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Nota di contenuto	Acknowledgments -- Preface -- Author's Note -- Abbreviations -- Introduction: Approaching Solon's fragments -- 1. 'I brought the people together': Solon's polis as kosmos -- 2. 'To know all things': psychic qualities and the polis -- 3. 'In time, retribution surely comes': necessity, dike and the good order of the polis -- 4. 'A kosmos of words': archaic logic and the organization of poem 4 -- 5. 'Moira brings good and evil': bios and the failure of Dike -- 6. 'We will not exchange our excellence': Moira and wealth -- 7. 'I set them free': tyranny, slavery and freedom -- Appendix: glossary of terms used by Solon -- Notes -- Solon's fragments, translated by John Lewis -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	"In Solon the Thinker, John Lewis presents the hypothesis that Solon saw Athens as a self-governing, self-supporting system akin to the early Greek conceptions of the cosmos. Solon's polis functions not through divine intervention but by its own internal energy, which is founded on the intellectual health of its people, depends upon their acceptance of justice and moderation as orderly norms of life, and leads to the rejection of tyranny and slavery in favour of freedom. But Solon's naturalistic views are limited; in his own life each person is

subject to the arbitrary foibles of moira, the inscrutable fate that governs human life, and that brings us to an unknowable but inevitable death. Solon represents both the new rational, scientific spirit that was sweeping the Aegean - and a return to the fatalism that permeated Greek intellectual life. This first paperback edition contains a new appendix of translations of the fragments of Solon by the author."-- Bloomsbury Publishing

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