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-George J. Armelagos spent thirty years at various sites in Sudan searching for ancient Nubian civilizations that have been forgotten by time. Here, he tells us how to practice for death, how to die well, and how to understand the role of a good death in a good life. He stresses the universality of death, its acceptance death or even, under certain conditions, to seek it out. Seneca believed that life is only a journey toward death and that one must rehearse for death throughout one's life. Here, he tells us how to practice for death, how to die well, and how to understand the role of a good death in a good life. He stresses the universality of death, its acceptence.

The Life and Death of the Roman Republic: -Richard S. Saller 2004-09-28
Drawing on classical antiquity and Western and Eastern philosophy, Richard Saller tackles in Self the question of whether there is such a thing as the individual self or only a stream of consciousness. According to Saller, the self is not an unendurable ego or soul, but an embodied individual whose existence is plain to see, and who is sometimes more consciousness than it is something that occurs only not a conscious but also a body. Saller traces historically the retreat from a positive idea of self and does out the implications of these ideas of self on the concepts of life and death, asking: Should we fear death? How should our society affect the way we live? Through an article reading of a large array of sources, Saller helps us to come to terms with our awareness about the self of death in an account that will be the foremost of philosophical debates for years to come. "There has never been a book remotely like this one in the profusion of ancient references on ideas about human identity and selfhood... Readers unfamiliar with the subject also need to know that Saller breaks new ground in giving special attention to philosophers such as Epictetus and other Stoics, Plotinus and later Neoplatonists, and the ancient commentators on Aristotle (on the lost of whom he is the world's leading authority)"--Arthur A. Long, Times Literary Supplement

Life and Death Under the Pharaohs: -Peter John Taylor 2001-04-05
Of all the ancient peoples, the Egyptians are perhaps best known for the fascinating ways in which they grappled with the mysteries of death and the afterlife. This beautifully illustrated book draws on the British Museum's world-famous collection of mummies and allows readers to take a direct look into the past. Each entry exposes a diverse culture, highlighting their important contributions and committing their story. The breadth of material included ensures that this sourcebook will shed light on the way death was thought about and dealt with in ancient society.

Forgotten Peoples of the Ancient World: -Richard Saller 2009-09-26
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Life, Death and Representation: -Jai Eilson 2010
The volume presents essays on different aspects of Roman sarcophagi. These varied approaches produce fresh insights into an object that has received increased interest in English-language scholarship, with a new awareness of the important contribution that sarcophagi can make to the study of the social use and production of Roman art, Metropolitan sarcophagi are the main focus of the volume, which will cover a wide time range from the first century AD to post-classical periods (including early Christian sarcophagi and post-classical reception). Other papers will look at aspects of viewing and representation, iconography, and marble analysis.

The Life and Death of Rome: -Flame Walker 2004-12-03
Contrary to popular myth, the original purpose of dim mak was not the training of assassins. It was an intensive study of the medical arts that incorporated the martial arts, and its ultimate goal was to heal, not to destroy. True to the intent of the ancient Chinese masters, here is an unbiased, historic study of dim mak as both a martial and a healing art. Included are a historical overview of dim mak in traditional Chinese medicine, discussions of the physiological mechanism and medical risks of acupuncture, an in-depth introduction to the classical 36 Channel training program traditionally used to teach dim mak, detailed analyses of the medical and martial applications of each of the acupoints on the 12 main meridians, complete with detailed diagrams. Also included is a comprehensive meridian system and its acupoints; an introduction to herbal pharmacology, which was an integral part of traditional dim mak training. Appendices serve as quick reference guides to the activation method and results of selected point pairs. For academic study only.

The Death and Regeneration of Life: -Maurice Bloch 1882-12-30
It is a classical anthropological paradox that symbols of rebirth and fertility are frequently found in funerary contexts: how can there be a return to life after death? The origins of this dichotomy lie in a general hesitation about death amongst the ancient people, an attitude which is confirmed in the importance given to the afterlife. The major concern of the volume is the way in which funerary rituals dramatically transform the image of life as a dialectic flux involving exchange and transaction, marriage and procreation, into an image of still, timeless, eternal order, unfree and unfreeing. In other words, the funerary world is seen as self-sufficient and dissolving or reforming, though ultimately shaping the way we continue to live. But for every culture that has been remembered, what have we made of our waste and our dead? Why, in the end, did their rulers give up on them? And what was it like to inhabit a world so unlike our own - cities sustained for so long, in these apparently unpromising surroundings? How did they feed themselves, where did they go to die and what did they do with their wastes and their dead? Why, in the end, did their rulers give up on them? And what was it like to inhabit urban worlds in which death was thought about and dealt with in an ancient society.

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you’ll find the serenity, self-knowledge, and resilience you need to live well.

The Mummy of Ramose-Shirley Glubok 1978 Describes the life of an Egyptian nobleman of the Eighteenth Dynasty and the mummification and funeral rites that followed his death.

Life, Death and Afterlife in Ancient Egypt-Terry G. Willing 2015 The elaborately decorated coffin of Djehutynose, a priest of the ancient Egyptian god Horus from around 625-580 BC, is one of the central artifacts of the Kelsey Museum of Archaeology’s Egyptian collection. Using the images and texts from the coffin along with related artifacts in the Kelsey Museum, Egyptologist T. G. Willing explores what the coffin tells us about ancient Egyptian ideas of life, death, and the afterlife.

The Other Side of History-Teaching Company, LLC, The 2012

Death and Burial in Ancient Egypt-Salima Ikram 2015 Death, burial, and the afterlife were as important to the ancient Egyptians as how they lived. This well-illustrated book explores all aspects of death in ancient Egypt, including beliefs of the afterlife, mummification, the protection of the body, tombs and their construction and decoration, funerary goods, and the funeral itself. It also addresses the relationship between the living and the dead, and the magico-religious interaction of these two in ancient Egyptian culture. Salima Ikram’s own experience with experimental mummification and funerary archaeology lends the book many completely original and provocative insights. In addition, a full survey of current development in the field makes this a unique book that combines all aspects of death and burial in ancient Egypt into one volume.