

Libri Qui Supersunt Tom I Pb Bibliotheca Scriptorum Graecorum Et Romanorum Teubneriana

"The authors of this volume set themselves one task, to trace the extra-biblical primary texts that are relevant for understanding Jesus' trial and crucifixion. With that goal in mind, the book is built on three major themes: (1) Jesus' trial / interrogation before the Sanhedrin, (2) Jesus' trial before Pontius Pilatus, and (3) crucifixion as a method of execution in antiquity. In chronologically sequential order (where possible), the authors select and arrange an overwhelming amount of extra-biblical primary texts -- 462 to be exact -- underneath these three categories (75, 46, and 341 texts respectively)."--Brian J. Wright in *Religious Studies Review*.
Studies on the most common "names of God" in the New Testament, including their Jewish and pagan traditions: The Father; the Lord; the Creator; the living God; God, who has risen Jesus from the dead; the one God; the highest God.

emperor Nero is etched into the Western imagination as one of ancient Rome's most infamous villains, and Tacitus' *Annals* have played a central role in shaping the mainstream historiographical understanding of this flamboyant autocrat. This section of the text plunges us straight into the moral cesspool that Rome had apparently become in the later years of Nero's reign, chronicling the emperor's fledgling stage career including his plans for a grand tour of Greece; his participation in a city-wide orgy climaxing in his publicly consummated 'marriage' to his toy boy Pythagoras; the great fire of AD 64, during which large parts of central Rome went up in flames; and the rising of Nero's 'grotesque' new palace, the so-called 'Golden House', from the ashes of the city. This building project stoked the rumours that the emperor himself was behind the conflagration, and Tacitus goes on to present us with Nero's gruesome efforts to quell these mutterings by scapegoating and executing members of an unpopular new cult then starting to spread through the Roman empire: Christianity. All this contrasts starkly with four chapters focusing on one of Nero's most principled opponents, the Stoic senator Thrasea Paetus, an audacious figure of moral fibre, who courageously refuses to bend to the forces of imperial corruption and hypocrisy. This course book offers a portion of the original Latin text, study aids with vocabulary, and a commentary. Designed to stretch and stimulate readers, Owen's and Gildenhard's incisive commentary will be of particular interest to students of Latin at both A2 and undergraduate level. It extends beyond detailed linguistic analysis and historical background to encourage critical engagement with Tacitus' prose and discussion of the most recent scholarly thought.

English summary: Due to its reception history, the exhortation to be subject to governing authorities in Rom 13:1-7 is one of the most contested passages in the Pauline epistles. Stefan Krauter presents the first exegetical monograph to interpret the text as a part of Neronian political discourse. Paul takes up central motifs of Graeco-Roman political ideology of his time, as well as traditions of Jewish political thought. Rom 13:1-7 not only advises Roman Christians to avoid political turmoil but also legitimizes governing authorities as installed by God in order to promote the moral good. It is further argued that it is in no way possible to deduce from this text a Christian political ethics for today. German description: Die Ermahnung zur Unterordnung unter die Obrigkeit in Rom 13,1-7 gehört aufgrund ihrer Wirkungsgeschichte zu den umstrittensten Passagen im Corpus Paulinum. Erstmals wird hier der Text umfassend in den politischen Diskurs seiner Entstehungszeit eingeordnet. Aus literarischen, epigraphischen und numismatischen Zeugnissen arbeitet Stefan Krauter zentrale politische Themen der Herrschaft Neros heraus. Er analysiert die Stellung des Paulus und seiner Adressaten innerhalb des römischen Herrschaftssystems. Darauf aufbauend werden die Aussagen von Rom 13,1-7 historisch verortet und interpretiert. Dabei zeigt sich, dass die verbreitete Einschätzung, Paulus reagiere mit dem Text pragmatisch auf ein aktuelles Problem in Rom mit der Anweisung zu politischer Zurückhaltung, nicht richtig ist. Paulus legitimiert vielmehr Herrschaft grundsätzlich als von Gott zum Zweck der Durchsetzung des moralisch Guten eingesetzt. Dabei nimmt er zentrale Gedanken sowohl aus dem aktuellen politischen Diskurs seiner Zeit als auch aus der jüdischen Tradition auf. Der so interpretierte Text wird mit weiteren Aussagen des Paulus über die römische Herrschaft verglichen und zu zentralen Themen seiner Theologie in Beziehung gesetzt. Abschliessende Überlegungen zu seiner aktuellen theologischen Relevanz zeigen, dass von ihm kein Weg zu einer heute verantwortbaren christlichen politischen Ethik führt.

Usages of the Past in Roman Historiography contains 11 articles on how the Ancient Roman historians used, and manipulated, the past. Key themes include the impact of autocracy, the nature of intertextuality, and the frontiers between history and other genres.

Written primarily in Latin, 1978 edition.

Publisher Description

Classical literature is full of humans, gods, and animals in impressive motion. The specific features of this motion are expressive; it is closely intertwined with decisions, emotions, and character. However, although the importance of space has recently been realized with the advent of the 'spatial turn' in the humanities, motion has yet to receive such attention, for all its prominence in literature and its interest to ancient philosophy. This volume begins with an exploration of motion in particular works of visual art, and continues by examining the characteristics of literary depiction. Seven works are then used as case-studies: Homer's *Iliad*, Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, Tacitus' *Annals*, Sophocles' *Philoctetes* and *Oedipus at Colonus*, Parmenides' *On Nature*, and Seneca's *Natural Questions*. The two narrative poems diverge rewardingly, as do the philosophical poetry and prose. Important in the philosophical poem and the prose history are metaphorical motion and the absence of motion; the dramas scrutinize motion verbally and visually. Each study first pursues the general roles of motion in the particular work and provides detail on its language of motion. It then engages in close analysis of particular passages, to show how much emerges when motion is scrutinized. Among the aspects which emerge as important are speed, scale, and shape of movement; motion and fixity; the movement of one person and a group; motion willed and imposed; motion in images and in unrealized possibilities. The conclusion looks at these aspects across the works, and at differences of genre and period. This new and stimulating approach opens up extensive areas for interpretation; it can also be productively applied to the literature of successive eras.

This ebook is a selective guide designed to help scholars and students of the ancient world find reliable sources of information by directing them to the best available scholarly materials in whatever form or format they appear from books, chapters, and journal articles to online archives, electronic data sets, and blogs. Written by a leading international authority on the subject, the ebook provides bibliographic information supported by direct recommendations about which sources to consult and editorial commentary to make it clear how the cited sources are interrelated. A reader will discover, for instance, the most reliable introductions and overviews to the topic, and the most important publications on various areas of scholarly interest within this topic. In classics, as in other disciplines, researchers at all levels are drowning in potentially useful scholarly information, and this guide has been created as a tool for cutting through that

material to find the exact source you need. This ebook is just one of many articles from Oxford Bibliographies Online: Classics, a continuously updated and growing online resource designed to provide authoritative guidance through the scholarship and other materials relevant to the study of classics. Oxford Bibliographies Online covers most subject disciplines within the social science and humanities, for more information visit www.aboutobo.com.

Written primarily in Latin, 1983 edition.

This companion to the Classical Quarterly contains reviews of new work dealing with the literatures and civilizations of ancient Greece and Rome. Over 300 books are reviewed each year.

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