

Erasmi Concio De Puerto Jesu A Sermon On The Child Jesus

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Erasmi Concio de Puerto Jesu

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Erasmi Concio de Puerto Jesu = a Sermon on the Child Jesus

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Erasmi Concio de Puerto Jesu

Desiderius Erasmus (1466–1536) was the most important literary figure of the late fifteenth and early sixteenth century. The first truly international author of the Renaissance, his influence upon his immediate contemporaries and following generations can hardly be overestimated. He was the arbiter of letters of his day, the first name in classical scholarship, the finest biblical scholar, the best satirist, and first, or nearly first in a score of other fields of intellectual endeavor. He was also a remarkable

personality, perhaps the only important man in Europe who was able to keep his head through the incredible ferment of ideas and beliefs that permeated the age; he never yielded to extremes. He was the great stabilizer of his day. This present work, written by one of America's foremost historians, is the standard English-language work on Erasmus. Extremely readable and fluent, it is also very thorough and very profound in its insights. It makes use of every known source of information on Erasmus to accomplish its threefold purpose: to present the known facts of Erasmus's life, to exhibit his literary genius, and to examine his intricate relations with the important figures of the Reformation and the Renaissance. It makes clear his almost unbelievable virtuosity in letters, analyzes his subtle personality, and explains how this unassuming, quiet, modest man really controlled the ideological destiny of Europe for decades. For many years the study of Erasmus has been somewhat neglected, since we were still too close to the controversies and biases that had come down to us from his time. Now, however, it is being recognized more and more surely that he was a remarkable example in both achievements and orientation, and that our present culture owes much more to him than we had admitted. No student of philosophy, literature, European history, history of religions, theology, or of cultural history can afford to be without this book.

Erasmi Concio de Puero Jesu = a Sermon on the Child Jesus - Primary Source Edition

(Bibliotheca Humanistica & Reformatorica, Vol. XL). With Frontispiece.

Erasmus

Die „Verkehrte Welt“ gehört zu den seit langem eingeführten Deutungsmustern rituellen Verhaltens. Wie alle Klassiker bedarf auch sie zuweilen der Überprüfung. Diesem Unternehmen ist der vorliegende Band mit seinen Beiträgen zu Verkehrungsritualen von der Antike bis zur Frühen Neuzeit gewidmet. Sie zielen darauf, das Erklärungsmuster „Inversion“ anhand bekannter und unbekannter Quellen kritisch zu prüfen, seine Reichweite zu bestimmen, es gar, wenn nötig, am Objekt zu falsifizieren. So können sich neue Perspektiven auf die Phänomene entwickeln und alte Festlegungen aufgebrochen werden.

The National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints

What does it mean for Jesus to be deified in early Christian literature? Early Christians did not simply assert Jesus divinity; in their literature, they depicted Jesus with the specific and widely recognized traits of Mediterranean deities. Relying on the methods of the history of religions and ranging judiciously across Hellenistic literature, M. David Litwa shows that at each stage in their depiction of Jesus life and ministry, early Christian writings from the beginning relied on categories drawn not from Judaism alone, but on a wide, pan-Mediterranean understanding of deity.

The Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature, Containing an Account of Rare, Curious, and Useful Books, Published in Or Relating to Great Britain and Ireland, from the Invention of Printing ... and the Prices at which They Have Been Sold in the Present Century

When did you last tell your children to put their hand over their mouth when they yawn? When did you last suggest that when they are introduced to someone they should shake hands firmly and look them in the eye? Do you suggest that they should wait until everyone is served before they eat rather than Hoover up the best bit for themselves? Do you demand that your young daughter dress decorously lest she elicit outraged looks? Do you think that the children of today have disgraceful manners? Unlike, of course, when you were young ... Well, that's certainly what Erasmus of Rotterdam thought in 1530 when he published *De Civilitate Morum Puerilium: A Handbook on Good Manners for Children*. He felt that learning good manners was crucial to a child's upbringing, and that the uncouth and ill-disciplined behaviour around him demanded a new kind of book. After all, as William of Wykeham memorably said in the 1350s, 'Manners maketh man'. *A Handbook on Good Manners for Children* is considered to be the first treatise in Western Europe on the moral and practical education of children. It was a massive bestseller - indeed the biggest-selling book of the sixteenth century - going into 130 editions over 300 years and being translated into 22 languages within ten years of its publication. In it, Erasmus concerns himself with matters such as how to dress, how to behave at table, how to converse with one's elders and contemporaries, how to address the opposite sex and much else. For example: Table Manners 'It's just as rude to lick greasy fingers as it is to wipe them on your clothing, Use a cloth or napkin instead.' 'Some people, no sooner than they've sat down, immediately stick their hands into the dishes of food. This is the manner of wolves.' 'Making a raucous noise or shrieking intentionally when you sneeze, or showing off by carrying on sneezing on purpose, is very ill-mannered.' 'To fidget around in your seat,

and to settle first on one buttock and then the next, gives the impression that you are repeatedly farting, or trying to fart.' The advice is as relevant today as it was 500 years ago.

The Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature

Erasmus of Rotterdam Society Yearbook