Die Geographie des älteren Plinius in ihrem Verhältnis zu Varro - Klaus Günther
Sallmann 1971-01-01

Writing Science - Markus

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Asper 2013-06-26 Scientific and technological texts have not played a significant role in modern literary criticism. This applies to Classics, too, despite the fact that a large part of the field’s extant texts deal with questions of medicine, mathematics, and natural philosophy. Focusing mostly on medical and mathematical texts, this collection aims at approaching ancient Greek science and its texts from the cross-disciplinary perspective of authorship. Among the questions addressed are: What is a scientific author? In what respect does scientific writing differ from ‘literary’ writing? How does the author present himself as an authoritative figure through his text? What strategies of trust do these authors employ? These and related questions cannot be discussed within the typical boundaries of modern academic disciplines, thus most of the sixteen authors, many of them leading experts in the fields of ancient science, bring a comparative perspective to their subjects. As a result, the collection not only offers a new approach to this vast area of ancient literature, thus effectively discovering new possibilities for literary criticism, it also reflects on our current forms of scientific and scholarly written communication.

The Cambridge History of Classical Literature-E. J. Kenney 1983

The Cambridge History of Classical Literature: Volume 2, Latin Literature-E. J. Kenney 1982-03-18 This book provides a comprehensive, critical survey of the literature of Greece and Rome from Homer till the Fall of Rome. The literature is presented throughout in the context of the culture and the social and hisotirical processes of which it is an integral part.

The Cambridge History of Classical Literature-E. J. Kenney 1983

De Africa Romaque-Niccolo Mugnai 2016-12-01
Conference proceedings

**Space, Geography, and Politics in the Early Roman Empire** - Claude Nicolet 1991
Studies the effect of Rome's geographic worldview on its politics

**Religion, Ethnicity, and Identity in Ancient Galilee** - Jürgen Zangenberg 2007
What is a Galilean? What were the criteria of defining a person as a Galilean - archaeologically or with respect to literary sources such as Josephus or the rabbis? What role did religion play in the process of identity formation? Twenty-two articles based on papers read at conferences at Cambridge, Wuppertal and Yale by experts from 7 countries shed light on a complex region, the pivotal geographic and cultural context of both earliest Christianity and rabbinic Judaism. In these papers, ancient Galilee emerges as a dynamic region of continuous change, in which religion, 'ethnicity', and 'identity' were not static monoliths but had to be negotiated in the context of a multiform environment subject to different influences.

**Insularity, Identity and Epigraphy in the Roman World** - Javier Velaza 2017-05-11
This book explores the subject of islands, their essence and identity, their isolation and their relationships in the Ancient world. It investigates Greek and Roman concepts of insularity, and their practical consequences for the political, economic and social life of the Empire. The contributions examine whether being related to an island was an externally or internally distinctive feature, and whether a tension between insularity and globalisation can be detected in this period. The book also looks at whether there is an insular material culture, an island-based approach to sacredness, or an island-based category of epigraphy.

**Pliny's Catalogue of Culture** - Sorcha Carey 2003
One of the earliest surviving examples of 'art history', Pliny the Elder's 'chapters on art' form part of his encyclopaedic Natural History, completed shortly before its author died during the eruption of Vesuvius in AD 79. This important new work argues that the Natural History offers a sophisticated account of the world as empire, in which art as much as geography can be used to expound a Roman imperial agenda. Reuniting the 'chapters on art' with the rest of the Natural History, Sorcha Carey considers how the medium of the 'encyclopaedia' affects Pliny's presentation of art, and reveals how art is used to explore themes important to the work as a whole. Throughout, the author demonstrates that Pliny's 'chapters on art' are a profoundly Roman creation, offering an important insight into responses to art and culture under the early Roman empire.

Topography and History of Ancient Epicnemidian Locris - José Pascual

2013-09-25 This book presents the results of a major project carried out by a team from the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid and the 14th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities at Lamia offering a complete picture of what Epicnemidian Locris was like in the past.

Social Struggles in Archaic Rome - Kurt A. Raaflaub

2008-04-15 This widely respected study of social conflicts between the patrician elite and the plebeians in the first centuries of the Roman republic has now been enhanced by a new chapter on material culture, updates to individual chapters, an updated bibliography, and a new introduction. Analyzes social conflicts between patricians and plebeians in early republican Rome Includes chapters by leading scholars from both sides of the Atlantic illuminating social, economic, legal, religious, military, and political aspects as well as the reliability of historical sources Contributors have written addenda for the new edition, updating their chapters in
light of recent scholarship

**Early Christianity in the Lycus Valley** - Ulrich Huttner 2013-11-29

With Early Christianity in the Lycus Valley Ulrich Huttner offers a microstudy of Christian history in southwestern Asia Minor (first to fifth century C.E.).

**Rome and the Enemy** - Susan P. Mattern 2002-12

How did the Romans build and maintain one of the most powerful and stable empires in the history of the world? In this study Susan Mattern draws on the literature of those involved in the organisation and conducting of foreign affairs to answer this question.

**Natural History in Early Modern France** - 2018-08-23

Garrod, Smith and the contributors of the volume envisage the longue durée poetics of an early modern genre. They interpret its poetics alongside its various epistemic agenda and make a case for the literary status of natural history.

**Encyclopedia of Ancient Natural Scientists** - Paul T. Keyser 2008-11-19

The Encyclopedia of Ancient Natural Scientists is the first comprehensive English language work to provide a survey of all ancient natural science, from its beginnings through the end of Late Antiquity. A team of over 100 of the world’s experts in the field have compiled this Encyclopedia, including entries which are not mentioned in any other reference work – resulting in a unique and hugely ambitious resource which will prove indispensable for anyone seeking the details of the history of ancient science. Additional features include a Glossary, Gazetteer, and Time-Line. The Glossary explains many Greek (or Latin) terms difficult to translate, whilst the Gazetteer describes the many locales from which scientists came. The Time-Line shows the rapid rise in the practice of science in the 5th century BCE and rapid decline after
Hadrian, due to the centralization of Roman power, with consequent loss of a context within which science could flourish.

**Cosmography and the Idea of Hyperborea in Ancient Greece** - Renaud Gagné

2021-03-31 Cosmography is defined here as the rhetoric of cosmology: the art of composing worlds. The mirage of Hyperborea, which played a substantial role in Greek religion and culture throughout Antiquity, offers a remarkable window into the practice of composing and reading worlds. This book follows Hyperborea across genres and centuries, both as an exploration of the extraordinary record of Greek thought on that further North and as a case study of ancient cosmography and the anthropological philology that tracks ancient cosmography. Trajectories through the many forms of Greek thought on Hyperborea shed light on key aspects of the cosmography of cult and the cosmography of literature. The philology of worlds pursued in this book ranges from Archaic hymns to Hellenistic and Imperial reconfigurations of Hyperborea. A thousand years of cosmography is thus surveyed through the rewritings of one idea. This is a book on the art of reading worlds slowly.

**Chrysippus' On Affections** - Teun Tieleman 2003 This book reconstructs and interprets the theory of the emotions as expounded by the Stoic philosopher Chrysippus in his 'On Affections', only fragments of which remain. Given its contextual approach, sources such as Galen and Cicero receive ample attention.

**Cassiodorus, Jordanes and the History of the Goths** - Arne Søby Christensen 2002

This book is a study in the myth of the origins and early history of the Goths as told in the Getica written by Jordanes in AD 551. Jordanes claimed they emigrated from the island of Scandza (Sweden) in 1490 BC, thus giving them a history of more than two
thousand years. He found this narrative in Cassiodorus' Gothic history, which is now lost. The present study demonstrates that Cassiodorus and Jordanes did not base their accounts on a living Gothic tradition of the past, as the Getica would have us believe. On the contrary, they got their information only from the Graeco-Roman literature. The Greeks and Romans, however, did not know of the Goths until the middle of the third century AD. Consequently, Cassiodorus and Jordanes created a Gothic history partly through an erudite exploitation of the names of foreign peoples, and partly by using the narratives about other peoples' history as if they belonged to the Goths. The history of the Migrations therefore must be reconsidered.

**Cities of Alexander the Great**
P. M. Fraser 1996-07-18 The cities founded by Alexander the Great are an essential part of his overall achievements. The problems concerning them, however, are many - and some incapable of solution. This book is the first to unravel thoroughly the tradition, explaining how it originated in a tendentious political pamphlet of the third century BC, which in turn originated in Ptolemaic Alexandria in the context of the development of the earliest version of the Alexander Romance. The author explores the ramification of this reconstruction from a lost Greek original through to the Persian and Arab tradition, and concludes that the number of cities claiming to be Alexander's as recorded in ancient sources needs to be considerably reduced. The book also includes some more general new considerations regarding Alexander's policies and achievements.

**Roman Republican Augury**
Lindsay G. Driediger-Murphy 2019-03-07 Roman Republican Augury: Freedom and Control proposes a new way of understanding augury, a form of Roman state divination designed to consult the god Jupiter. Previous scholarly studies of augury have tended to focus either
upon its legal-constitutional aspects (especially its place in defining, structuring, and circumscribing the precise constitutional powers of magistrates), or upon its role in maintaining and perpetuating Roman social and political structures (primarily as a tool of the elite). This volume makes a new and original contribution to the study of Roman religion, theology, politics, and cultural history by challenging the prevailing view that official divination was organized to produce only the results its users wanted, and focusing instead upon what it can tell us about how the Romans understood their relationship with their gods. Rather than supposing that augury, like other forms of Roman public divination, told Romans what they wanted to hear, it argues that augury in both theory and practice left space for perceived expressions of divine will which contradicted human wishes, and that its rules and precepts did not allow human beings simply to create or ignore signs at will. Analysis of the historical evidence for Romans receiving, and heeding, signs which would seem to have conflicted with their own desires allows the Jupiter whom they approached in augury to emerge as not simply a source of power to be tapped and channelled to human ends, but as a person with his own interests and desires, which did not always overlap with those of his human enquirers. When human and divine will clashed, it was the will of Jupiter, not that of the man consulting him, which was supposed to prevail. In theory as in practice, it was the Romans, not their supreme god, who were 'bound' by the auguries and auspices.

The Birth of Critical Thinking in Republican Rome-Claudia Moatti
2015-08-31 Analyses the developments in critical reasoning that transformed the conception of tradition, authority, knowledge and power in the late Republic.

Roman Geographies of the Nile-Andy Merrills
2017-01-05 The River Nile
fascinated the Romans and appeared in maps, written descriptions, texts, poems and paintings of the developing empire. Tantalised by the unique status of the river, explorers were sent to find the sources of the Nile, while natural philosophers meditated on its deeper metaphysical significance. Andy Merrills' book, Roman Geographies of the Nile, examines the very different images of the river that emerged from these descriptions - from anthropomorphic figures, brought repeatedly into Rome in military triumphs, through the frequently whimsical landscape vignettes from the houses of Pompeii, to the limitless river that spilled through the pages of Lucan's Civil War, and symbolised a conflict - and an empire - without end. Considering cultural and political contexts alongside the other Niles that flowed through the Roman world in this period, this book provides a wholly original interpretation of the deeper significance of geographical knowledge during the later Roman Republic and early Principate.

**Ancient Perspectives**

Richard J. A. Talbert
2014-02-14 Ancient Perspectives encompasses a vast arc of space and time—Western Asia to North Africa and Europe from the third millennium BCE to the fifth century CE—to explore mapmaking and worldviews in the ancient civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt, Greece, and Rome. In each society, maps served as critical economic, political, and personal tools, but there was little consistency in how and why they were made. Much like today, maps in antiquity meant very different things to different people. Ancient Perspectives presents an ambitious, fresh overview of cartography and its uses. The seven chapters range from broad-based analyses of mapping in Mesopotamia and Egypt to a close focus on Ptolemy’s ideas for drawing a world map based on the theories of his Greek predecessors at Alexandria. The remarkable accuracy of Mesopotamian city-plans is revealed, as is the creation of maps by Romans to support...
the proud claim that their emperor’s rule was global in its reach. By probing the instruments and techniques of both Greek and Roman surveyors, one chapter seeks to uncover how their extraordinary planning of roads, aqueducts, and tunnels was achieved. Even though none of these civilizations devised the means to measure time or distance with precision, they still conceptualized their surroundings, natural and man-made, near and far, and felt the urge to record them by inventive means that this absorbing volume reinterprets and compares.

The World of Juba II and Kleopatra Selene-Duane W Roller 2004-02-24 First Published in 2004. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Invention D'une Géographie de la Péninsule Ibérique-Gonzalo Cruz Andreotti 2006

Die Geographie des älteren Plinius in ihrem Verhältnis zu Varro- 1971

Ethnography in the Naturalis Historia of Pliny the Elder-Trevor Morgan Murphy 1997


Geographie und verwandte Wissenschaften-Germaine Aujac 2000 Inhalt: Wolfgang Huebner: Mythische
Nominum "Dieser sorgfältig redigierte und gepflegte aufgemachte Sammelband von acht Autoren ist eine hochst willkommene Orientierung über ein Gebiet, das in der Erforschung der griechisch-romischen Antike vermehrt wieder das Interesse auf sich zieht."

Museum Helveticum.

**Geschichte des Alterthums, etc**-J. OFTINGER 1845

**The Large-wavelength Deformations of the Lithosphere**-A. M. Celâl engör 2003-01-01

**Eranos**-Vilhelm Lundström 1973


Helvetia archaeologia Erste lateinisch-deutsche Gesamtausgabe der 37 Bücher.

**Jew and Gentile in the Ancient World**-Louis H.
Feldman 2021-08-10 Relations between Jews and non-Jews in the Hellenistic-Roman period were marked by suspicion and hate, maintain most studies of that topic. But if such conjectures are true, asks Louis Feldman, how did Jews succeed in winning so many adherents, whether full-fledged proselytes or "sympathizers" who adopted one or more Jewish practices? Systematically evaluating attitudes toward Jews from the time of Alexander the Great to the fifth century A.D., Feldman finds that Judaism elicited strongly positive and not merely unfavorable responses from the non-Jewish population. Jews were a vigorous presence in the ancient world, and Judaism was strengthened substantially by the development of the Talmud. Although Jews in the Diaspora were deeply Hellenized, those who remained in Israel were able to resist the cultural inroads of Hellenism and even to initiate intellectual counterattacks. Feldman draws on a wide variety of material, from Philo, Josephus, and other Graeco-

Jewish writers through the Apocrypha, the Pseudepigrapha, the Church Councils, Church Fathers, and imperial decrees to Talmudic and Midrashic writings and inscriptions and papyri. What emerges is a rich description of a long era to which conceptions of Jewish history as uninterrupted weakness and suffering do not apply.

**Handbuch der alten Geographie für Gymnasien und zum Selbstunterricht**
Friedrich Carl L. Sickler 1832

**The British Library General Catalogue of Printed Books to 1975**
British Library 1984

**Alexander der Grosse**
Wolfgang Will 1998

**Martianus Capella - De nuptiis Philologiae et Mercurii**
Sabine Grebe 1999-01-01