Politics Of Immorality In Ancient Rome

The Politics of Immorality in Ancient Rome-Catharine Edwards 2002-05-09 The decadence and depravity of the ancient Romans are a commonplace of serious history, popular novels and spectacular films. This book is concerned not with the question of how immoral the ancient Romans were but why the literature they produced is so preoccupied with immorality. The modern image of immoral Rome derives from ancient accounts which are largely critical rather than celebratory. Upper-class Romans habitually accused one another of the most lurid sexual and sumptuary improprieties. Historians and moralists lamented the vices of their contemporaries and mourned for the virtues of a vanished age. Far from being empty commonplaces these assertions constituted a powerful discourse through which Romans negotiated conflicts and tensions in their social and political order. This study proceeds by a detailed examination of a wide range of ancient texts (all of which are translated) exploring the dynamics of their rhetoric, as well as the ends to which they were deployed. Roman moralising discourse, the author suggests, may be seen as especially concerned with the articulation of anxieties about gender, social status and political power. Individual chapters focus on adultery, effeminacy, the immorality of the Roman theatre, luxurious buildings and the dangers of pleasure. This book should appeal to students and scholars of classical literature and ancient history. It will also attract anthropologists and social and cultural historians.

Death in Ancient Rome-Catherine Edwards 2007-05-04 For the Romans, the manner of a person's death was the most telling indication of their true character. Death revealed the true patriot, the genuine philosopher, even the great artist - and certainly the faithful Christian. Catharine Edwards draws on the many and richly varied accounts of death in the writings of Roman historians, poets and philosophers, including Cicero, Lucretius, Virgil, Seneca, Petronius, Tacitus, Tertullian and Augustine, to investigate the complex significance of dying in the Roman world. Death in the Roman world was largely understood and often literally viewed as a spectacle. Those deaths that figured in recorded history were almost invariably violent - murders, executions, suicides - and yet the most admired figures met their ends with exemplary calm, their last words set down for posterity. From noble deaths in civil war, mortal combat between gladiators, political execution and suicide, to the deathly dinner of Domitian, the harrowing deaths of women such as the mythical Lucretia and Nero's mother Agrippina, as well as instances of Christian martyrdom, Edwards engagingly explores the culture of death in Roman literature and history. Catharine Edwards is professor of classics and ancient history at Birkbeck College, University of London. She is the author of 'The Politics of Immorality in Ancient Rome' (1993) and 'Writing Rome: Textual Approaches to the City' (1996).

Seneca: Selected Letters-Seneca 2019-05-31 The letters of Seneca are uniquely engaging among the works that have survived from antiquity. They offer an urgent guide to Stoic self-improvement but also cast light on Roman attitudes towards slavery, gladiatorial combat and suicide. This selection of letters conveys their range and variety, with a particular focus on letters from the earlier part of the collection. As well as a general introduction, it features a brief introductory essay on each letter, which draws out its themes and sets it in context. The commentary explains the more challenging aspects of Seneca's Latin. It also casts light on his engagement with Stoic (and Epicurean) ideas, on the historical context within which the letters were written and on their literary sophistication. This edition will be invaluable for undergraduate and graduate students and scholars of Seneca's moral and intellectual development.

Transgression and Control-Catharine Edwards 1989

Making enemies : the logic of immorality in Ciceronian oratory-Isak Hammar 2013 "This is a book about Roman immorality and its place in political oratory in ancient Rome during the late Republic. It traces the portraits of immorality that Cicero made of his political and forensic enemies."
Politics Of Immorality In Ancient Rome

Greek Political Thought-Ryan K. Balot 2006-01-09 This wide-ranging history of ancient Greek political thought shows what ancient political texts might mean to citizens of the twenty-first century. A provocative and wide-ranging history of ancient Greek political thought Demonstrates what ancient Greek works of political philosophy might mean to citizens of the twenty-first century Examines an array of poetic, historical, and philosophical texts in an effort to locate Greek political thought in its cultural context Pays careful attention to the distinctively ancient connections between politics and ethics Structured around key themes such as the origins of political thought, political self-definition, revolutions in political thought, democracy and imperialism

Greek Political Thought-Ryan K. Balot 2008-04-15 This wide-ranging history of ancient Greek political thought shows what ancient political texts might mean to citizens of the twenty-first century. A provocative and wide-ranging history of ancient Greek political thought Demonstrates what ancient Greek works of political philosophy might mean to citizens of the twenty-first century Examines an array of poetic, historical, and philosophical texts in an effort to locate Greek political thought in its cultural context Pays careful attention to the distinctively ancient connections between politics and ethics Structured around key themes such as the origins of political thought, political self-definition, revolutions in political thought, democracy and imperialism

Unmanly Men-Brittany E. Wilson 2015 New Testament scholars typically assume that the men who pervade the pages of Luke's two volumes are models of an implied "manliness." Scholars rarely question how Lukan men measure up to ancient masculine mores, even though masculinity is increasingly becoming a topic of inquiry in the field of New Testament and its related disciplines. Drawing especially from gender-critical work in classics, Brittany Wilson addresses this lacuna by examining key male characters in Luke-Acts in relation to constructions of masculinity in the Greco-Roman world. Of all Luke's male characters, Wilson maintains that four in particular problematize elite masculine norms: namely, Zechariah (the father of John the Baptist), the Ethiopian eunuch, Paul, and, above all, Jesus. She further explains that these men do not protect their bodily boundaries nor do they embody corporeal control, two interrelated male gender norms. Indeed, Zechariah loses his ability to speak, the Ethiopian eunuch is castrated, Paul loses his ability to see, and Jesus is put to death on the cross. With these bodily "violations," Wilson argues, Luke points to the all-powerful nature of God and in the process reconfigures--or refigures--men's own claims to power. Luke, however, not only refigures the so-called prerogative of male power, but he refigures the parameters of power itself. According to Luke, God provides an alternative construal of power in the figure of Jesus and thus redefines what it means to be masculine. Thus, for Luke, "real" men look manifestly unmanly. Wilson's findings in Unmanly Men will shatter long-held assumptions in scholarly circles and beyond about gendered interpretations of the New Testament, and how they can be used to understand the roles of the Bible's key characters.

A Translation and Interpretation of Horace's Sermones, Book I-Andy Law 2021-03-15 Horace's book of Sermones (also called Satires) was his first published work. Rather than a collection of satirical sideswipes, as the genre might have dictated, the book is a wiry, tight, muscular, interlaced hexameter artwork of enormous originality and as far removed from the legacy of satirical writing he inherited as one can imagine. It is the work of a 29-year-old grappling with issues of personal and poetic identity during one of the most important and pivotal times in European history. Geographically, socially and genetically an outsider, Horace earned himself a seat at Rome's top creative table, close to the heart of the political engine that was to change Rome forever. His book details a transformational journey from 'nobody' to 'somebody', and is a simultaneous invention of poet and reinvention of poetic genre. Horace's Sermones have floated in and out of fashion ever since they first appeared, regularly eclipsed by his Odes. Today, rehabilitated, they find space in the higher levels of the school curriculum. This book provides unique insights and will be of interest to
all classicists, as well as students studying core influences on European literature.

Plautus: Pseudolus-David Christenson 2020-06-30 This new commentary on Pseudolus provides an excellent introduction to current trends and advances in the study of Roman comedy.

Beyond the Founders-Jeffrey L. Pasley 2004 In pursuit of a more sophisticated and inclusive American history, the contributors to Beyond the Founders propose new directions for the study of the political history of the republic before 1830. In ways formal and informal, symbolic and tactile, Rome's Revolution-Richard Alston 2015 On March 15th, 44 BC a group of senators stabbed Julius Caesar, the dictator of Rome. By his death, they hoped to restore Rome's Republic. Instead, they unleashed a revolution. By December of that year, Rome was plunged into a violent civil war. Three men--Mark Antony, Lepidus, and Octavian--emerged as leaders of the revolutionary regime, which crushed all opposition over the next decade. In time, Lepidus was removed, Antony and Cleopatra were dispatched, and Octavian stood alone as sole ruler of Rome. He became Augustus, Rome's first emperor, and by the time of his death in AD 14 the 500-year-old republic was but a distant memory and one of history's greatest empires had been born. Rome's Revolution provides a riveting narrative history of this tumultuous period of change. In addition to chronicling the drama of aristocratic rivalries, author Richard Alston digs beneath the high politics of Cicero, Caesar, Antony, and Octavian to reveal the experience of the common Roman citizen and soldier. Portraying the revolution as the crisis of a violent society--both among the citizenry and among a ruling class whose legitimacy was dwindling--Rome's Revolution provides new insight into the motivations that drove men to march on their capital city and slaughter their compatriots. An enthralling story of violent politics, social upheaval, and personal betrayal, Rome's Revolution is a brilliant new history of an epoch which still haunts us today.

Rome-Greg Woolf 2012-05-17 The idea of empire was created in ancient Rome and even today the Roman empire offers a powerful image for thinking about imperialism. Traces of its monuments and literature can be found across Europe, the Near East, and North Africa - and sometimes even further afield. This is the story of how this mammoth empire was created, how it was sustained in crisis, and how it shaped the world of its rulers and subjects - a story spanning a millennium and a half. Chapters that tell the story of the unfolding of Rome's empire alternate with discussions based on the most recent evidence into the conditions that made the Roman imperial achievement possible and also so durable, covering topics as diverse as ecology, slavery, and the cult paid to gods and men. Rome was not the only ancient empire. Comparison with other imperial projects helps us see what it was that was so distinctive about ancient Rome. Ancient Rome has also often been an explicit model for other imperialisms. Rome, An Empire's Story shows quite how different Roman imperialism was from modern imitations. The story that emerges outlines the advantages of Rome had over its neighbours at different periods - some planned, some quite accidental - and the stages by which Rome's rulers successively had to change the way they ruled to cope with the problems of growth. As Greg Woolf demonstrates, nobody ever planned to create a state that would last more than a millennium and a half, yet the short term politics of alliances between successively wider groups created a structure of extraordinary stability. Rome's Empire was able, in the end, to survive barbarian migrations, economic collapse and even the conflicts between a series of world religions that had grown up within it, in the process generating an imagery and a myth of empire that is apparently indestructible.

A Companion to Roman Rhetoric-William Dominik 2008-04-15 A Companion to Roman Rhetoric introduces the reader to the wide-ranging importance of rhetoric in Roman culture. A guide to Roman rhetoric from its origins to the Renaissance and beyond Comprises 32 original essays by leading international scholars Explores major figures Cicero and Quintilian in-depth Covers a broad range of topics such as rhetoric and politics, gender, status, self-identity, education, and literature Provides suggestions for further reading at the end of each chapter Includes a glossary of technical terms and an index of proper names and rhetorical concepts
The Greatest Empire-Emily R. Wilson 2014 “The life and works of Seneca pose a number of fascinating challenges. For one thing, how can we reconcile the bloody, passionate tragedies, with the prose works advocating a life of Stoic tranquility? An even more challenging question is, how are we to reconcile Seneca the Stoic philosopher, the man of principle, who advocated a life of calm and simplicity, with Seneca the man of the moment, who amassed a vast personal fortune in the service of an emperor seen by many, at the time and afterwards, as an insane tyrant? In this biography, Emily Wilson will present Seneca as a man under enormous pressure, struggling for compromise in a world of absolutism. His work and his life both show, in fascinating ways, the fissures and cracks created by the clash of the ideal and the real: the gulf between political hopes and fears, and philosophical ideals; the gap between what we want to be, and what we are. The book will assume no prior knowledge either of ancient Roman society, Stoicism, Seneca’s life or work, but will weave these features together into a lively narrative, while presenting new insights into an author whose reputation is currently experiencing a revival within the academy”--

To Cast the First Stone-Jennifer Knust 2020-01-14 The story of the woman taken in adultery features a dramatic confrontation between Jesus and the Pharisees over whether the adulteress should be stoned as the law commands. In response, Jesus famously states, “Let him who is without sin be the first to throw a stone at her.” To Cast the First Stone traces the history of this provocative story from its first appearance to its enduring presence today. Likely added to the Gospel of John in the third century, the passage is often held up by modern critics as an example of textual corruption by early Christian scribes and editors, yet a judgment of corruption obscures the warm embrace the story actually received. Jennifer Knust and Tommy Wasserman trace the story’s incorporation into Gospel books, liturgical practices, storytelling, and art, overturning the mistaken perception that it was either peripheral or suppressed, even in the Greek East. The authors also explore the story’s many different meanings. Taken as an illustration of the expansiveness of Christ’s mercy, the purported superiority of Christians over Jews, the necessity of penance, and more, this vivid episode has invited any number of creative receptions. This history reveals as much about the changing priorities of audiences, scribes, editors, and scholars as it does about an “original” text of John. To Cast the First Stone calls attention to significant shifts in Christian book cultures and the enduring impact of oral tradition on the preservation—and destabilization—of scripture.

The Invention of Racism in Classical Antiquity-Benjamin Isaac 2004 There was racism in the ancient world, after all. This groundbreaking book refutes the common belief that the ancient Greeks and Romans harbored “ethnic and cultural,” but not racial, prejudice. It does so by comprehensively tracing the intellectual origins of racism back to classical antiquity. Benjamin Isaac’s systematic analysis of ancient social prejudices and stereotypes reveals that some of those represent prototypes of racism—or proto-racism— which in turn inspired the early modern authors who developed the more familiar racist ideas. He considers the literature from classical Greece to late antiquity in a quest for the various forms of the discriminatory stereotypes and social hatred that have played such an important role in recent history and continue to do so in modern society. Magisterial in scope and scholarship, and engagingly written, The Invention of Racism in Classical Antiquity further suggests that an understanding of ancient attitudes toward other peoples sheds light not only on Greco-Roman imperialism and the ideology of enslavement (and the concomitant integration or non-integration) of foreigners in those societies, but also on the disintegration of the Roman Empire and on more recent imperialism as well. The first part considers general themes in the history of discrimination; the second provides a detailed analysis of proto-racism and prejudices toward particular groups of foreigners in the Greco-Roman world. The last chapter concerns Jews in the ancient world, thus placing anti-Semitism in a broader context.


Women's Ritual Competence in the Greco-Roman Mediterranean-Matthew Dillon 2016-10-14 Contributions in this volume demonstrate how, across
the ancient Mediterranean and over hundreds of years, women’s rituals intersected with the political, economic, cultural, or religious spheres of their communities in a way that has only recently started to gain sustained academic attention. The volume aims to tease out a number of different approaches and contexts, and to expand existing studies of women in the ancient world as well as scholarship on religious and social history. The contributors face a famously difficult task: ancient authors rarely recorded aspects of women’s lives, including their songs, prophecies, and prayers. Many of the objects women made and used in ritual were perishable and have not survived; certain kinds of ritual objects (lowly undecorated pots, for example) tend not even to be recorded in archaeological reports. However, the broad range of contributions in this volume demonstrates the multiplicity of materials that can be used as evidence – including inscriptions, textiles, ceramics, figurative art, and written sources – and the range of methodologies that can be used, from analysis of texts, images, and material evidence to cognitive and comparative approaches.

Faustina I and II-Barbara Levick 2014 The elder Faustina (c. 97 - 140 AD) was the wife of Antonius Pius and the aunt of Marcus Aurelius, and her more prominent daughter, Faustina II (130 - 175), the wife of Marcus Aurelius and the mother of Commodus. Bearing the same name, and both the wives of rulers, these women shed valuable light on the role of imperial women in what is often considered the golden age of the Roman Empire. Barbara Levick's Faustina I and II highlights the importance of these women to the internal politics of the Empire during this period and shows how they are links in a chain of elite Roman women for whom varying levels of recognition and even power were available. The Faustinae, as they are jointly called, come between the discreet Matidia, the discreetly manipulative Plotina (Trajan's women), the philosophical Sabina (Hadrian's wife) and in the Severan dynasty Julia Domna, who has had a very high profile. In assessing their place in this chain, Levick will examine especially Faustina II's deep involvement in palace politics, her enhancement of her mother's position, and her possible role in the revolt of Avidius Cassius (175). This book will also bring together and display the material evidence for their lives and legacies. There is an abundance of inscriptions and coins that provide firm evidence for their public status in Rome, Italy, and various parts of the Empire. Portraiture is also examined, in particular to see how much Faustina I and II were identified by artists, and how close a precedent Faustina II was for Domna, as their titulature suggests she was. Overall, this learned study carefully balances the evidence to explain how these women were at once continuators of a dynasty and emblems of the ideals of Roman marriage, and yet also the target of rumors of infidelity and treason, with reputations that are often in stark contrast to those of their husbands.

Rome and the Mediterranean 290 to 146 BC: The Imperial Republic-Nathan Rosenstein 2012-03-01 A compelling account of how Rome became supreme power in Europe and the Mediterranean world. The book highlights the significance of Rome's success in the wars against Pyrrhus, Carthage, the Hellenistic kingdoms and in Spain that led to empire, and it shows how the Republic's success in conquering an empire changed the conquerors. It is unusual in focusing on a discrete, vital period in Roman history rather than attempting to cover all of it or even just the Republic.

Roman Oratory-Catherine Steel 2006-06-29 Publisher description

Talking Gender-Nancy A. Hewitt 2000-11-09 Talking Gender assesses the state of women's studies in the 1990s. The contributors write from the perspective of their own academic disciplines and experiences, but they also address more general issues of women's lives and circumstances. The result is a broad picture of women's studies and feminist scholarship, which emerge as a rich, if sometimes dissonant, chorus of voices. These original essays cover a range of topics and a variety of times and places: images of women inherited from Roman oratory, visual images from cultures of trauma; verbal imagery in today's pornography debates; political and social identities in the state of Israel; boundaries between private and public lives of African American women leaders; voices and audiences of African American women writers; stereotypes of HIV-positive women; what women's studies can teach men about themselves; and the place of women in global industry. The introduction and conclusion place the collection
within the context of historical debates in women's studies and suggest some new directions for the field. The contributors: Cynthia Enloe (Clark University) Sara M. Evans (University of Minnesota) Kathy E. Ferguson (University of Hawai‘i at Manoa) Karla F. C. Holloway (Duke University) Michael S. Kimmel (SUNY-Stony Brook) Mandy Merck (London) Barbara Ogur (Cambridge Neighborhood Health Centers) Amy Richlin (University of Southern California) Kristine Stiles (Duke University) Deborah Gray White (Rutgers University). Originally published in 1996. A UNC Press Enduring Edition -- UNC Press Enduring Editions use the latest in digital technology to make available again books from our distinguished backlist that were previously out of print. These editions are published unaltered from the original, and are presented in affordable paperback formats, bringing readers both historical and cultural value.

The Cambridge Companion to Seneca-Shadi Bartsch 2015-02-16 This Companion examines the complete works of Seneca in context and establishes the importance of his legacy in Western thought.

Empires-John H D'Arms Collegiate Professor of Classical Archaeology and Classics and Arthur F Thurnau Professor Susan E Alcock 2001-08-09 Scholars in anthropology, archaeology, history and classics discuss empires from Central and South America, Europe, the East and China.

Carnal Knowledge-Martin Ingram 2017-03-23 How was the law used to control sex in Tudor England? What were the differences between secular and religious practice? This major study reveals that - contrary to what historians have often supposed - in pre-Reformation England both ecclesiastical and secular (especially urban) courts were already highly active in regulating sex. They not only enforced clerical celibacy and sought to combat prostitution but also restrained the pre- and extramarital sexual activities of laypeople more generally. Initially destabilising, the religious and institutional changes of 1530-60 eventually led to important new developments that tightened the regime further. There were striking innovations in the use of shaming punishments in provincial towns and experiments in the practice of public penance in the church courts, while Bridewell transformed the situation in London. Allowing the clergy to marry was a milestone of a different sort. Together these changes contributed to a marked shift in the moral climate by 1600.

Gender and Change-Alexandra Shepard 2009-06-08 Through a collection of essays by leading scholars on women's history and gender history, Gender and Change: Agency, Chronology and Periodisation questions conventional chronologies while reassessing the relationship between gender, agency, continuity and change. Celebrates 20 years of the publication of the journal Gender & History Reflects the extent to which gender analysis suggests alternatives to conventional periodisation. For example, whether the European Renaissance can be classified as the same period of great cultural advance when viewed from the perspective of women Offers innovative historiographical and theoretical reflection on approaches to gender, agency, and change

Exemplary Traits-J. Mira Seo 2013-07-04 Exemplary Traits examines how Roman poets used models dynamically to create character, and how their referential approach to character reveals them mobilizing the literary tradition.

Latin Verse Satire-Paul Allen Miller 2012-10-02 A wide variety of texts by the Latin satirists are presented here in a fully loaded resource to provide an innovative reading of satire's relation to Roman ideology. Brimming with notes, commentaries, essays and texts in translation, this book succeeds in its mission to help the student understand the history of Latin's modern scholarly reception. Focusing on the linguistic difficulties and problems of usage, and examining aspects of meter and style necessary for poetry appreciation, the commentary places each selection in its own historical context then using essays and critical excerpt, the genre's most salient features are elucidated to provide a further understanding of its place in history. Extremely student friendly, this stands well both as a companion to Latin Erotic Elegy and in its own right as an invaluable fund of knowledge for any Latin literature scholar.
Death and Dynasty in Early Imperial Rome-J. Bert Lott 2012-08-30 The founding of the Roman Principate was a time of great turmoil. This book brings together a set of important Latin inscriptions, including the recently discovered documents concerning the death of Germanicus and trial of Cn. Piso, in order to illustrate the developing sense of dynasty that underpinned the new monarchy of Augustus. Each inscription is supplied with its original text, a new English translation, and a full introduction and historical commentary that will be useful to students and scholars alike. The book also provides important technical help in understanding the production and interpretation of documents and inscriptions, thereby making it an excellent starting point for introducing students to Roman epigraphy.

Greek Political Thought-Ryan K. Balot 2006-01-09 This wide-ranging history of ancient Greek political thought shows what ancient political texts might mean to citizens of the twenty-first century. A provocative and wide-ranging history of ancient Greek political thought Demonstrates what ancient Greek works of political philosophy might mean to citizens of the twenty-first century Examines an array of poetic, historical, and philosophical texts in an effort to locate Greek political thought in its cultural context Pays careful attention to the distinctively ancient connections between politics and ethics Structured around key themes such as the origins of political thought, political self-definition, revolutions in political thought, democracy and imperialism

Symbolic Blackness and Ethnic Difference in Early Christian Literature-Gay Byron 2003-10-04 How were early Christians influenced by contemporary assumptions about ethnic and colour differences? Why were early Christian writers so attracted to the subject of Blacks, Egyptians, and Ethiopians? Looking at the neglected issue of race brings valuable new perspectives to the study of the ancient world; now Gay Byron's exciting work is the first to survey and theorise Blacks, Egyptians and Ethiopians in Christian antiquity. By combining innovative theory and methodology with a detailed survey of early Christian writings, Byron shows how perceptions about ethnic and color differences influenced the discursive strategies of ancient
Christian authors. She demonstrates convincingly that, in spite of the contention that Christianity was to extend to all peoples, certain groups of Christians were marginalized and rendered invisible and silent. Original and pioneering, this book will inspire discussion at every level, encouraging a broader and more sophisticated understanding of early Christianity for scholars and students alike.

Political Crime-Louis Proal 2017-01-12 The theme of M. Proal's interesting and valuable book is that politics cannot be divorced from morality. Science without conscience, Rabelais has said, is the ruin of the soul; and M. Proal endeavors to enforce the maxim that politics divorced from morality is the ruin of society. In the opening chapter of his volume M. Proal points out that immoral political maxims date much farther back than the times of Machiavelli. The doctrine of two moralities - one for public and another for private affairs - is a doctrine which has come down to the modern world from Greek and Roman times. All that Machiavelli did was to state this theory and to show how craft and treachery might be utilized to acquire and retain political authority. [...] Reasons of state is the modern form which this ancient maxim has assumed. Injustice is defended on the ground that in the particular circumstances the welfare of the state demanded it. Politicians are accustomed to use this expression as a cloak for every iniquity. [...] Cicero says, "it is by absolute justice and justice alone that it is possible to govern states." A Nemesis overtakes nations which allow themselves to be governed by reasons of state. It is a policy which on purely utilitarian grounds does not pay in the end. Many instances of the truth of this will be found in M. Proal's pages. [...] M. Proal very truly points out that the moral standard of political rulers is determined by public opinion. It therefore rests with the public to purify the political atmosphere where it has become polluted by refusing to support unscrupulous candidates for power, and unscrupulous methods of political action. But in order to do this effectively, the public themselves must be permeated and animated by genuine and deep moral principles. At the present moment, the clash of national interests and of class interests is in many ways a menace to civilization. The only manner in which these conflicting interests can ultimately be reconciled and harmonized is by bringing the combatants together on the common meeting ground of justice. All other methods are more or less Machiavellian in character and can only terminate in confusion and strife. - W. D. Morrison, International Journal of Ethics, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 109-111

Sex and Punishment-Eric Berkowitz 2013-03-04 Sex and Punishment tells the story of the struggle throughout millennia to regulate the most powerful engine of human behaviour: sex. From the savage impalement of an Ancient Mesopotamian adulteress to the imprisonment of Oscar Wilde for 'gross indecency' in 1895, Eric Berkowitz evokes the entire sweep of Western sex law. 'I don't think I've ever read such an entertaining historical work. Whether you want to fuel your indignation, or simply furnish yourself with enough jaw-dropping data to galvanise a hundred party conversations, you really must shell out for this book. It's worth every penny.' Nicholas Lezard, Guardian 'A wonderful exposure of the illogicality of so much legislation that attempts to regulate sexual activity ... from the age of consent to adultery and sex on college campuses.' Mary Beard 'A fascinating and gruesomely compelling study of human sexuality' Mail on Sunday 'Eric Berkowitz's cross-examination of human sexuality is both exciting and impressively relentless.' Sunday Times 'Stimulating ... Berkowitz has achieved a perfect balance between case study and analysis, and between narrative and reflection. ... This is a wonderfully well-written, well-organised and accomplished book.' Sarah Wheeler, Literary Review The cast of Sex and Punishment is as varied as the forms taken by human desire itself: royal mistresses, gay charioteers, medieval transvestites, lonely goat-lovers, prostitutes of all stripes and London rent boys. Each of them had forbidden sex, and each was judged - and justice, as Berkowitz shows - rarely had anything to do with it.
激盪的情感漩渦……特洛伊戰火一觸即發，阿基里斯違逆不祥預言而決意出戰。分離的愛與悲傷拉扯他的骨，吸吮他的血。「你絕不能去！」阿基里斯美麗的臉龐變得如鐵石一般──即使解脫即是死亡，絕不讓特洛伊讓你我分離！在這座凡人與神祉共存、人馬與妖精共譜的戰爭宇宙，壯烈的淒美震動了女神的淚，散亂的髮隨刀劍化成美麗的灰。死神的嫉妒玩弄了這場千古對決──當太陽神的微笑沒入那道矗立的城牆，特洛伊將以誰的姓名血洗命定的結局？

【好評推薦】
◎讓J.K.羅琳不禁說出：I Love It！
◎讓波西傑克森作者雷克.萊爾頓在部落格上私心推薦：雖然忠於希臘傳說和荷馬史詩，作者卻以創意和說服力補上原作中的空白，賦予帕特羅克洛斯一個合理的背景故事，然後描繪從友情走到愛情的兩人，也讓他們為特洛伊戰爭增添了一抹人性的光彩。
◎紐約時報暢銷書《房間》作者愛瑪.唐納修強推：這是歷史小說家瑪麗.雷諾(Mary Renault)再世！對這個最傳奇的愛情故事來說，這是最生動、最令人著迷、最有說服力的版本。
◎《奇蹟之邦》暢銷作者安.派契特盛讚：這是一個學者對史詩伊里亞德致敬，也是一個極有才華的新銳作家驚人的原創作品。作者帶給我們她對特洛伊戰爭和那些英雄的全新詮釋，結果是一本我無法釋手的好書。
◎《裴少校的最後一戰》暢銷作者海倫.西蒙森(Helen Simonson)說：我愛這本書。它的文字是不朽的，歷史性的細節堪稱完美，我希望《阿基里斯之歌》被選為高中暑期閱讀書單。
◎名作家唐娜?塔特(Donna Tartt)說：這本史詩伊里亞德的新寫，由帕特羅克洛斯發聲來主導情節，令人神往。這是一本難以釋手的書，任何一個喜愛古典的人都會對當中海洋女神忒提斯的性格著迷，祂帶來真正的殘忍和遠古時代的不寒而慄。
◎《奧德賽失落的章節》(THE LOST BOOKS OF THE ODYSSEY)作者扎卡里?梅森(Zachary Mason)說：史詩伊里亞德是第一次寫出驕傲的阿基里斯以及他和帕特羅克洛斯之間的感情，不過荷馬個人對這一點是節制的，因此儘管我們相信他們之間的友誼，卻無法真正理解它。《阿基里斯之歌》則將焦點集中在他們之間的愛情。是相當美的一本書。
◎柑橘獎評審團主席卓勒普(Joanna Trollope)盛讚：「這本小說是實至名歸的贏家，原創、熱情、獨創且撼動人心。荷馬會引以為傲。」

【名家推薦】
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【國際盛讚】
「2012年度最令人興奮的處女作，魅力無窮且娛樂性強。想像著阿基里斯和全心奉獻的帕特羅克洛斯之間親密的友誼，作者召喚出這對靈魂伴侶，讓這本書像電影一樣──有些人可能說像一部史詩，令人耳目一新、又在細節上對人性充滿了說服力。」──Vogue雜誌
「緊湊、真實且令人獲益良多，這本書是卓越的成就。」──USA Today
「狂烈的浪漫和驚奇的懸疑，讓這幾個黑暗的角色重新活了過來。」──時代雜誌
「這是改寫自荷馬史詩的小說中最好的一部，當中充滿對阿基里斯突出、面面俱到又充滿感情的描繪，作者為這個故事早已註定的結局，注入了新意和懸念。」──華爾街日報
「巧妙地透過人神共體的阿基里斯和有著傳奇色彩的凡人帕特羅克洛斯，將想像中的古希臘風景栩栩如生地呈現出来。這個陷在愛情、戰爭和不凡女性之中的男人，以及這個世上最古老的史詩因為作者有了新的突破。」──出版者週刊星級評論
「有力、有創意，感人且極美的文筆。」──波士頓環球報
「以如荷馬般乾淨簡約的文字完成這部完美的作品，作者捕捉到少年間友誼的熱烈和奉獻，讓我們相信這兩個已經死去許久的孩子之間的情感，也讓這個傳頌三千年的故事深刻而豐富。」──華盛頓郵報
「你不需要熟讀荷馬史詩伊里亞德，或者看過布萊德彼特主演的電影特洛伊，才能看出作者的《阿基里斯之歌》有多吸引人。作者寫出的自負、憂傷和愛情的變換看起來歷久彌新。這是一個永恆的愛情故事。」──O magazine
「作者出色的初試啼聲之作是阿基里斯和帕特羅克洛斯之間偉大而熱烈的愛情，重寫西方世界第一部也是最偉大的戰爭史詩是龐大的責任，而作者這樣優美的文字和結局的懸念實在驚人。」──達拉斯晨報
「《阿基里斯之歌》應該當成獨立的作品欣賞和閱讀，不過作者的小說同時將讀者送回荷馬和荷馬後繼者的時代，就這點而言，他們應該感謝作者。」──華盛頓獨立新聞網站書評
「作者獲獎的處女作環繞在帕特羅克洛斯，一個活在阿基里斯光環下的年輕王子，作者同時讓許多本來在陰影中無聲的的女性角色有了說話的機會。」──出版者週刊2012年春季十大文學小說書評
「巧妙地刻畫劇情、勇士和特洛伊悲劇。喜愛名歷史小說家瑪麗.雷諾(Mary Renault)作品的讀者將會對作者描繪的古希臘非常喜愛。我等不及作者的下部作品面世了。」──圖書館學刊星級書評
「這本史詩伊里亞德的當代新寫，充滿了愛情和榮耀的功績，以開放、抒情而靈活的風格呈現在讀者面前。」──出版者週刊
「雖然這個故事的細節是作者獨創，但史詩伊里亞德的世界是我們愛的，也是所有追隨著能一眼認出來的。閱讀這本書讓我回想起我第一次愛上古典文學，那種屏息的感覺。」──布林茅爾學院古典文學教授凱瑟琳?柯尼比爾(Catherine Conybeare)
Politics Of Immorality In Ancient Rome

Romans and Barbarians Beyond the Frontiers-Sergio Gonzalez Sanchez 2017-03-31 This first thematic volume of the new series TRAC Themes in Roman Archaeology brings renowned international experts to discuss different aspects of interactions between Romans and ‘barbarians’ in the north-western regions of Europe. Northern Europe has become an interesting arena of academic debate around the topics of Roman imperialism and Roman:‘barbarian’ interactions, as these areas comprised Roman provincial territories, the northern frontier system of the Roman Empire (limes), the vorlimes (or buffer zone), and the distant barbaricum. This area is, today, host to several modern European nations with very different historical and academic discourses on their Roman past, a factor in the recent tendency towards the fragmentation of approaches and the application of post-
colonial theories that have favoured the advent of a varied range of theoretical alternatives. Case studies presented here span across disciplines and territories, from American anthropological studies on transcultural discourse and provincial organization in Gaul, to historical approaches to the propagandistic use of the limes in the early 20th century German empire; from Danish research on warrior identities and Roman-Scandinavian relations, to innovative ideas on culture contact in Roman Ireland; and from new views on Romano-Germanic relations in Central European Barbaricum, to a British comparative exercise on frontier cultures. The volume is framed by a brilliant theoretical introduction by Prof. Richard Hingley and a comprehensive concluding discussion by Prof. David Mattingly.
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