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Nota di contenuto	Acknowledgements -- List of Abbreviations -- Introduction -- I. Sisyphus or Schole? -- II. Plato on Schole and Ascholia -- III. Catharsis, Schole and Play -- IV. Aristotle: On the Nature of Schole -- V. Making Schole Practical - Diagoge, Mousike and Philia -- VII. Otium: Withdrawal for Action and Duty -- VIII. The Disappearance of Schole -- Afterword -- Leisure as a political end -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Further Reading -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	"Though the ancient Greek philosophical concept of schole usually translated as 'leisure', there is a vast difference between the two. Leisure, derived from Latin licere, has its roots in Roman otium and connotes the uses of free time in ways permitted by the status quo. schole the actualization of mind and one's humanity within a republic that devotes its culture to making such a choice possible. This volume traces the background in Greek culture and the writings of Plato of a daring proposal presented by Aristotle, that schole a principle for political organization. The concept of schole and large did not survive Aristotle. To sharpen our understanding of schole the book goes on to identify the concepts of leisure which we have inherited from the intellectuals of the Hellenistic and Roman empires and the early Church Fathers. Schol also had its contrary ascholia - busyness - which Plato described as a social and psychological pathology and his analysis suggests why, due to these ills, current visions of a leisure society are

highly unlikely."--Bloomsbury Publishing

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