

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910780052103321
Autore	Habinek Thomas N. <1953->
Titolo	The politics of Latin literature [[electronic resource]] : writing, identity, and empire in ancient Rome // Thomas N. Habinek
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Princeton, N.J., : Princeton University Press, c1998
ISBN	9786612753381 1-282-75338-X 1-4008-2251-3 1-4008-1192-9
Edizione	[Course Book]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (245 p.)
Disciplina	870.9/001
Soggetti	Latin literature - History and criticism Authorship - Political aspects - Rome Politics and literature - Rome Group identity in literature Imperialism in literature
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [171]-221) and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- CONTENTS -- ACKNOWLEDGMENTS -- INTRODUCTION -- CHAPTER ONE. Latin Literature and the Problem of Rome -- CHAPTER TWO. Why Was Latin Literature Invented? -- CHAPTER THREE. Cicero and the Bandits -- CHAPTER FOUR. Culture Wars in the First Century B.C.E. -- CHAPTER FIVE. Writing as Social Performance -- CHAPTER SIX. Roman Women's Useless Knowledge -- CHAPTER SEVEN. An Aristocracy of Virtue -- CHAPTER EIGHT. Pannonia Domanda Est: The Construction of the Imperial Subject through Ovid's Poetry from Exile -- Notes -- INDEX OF PASSAGES CITED -- GENERAL INDEX
Sommario/riassunto	This is the first book to describe the intimate relationship between Latin literature and the politics of ancient Rome. Until now, most scholars have viewed classical Latin literature as a product of aesthetic concerns. Thomas Habinek shows, however, that literature was also a cultural practice that emerged from and intervened in the political and social struggles at the heart of the Roman world. Habinek considers major works by such authors as Cato, Cicero, Horace, Ovid, and Seneca.

He shows that, from its beginnings in the late third century B.C. to its eclipse by Christian literature six hundred years later, classical literature served the evolving interests of Roman and, more particularly, aristocratic power. It fostered a prestige dialect, for example; it appropriated the cultural resources of dominated and colonized communities; and it helped to defuse potentially explosive challenges to prevailing values and authority. Literature also drew upon and enhanced other forms of social authority, such as patriarchy, religious ritual, cultural identity, and the aristocratic procedure of self-scrutiny, or *existimatio*. Habinek's analysis of the relationship between language and power in classical Rome breaks from the long Romantic tradition of viewing Roman authors as world-weary figures, aloof from mundane political concerns--a view, he shows, that usually reflects how scholars have seen themselves. *The Politics of Latin Literature* will stimulate new interest in the historical context of Latin literature and help to integrate classical studies into ongoing debates about the sociology of writing.
