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In Moral Essays, Seneca (c. 4-65 CE) expresses his Stoic philosophy on providence, steadfastness, anger, forgiveness, consolation, the happy life, leisure, tranquility, the brevity of life, and gift-giving.

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Moral Essays: De Providentia De Constantiade Ira De Cementia v. 1 (Hardback) Lucius Annaeus Seneca Published by HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS, United States (1989)

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Moral Essays De Providentia De Constantiade Ira De ...

Of the essays included in this volume, the De Providentia and the De Constantia are associated by Waltz b with the early years of the exile (a.d. 41-42), but equally wise conjecture will place them later. When Seneca wrote the De Ira, Caligula was undoubtedly dead, and Novatus, to whom it was dedicated, had not yet been adopted by Junius Gallio. It shows bitter hostility to Caligula, and may well have been written when the memory of his excesses was fresh.

SENECA, Moral Essays, Volume I | Loeb Classical Library

Moral Essays De Providentia De This collection of Seneca's moral essays is less philosophical discourse, more ancient Roman self-help book: simple, uncomplicated, didactic advice for princes, lawmakers, and citizens about how to deal with anger, providence, firmness, etc. Moral Essays: Volume I De Providentia. De Constantia. De ...

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1 quote from Moral Essays: Volume I De Providentia. De Constantia. De Ira. De Clementia: 'Wealth is the slave of a wise man. The master of a fool '

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Suo ista temporis re- serventur, eo quidem magis quod tu non dubitas de providentia sed querens. [ 5 ] In gratiam te reducam cum diis adversus optimos optimis . Neque enim rerum natura patitur ut umquam bona bonis noceant ; inter bonos viros ac deos amicitia est conciliante virtute .

Seneca, De Providentia, book 1, chapter 1

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Moral Essays De Providentia De Constantiade Ira De ...

Moral Essays: De Providentia De Constantiade Ira De Cementia v. 1 (Loeb Classical Library) Hardcover - 1 July 1989 by Seneca Seneca (Author), John W. Basore (Author) 4.7 out of 5 stars 7 ratings

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Moral essays. With an English translation by J.W. Basore

In Moral Essays, Seneca (c. 4-65 CE) expresses his Stoic philosophy on providence, steadfastness, anger, forgiveness, consolation, the happy life, leisure, tranquility, the brevity of life, and gift-giving.

Moral essays (Book, 1963) [WorldCat.org]

The surviving corpus of Seneca's Moral Essays are his earliest works, yet they contain many of his fully developed Stoic ideals. All the essays are generally short, with the exception of Seneca's treatise *On Anger*; and they are all moral exhortations written in a direct manner and in a style both convincing and charming.

Annotation Seneca, Lucius Annaeus, born at Corduba (Cordova) ca. 4 BCE, of a prominent and wealthy family, spent an ailing childhood and youth at Rome in an aunt's care. He became famous in rhetoric, philosophy, money-making, and imperial service. After some disgrace during Claudius' reign he became tutor and then, in 54 CE, advising minister to Nero, some of whose worst misdeeds he did not prevent. Involved (innocently?) in a conspiracy, he killed himself by order in 65. Wealthy, he preached indifference to wealth; evader of pain and death, he preached scorn of both; and there were other contrasts between practice and principle. We have Seneca's philosophical or moral essays (ten of them traditionally called Dialogues)â--on providence, steadfastness, the happy life, anger, leisure, tranquility, the brevity of life, gift-giving, forgivenessâ-- and treatises on natural phenomena. Also extant are 124 epistles, in which he writes in a relaxed style about moral and ethical questions, relating them to personal experiences; a skit on the official deification of Claudius, Apocolocyntosis (in Loeb number 15); and nine rhetorical tragedies on ancient Greek themes. Many epistles and all his speeches are lost. His moral essays are collected in Volumes Iâ-III of the Loeb Classical Library's ten-volume edition of Seneca.

In Moral Essays, Seneca (c. 4-65 CE) expresses his Stoic philosophy on providence, steadfastness, anger, forgiveness, consolation, the happy life, leisure, tranquility, the brevity of life, and gift-giving. Seneca, Lucius Annaeus, born at Corduba (Cordova) circa 4 BCE, of a prominent and wealthy family, spent an ailing childhood and youth at Rome in an aunt's care. He became famous in rhetoric, philosophy, money-making, and imperial service. After some disgrace during Claudius' reign he became tutor and then, in 54 CE, advising minister to Nero, some of whose worst misdeeds he did not prevent. Involved (innocently?) in a conspiracy, he killed himself by order in 65. Wealthy, he preached indifference to wealth; evader of pain and death, he preached scorn of both; and there were other contrasts between practice and principle. We have Seneca's philosophical or moral essays (ten of them traditionally called Dialogues)--on providence, steadfastness, the happy life, anger, leisure, tranquility, the brevity of life, gift-giving, forgiveness-- and treatises on natural phenomena. Also extant are 124 epistles, in which he writes in a relaxed style about moral and ethical questions, relating them to personal experiences; a skit on the official deification of Claudius, Apocolocyntosis (in Loeb number 15); and nine rhetorical tragedies on ancient Greek themes. Many epistles and all his speeches are lost. His moral essays are collected in Volumes I-III of the Loeb Classical Library's ten-volume edition of Seneca.

The Moral Essays & Dialogues are a collection of nine works, written by Seneca the Younger (c. 4 BC-AD 65), spanning a wide variety of moral problems. Seneca served as both tutor and advisor to the emperor Nero and offers his unique form of stoicism. This edition contains the complete collection of Essays & Dialogues: *On the Shortness of Life* (De Brevitate Vit) *Of a Happy Life* (De Vita Beata) *Of Providence* (De Providentia) *On the Firmness of the Wise Man* (De Constantia Sapientis) *Of Anger* (De Ira) *Of Leisure* (De Otio) *Of Peace of Mind* (De Tranquillitate Animi) *Of Clemency* (De Clementia) *On Benefits* (De Beneficiis)

Baptism, for Paul, is a christological event that he also uses in his ethical argument. The discussion of the relationship between Paul's theology and ethics has made use of the terms 'indicative' and 'imperative' since Wernle and Bultmann. As subsequent discussion has shown, these terms are problematic not only because of their rigidity and ambiguity. In this study, Samuli Siikavirta focuses on Romans 6-8, the key text for the interplay between Paul's theological and ethical material. He brings the discussion back to what he sees as central to this interaction: baptism and its cognition. Both elements are examined in their Jewish and Stoic settings. Death to sin, slavery to God, holiness and the indwelling of the Spirit are all seen as integral parts of the baptismal state that is deeply christological rather than symbolical. Paul's cognitive language is then viewed in light of his desire to remind his addressees of who and whose they are because of their baptism.

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These two sets of essays by the seventeenth-century clergyman Tuvil illustrate literary tastes and fashions of the time and offer examples of such popular genres as the sermon, the resolve, and the meditation.

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