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On the Nature of the Things—Lucretius 2011 As Stephen Greenblatt recounts in The Swerve, when a Renaissance-er book hunter rediscovered Lucretius's ancient manuscript, the book's champions risked their lives to have it published. This translation of Lucretius's masterpiece provides for the first time an unabridged translation of the entire poem. Drawn from the most recent research into the Latin text, the verse translation is complemented by an introduction and notes situating Lucretius' scientific theories within the context of 1st century BCE Rome and discussing the Epicurean philosophy that was his inspiration and why the issues Lucretius' poem raises about the scientific and poetical views of the world continue to be important. ABOUT THE SERIES: For over 100 years Oxford World's Classics has made available the widest range of literature from around the globe. Each affordable volume offers Oxford's commitment to scholarship, providing the most accurate text plus a wealth of other valuable features, including expert introductions by leading authorities, helpful notes to clarify the text, up-to-date bibliographies for further study, and much more.

Lucretius On the Nature of Things—Titus Lucretius Carus 1921 Lucretius and the Language of Nature—Bernady Taylor 2020-06-06 Lucretius' Epicurean poem De Rerum Naturae (On the Nature of Things), written in the middle of the first century BCE, made a fundamental and lasting contribution to the language of Latin philosophy. The style of De Rerum Naturae is like nothing else in extant Latin: as ancient as modern, Romanizing and Hellenizing, intimate and sublime, it draws on multiple literary genres and linguistic registers. This book offers a study of Lucretius' linguistic innovation and creativity. Lucretius' poetic strategy is effectively "atomic," marked (as we might say today) by fission (hendiadys, for example) and fusion (synoeciosis, for example) of words, into its constituent atoms after death. There is no afterlife, therefore no cause for fear. Lucretius's masterwork describes the Epicurean universe of atoms and void in all its complexity and sublimity. A detailed understanding of the Epicurean linguistic theory brings with it a greater appreciation of Lucretius' own language. Accordingly, this book features an in-depth reconstruction of certain core features of Epicurean linguistic theory. Elements of Lucretius' style discussed include his attitudes to, and use of, figurative language (especially metaphor); his exploration, both explicit and implicit, of Latin syntax; his use of Greek; and his creative deployment of compounds and prefixed words. His practice is related throughout not only to the underlying Epicurean theory but also to contemporary Roman attitudes to style and language. The result is a new reading of one of the greatest and most difficult works to survive from the Roman world.

Virgil on the Nature of Things—Monica R. Gale 2001-11-09 The Georgics has for many years been a source of inspiration for both the young scholar and the professional poet. Is it more optimistic or pessimistic, pro-or anti-Augustan? Should we read it as a sanguine or a bitter critique of Rome and her imperial ambitions? This book suggests that the ambiguity of the poem is the product of a complex and thorough-going engagement with earlier writers in the canons of Oratio, Horatius, and Catullus, and with the thought of 1st century BCE Rome. It brings Virgil's poetry to life by means of an in-depth exploration of the Epicurean philosophy that was his inspiration and why the issues Virgil's poem raises about the scientific and poetical views of the world continue to be important.

Shakespeare on the Nature of Things—Richard Allen Shoaf 2014-10-16 Shakespeare articulates his erotics of being, his “great creating nature” (The Winter’s Tale), by drawing on Lucretius, in his powerful epic that describes the Epicurean universe of atoms and void in all its complexity and sublimity. A detailed understanding of the Epicurean linguistic theory brings with it a greater appreciation of Lucretius’ own language. Accordingly, this book features an in-depth reconstruction of certain core features of Epicurean linguistic theory. Elements of Lucretius' style discussed include his attitudes to, and use of, figurative language (especially metaphor); his exploration, both explicit and implicit, of Latin syntax; his use of Greek; and his creative deployment of compounds and prefixed words. His practice is related throughout not only to the underlying Epicurean theory but also to contemporary Roman attitudes to style and language. The result is a new reading of one of the greatest and most difficult works to survive from the Roman world.

De Rerum Naturae—Lucretius 1906 With a commentary giving proper critical emphasis to the techniques and intentions of Lucretius' Epicurean poem De Rerum Naturae (On the Nature of Things), written in the middle of the first century BCE, Lucretius' masterwork describes the Epicurean universe of atoms and void in all its complexity and sublimity. A detailed understanding of the Epicurean linguistic theory brings with it a greater appreciation of Lucretius' own language. Accordingly, this book features an in-depth reconstruction of certain core features of Epicurean linguistic theory. Elements of Lucretius' style discussed include his attitudes to, and use of, figurative language (especially metaphor); his exploration, both explicit and implicit, of Latin syntax; his use of Greek; and his creative deployment of compounds and prefixed words. His practice is related throughout not only to the underlying Epicurean theory but also to contemporary Roman attitudes to style and language. The result is a new reading of one of the greatest and most difficult works to survive from the Roman world.

Shakespeare’s Exploration of Lucretian Themes—Richard Allen Shoaf 2015-06-03 Lucretius’ Epicurean universe of atoms and void has been a source of inspiration for both the young scholar and the professional poet. Is it more optimistic or pessimistic, pro-or anti-Augustan? Should we read it as a sanguine or a bitter critique of Rome and her imperial ambitions? This book suggests that the ambiguity of the poem is the product of a complex and thorough-going engagement with earlier writers in the canons of Oratio, Horatius, and Catullus, and with the thought of 1st century BCE Rome. It brings Virgil’s poetry to life by means of an in-depth exploration of the Epicurean philosophy that was his inspiration and why the issues Virgil’s poem raises about the scientific and poetical views of the world continue to be important.
Lucretius: On the Nature of the Universe - William J. Cullagh 1964

On the Nature of Things - Titus Lucretius Carus 1851

Lucretius in the Modern World - W.B. Johnson 2015-03-02

Lucretius’ On the Nature of Things - one of the glories of Latin literature - provides a vivid poetic exposition of the doctrines of the Greek atomist, Epicurus. The poem played a crucial role in the reinvention of science in the seventeenth century, its influence on the French Enlightenment was powerful and pervasive, and it became a major battlefield in the war of religion with science in nineteenth-century England. But in the twentieth century, despite its vital contributions to modern thought and civilization, it has been largely neglected by common readers and scientists alike. This book offers an extensive description of the poem, with special emphasis on its cheerful version of materialism and on its attempt to devise an ethical system that suits such a universe. It surveys major relevant texts from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Dryden, Diderot, Voltaire, Tennyson, Santayana) and speculates on why Lucretius and the ancient scientific tradition he championed has become marginalised in the twentieth century. It closes with a discussion of what advice the poem has for students of science and technology in the new century: what advice it has to offer us about how to go about inventing our machines and our morality.

De Rerum Natura - Titus Lucretius Carus 2003

The De Rerum Natura of Lucretius (99BC-55BC) is one of the great books of the world, a lucid explanation of physical phenomena that develops into a majestic vision of the ultimate nature of the universe. Lucretius’ observations of the particularities of the world remain alive across the centuries. We follow his enquiring, scientific mind as he investigates the workings of mirror images, thunderstorms and magnetism, how we walk and what sleep is. Overarching all is Lucretius’ belief in a universe of eternally recurring elements.

Lucretius and the Transformation of Greek Wisdom - D. N. Seafley 2003-09-18

This book studies the structure and origins of De Rerum Natura (On the nature of things), the great first-century BC poem by Lucretius. By showing how he worked from the literary model set by the Greek poet Empedocles but under the philosophical inspiration of the Greek philosopher Epicurus, the book seeks to characterise Lucretius’ unique poetic achievement. It is addressed to those interested both in Latin poetry and in ancient Greek and Roman philosophy.

De Rerum Natura - Lucretius 2008-08-06

This elegant new translation at last restores the poetry to one of the greatest and most influential poems in the Western tradition. De Rerum Natura is Lucretius’s majestic elaboration of Greek Epicurean physics and psychology in an epic that unfolds over the course of six books. This sumptuous account of a secular cosmos argues that the soul is mortal, that pleasure is the object of life, and that humanity has free will, among other ideas. Renowned author, translator, and poet David R. Slavitt has captured Lucretius’s eloquence as well as his philosophical profundity in this highly readable translation of a poem that is crucial to the history of ancient thought.

De Rerum Natura III - P. M. Brown 1997-01-01

Lucretius’ poem, for which Epicurean philosophy provided the inspiration, attempts to explain the nature of the universe and its processes with the object of freeing mankind from religious fears.

Lucretius, the Nature of the Universe - Titus Lucretius Carus 2016-01-01