and sacramentality, ecology, and creation. This broad scope enables readers to appreciate how nuanced the field of Pneumatology is, and how it can be relevant for other Christian discourses.

Nieuwsblad voor de boekhandel

Daily Life in Biblical Times

The Art of the Novel

Encheiridion

De oudheid in het Nederlands

Brinkman's cumulatieve catalogus van boeken

In this revised and expanded edition, Grant Osborne provides seminary students and working pastors with the full set of tools they need to travel the hermeneutical spiral—moving from sound exegesis to the development of biblical and systematic theologies and to the preparation of sound, biblical sermons.

Explores the literature of the New Testament of the Bible, highlighting the many messages contained within the text and outlining issues that can be discussed by heralding these messages. Also provides background of the time period and locations in which the New Testament was written.

A treatise on Dutch art on par with Vasari's critical history of Italian art, Karel van Mander's Schilder-Boeck (or Book on Picturing) has long been recognized for its critical and historical influence—and yet, until now, no comprehensive account of the book's conception, aims, and impact has been available. In this in-depth analysis of the content and context of Van Mander's work, Walter S. Melion reveals the Schilder-Boeck's central importance to an understanding of northern Renaissance and Baroque art. By interpreting the terminology employed in the Schilder-Boeck, Melion establishes the text's relationship to past and contemporary art theory. Van Mander is seen here developing his critical categories and then applying them to Ancient, Italian, and Netherlandish artists in order to mark changes within a culture and to characterize excellence for each region. Thus Melion demonstrates how Van Mander revised both the structure and critical language of Vasari's Lives to refute the Italian's claims for the superiority of the Tuscan style, and to clarify northern artistic traditions and the concerns of Netherlandish artists. A much needed corrective to the view that Dutch art of the period was lacking in theory, Melion's work offers a compelling account of a sixteenth- and seventeenth-century theoretical and critical perspective and shows how this perspective suggests a rereading of northern art. Walter S. Melion is assistant professor of art history at The Johns Hopkins University.

Shaping the Netherlandish Canon

Proceedings of the International Colloquium, Leuven, 17-19 September, 1997

The Golden Sayings of Epictetus

Christian Dogmatics

Astrology in Mesopotamian Culture

The Alexandreis

Leading scholars provide an overview of current issues in Old Testament studies.

Ideas pertaining to economics and social order were central concerns of the early Christian church, yet modern theologians and scholars have paid little or no attention to these issues as important theological questions. This brilliant and thorough study is a history of the views that Christians held of the origin, significance and use of wealth. Justo Gonzalez examines early Christian ideas, beliefs and teachings about the use of money, property, communal sharing and the rights and obligations of rich and poor. Setting the Christian community in the political, social and economic contexts of the times, Gonzalez highlights the ideas of such prominent writers as Cyprian, Ambrose, Augustine, John Chrysostom, and the Desert Fathers concerning wealth -- noting what traditional scholarship has overlooked. As the author points out, this book is not a social or economic history of Christianity during the first four centuries; it is a history of the views that Christians held on economic matters. This profound, enlightening and highly readable work of excellent scholarship is a major contribution to the study of the history of Christian thought. It clearly demonstrates that the issues of economics and social justice are central theological concerns, deeply rooted in Christian doctrine and Christian tradition.

Preserved in a single manuscript in the British library, the Life of Saint Audrey or Vie Sainte Audree is the story of an Anglo-Saxon princess, who, though twice married, remains a virgin until her death. Her tale reveals that spiritual marriage was not an easy path to sainthood, particularly with an unwilling husband. The text is a fine example of what some critics have called a hagiographical romance--a saint's life that borrows many characteristics from secular romance. Recent scholarship, thoroughly discussed in this book's introduction, suggests that the Vie Sainte Audree is a fourth text by Marie de France, to whom the Fables, the Lais, and the Espurgatoire Seint Patriz have been attributed. Written in the late twelfth or early thirteenth century, the Vie Sainte Audree is published here for the first time in English, along with the Old French text. The editors of this new edition provide helpful material on the life of the historical Saint Etheldreda (as St. Audrey is called in Latin) and her Anglo-Saxon world. They also discuss women's writing in Anglo-Norman England as well as the subject of spiritual marriage. In addition, they examine secondary sources that have focused on the Vie Sainte Audree. A map of seventh-century England, a table of proper names and a genealogical chart of the Royal Lineage of Saint Audrey are all included.

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Iustus Lipsius Europae Lumen Et Columna

A Twelfth-Century Epic

The Forbidden Kingdom

Antwerp, 1477-1559

Poezy of verscheide Gedichten

Anthony Thiselton is an unabashed admirer of Paul, a student of his letters and a devotee of his gospel. Over a range of issues, Thiselton cleans the lens and sharpens the focus to give us snapshots of Paul's life, mission and thought. Whatever your level of knowledge and experience of Paul, you will find The Living Paul informative and interesting, nuanced and inspiring.

This collection of prefaces, originally written for the 1909 multi-volume New York Edition of Henry James’s fiction, first appeared in book form in 1934 with an introduction by poet and critic R. P. Blackmur. In his prefaces, James tackles the great problems of fiction writing—character, plot, point of view, inspiration—and explains how he came to write novels such as The Portrait of a Lady and The American. As Blackmur puts it, “criticism has never been more ambitious, nor more useful.” The latest edition of this influential work includes a foreword by bestselling author Colm Tóibín, whose critically acclaimed novel The Master is told from the point of view of Henry James. As a guide not only to James’s inspiration and execution, but also to his frustrations and triumphs, this volume will be valuable both to students of James’s fiction and to aspiring writers. Pieter Bruegel the Elder: Art Discourse in the Sixteenth-Century Netherlands examines Bruegel's later paintings in the context of two contemporary discourses-art theoretical and convivial. Taking a multi-disciplinary approach, the author analyzes a variety of images, texts and historical records to offer a broader understanding of not only the artist, but also of the vibrant artistic dialogue occurring in the Netherlands during the sixteenth century.

Art Discourse in the Sixteenth-century Netherlands

Critical Prefaces

Verzameld werk

Reformed Dogmatics

Boekblad

The Fleuron

Voorts een alphabetische lijst van Nederlandsche boeken in België uitgegeven.

An accessible account of the Bible in the Middle Ages that traces the formation of the medieval canon.

Whenever there will be a talk about Stoic Philosophy we wouldn't keep away Epictetus from the discussions. The school of stoic philosophy was founded in 3rd century B.C in Athens, the then Greek cultural and strategic capital, by Zeno of Citium. Citium is Nicosia. It is located to the east of Greece in the Mediterranean Sea. And it is the third largest Mediterranean Island both in land size and population.The need of mentioning Zeno here or anywhere else is lies in the fact that the “Core” of teachings of Stoic developed and disseminated by others. Stoicism is essentially based on moral ideas of cynics and it greatly emphasizes on goodness and peace of mind. The success of School of Stoicism can be acknowledged in light of evidences furnished by modern research flourished from Hellenistic period through the Roman era but also played a vital role in everyday lives of Greek population/society.The earliest ideas of Stoicism were based on three key components or drivers, namely, Logic composed of Rhetoric and Grammar, Physics, which had its extent from then available knowledge of physical nature of universe to the divine and godly beings and the Ethics which had its end goals to cater eternal happiness through adopting ways of righteousness in way of living.The Life of Epictetus knowledge gained by deciphering of the Greek anecdotes of ancient times, the date of birth of Epictetus is estimated to be around 55 A.D. His place of birth is contemplated as Hierapolis, Phrygia (Now a part of Turkey). The birth name of Epictetus is still unknown means “acquired” in Greek. Possibly this name was christened or rechristened upon him by his master Epaphroditos. Epaphroditos was a wealthy freedman and a secretary to Nero (Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus was a Roman Emperor between AD 54 and 68) and who according to the Greek people was responsible for lighting Great Fire of Rome that remained 18 July-19 July, 64 A.D. He committed suicide in 68 A.D to escape assassination).His Interest in Philosophy and His Freedom: In early phases of life Epictetus and Nero and with the permission of his affluent master he studied stoic philosophy under the guidance of Musonius Rufus. This allowed him to gain education, and respect in the society. Later on, after the death of Nero in 64 A.D he acquired his freedom and started his own school in Nicopolis, Epirus: When Domitian came to power and become Emperor of Rome in 93 A.D he banished all philosophers from the city. Titus Flavius Caesar Domitianus Augustus or Domitian was a believer of chief deity Jupiter and emphasized on enhanced construction of temples at Capitoline Hill. He was also a great devotee of Goddess Minerva.So when Domitian or Titus Flavius Caesar Domitianus Augustus banished philosophers from Rome Epictetus escaped to Nicopolis, Epirus and laid base of his school of thought/practice. Epichiridon: His most famous pupil Arrian of Nicomedia who was a historian, military commander, public servant and philosopher of 2nd century, studied under him in his youth and claimed to have written his famous Discourses. Arrian describes his teacher Epictetus as a speaker who had the ability to make the listeners feel things that he desired. He tells that many eminent figures of that time often sought conversation with Epictatus. He further exclaims that Roman emperor Publius Aelius Hadrianus Augustus had friendly relationship with Epictetus. Roman Emperor Publius Aelius Hadrianus Augustus was a successor of Domitian or Titus Flavius Caesar D. Augustus.

Discourses and the Enchiridion

Solving Complex Problems

Casanova

Approaches to New Testament Study

History of the United Netherlands

Pieter Bruegel the Elder

This volume contains the proceedings of an international conference entitled Lay Bibles in Europe 1450-1800. The conference took place in Amsterdam in April 2004 and was organized by Biblia sacra, a joint Dutch-Flemish research group. The clamor for Bibles in the vernacular flourished within lay renewal movements of the late 14th century, including groups like the Brethren and Sisters of the Common Life. In the early 16th century, humanists like Erasmus and Lefvre d'taples stimulated vernacular Bible reading. As the Protestant Reformation became established, lay Bibles were produced on a large scale. In reaction to this development, Catholic theologians issued 'orthodox' Bible translations in various vernaculars based on the Vulgate. In sum, from the 15th to the 18th century, editions from various confessional or ideological backgrounds appeared throughout Western Europe. Of course, the invention and spread of the printing press greatly enhanced the distribution of these editions. The essays collected in this volume approach Lay Bibles in Europe 1450-1800 from various perspectives, including the history of books, art history and church history.

Slauerhoff ' s The Forbidden Kingdom is a blend of historical chronicle, fiction and commentary, bringing together the seemingly unrelated lives of a twentieth century ship ' s radio operator and the sixteenth century Portuguese poet-in-exile, Luis Camoes. Slauerhoff draws his reader into a dazzling world of exoticism, betrayal and exile, where past and present merge and the possibility of death is never far away. Through a narrative that evolves into a critique of European history, culture and colonialism, Slauerhoff speculates about the lessons to be learnt from history.

This collection of essays attempts to display through theoretical discussion and practical application a number of the most prominent approaches to New Testament study being practised in the guild today. The contributors and their topics include: C.A. Evans on source, form and redaction criticism, T.R. Hatina on Jewish religious backgrounds, S.E. Porter on literary approaches, D.L. Stamps on rhetorical criticism, K.D. Clarke on canonical scientific criticism, D. Tombs on the hermeneutics of liberation, and B. Clack on feminist hermeneutics. The goal of the volume is to provide workable models for those interested in expanding or deepening their knowledge of the various approaches to New Testament study.

The Golden Compasses

The World of a Seductive Genius

Faith and Wealth
Karel Van Mander's Schilder-Boeck
A Journal of Typography
Hermeneus

We live in an ever-modifying world, where people with different interests and goals have to deal with a constantly changing future. Problem solving is a daily experience for everyone. But, especially when problems become highly complex, how does one achieve the best solution to a problem? How are the different insights and interests of those involved included in the problem solving? How is a desired future outcome reached? People are best motivated to act upon complex problems when the essence of the problem is captured in a simple way. This book presents new and practical techniques to do so. Applying these techniques will help the reader to understand and oversee a problem and, eventually, to make decisions and act in situations in which it is not at all obvious what to do. The techniques in this second edition of Solving Complex Problems cover rational problem analysis, creative idea generation, dealing with uncertainty, and comparing different possible solutions. [Subject: Public Administration, Business Management, Sales and Marketing]

This classic work of Reformed theology is the third of four volumes now available in English.

From the Battle of Nancy to the Treaty of Cateau Cambrésis

The Hermeneutical Spiral

A Text by Marie de France

Satirae

Lay Bibles in Europe 1450-1800

Introducing the New Testament