

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910451294503321
Autore	Wear Sarah Klitenic
Titolo	Dionysius the Areopagite and the Neoplatonist Tradition : Despoiling the Hellenes
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Milton, : Taylor and Francis, 2017
ISBN	9780826186735 1-138-61941-8 1-351-15984-4 1-351-15982-8 1-281-09873-6 9786611098735 0-7546-8709-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (153 p.)
Collana	Ashgate studies in philosophy & theology in late antiquity
Disciplina	230/.14092
Soggetti	Neoplatonism Electronic books.
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. [135]-140) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Contents; Acknowledgements; List of Abbreviations; 1 Introduction; 2 God as Monad in the Divine Names; 3 God as Trinity in the Divine Names; 4 On Hierarchy; 5 The Problem of Evil; 6 Scriptural Interpretation [Theoria] as Onomastic Theurgy; 7 Hierourgia and Theourgia in Sacramental Activity; 8 Union and Return to God: The Mystical Theology and the First Hypothesis of the Parmenides; 9 Conclusion; Bibliography; Index
Sommario/riassunto	"Dionysius the Areopagite' is arguably one of the most mysterious and intriguing figures to emerge from the late antique world. Writing probably around 500 CE, and possibly connected with the circle of Severus of Antioch, Dionysius manipulates a Platonic metaphysics to describe a hierarchical universe: as with the Hellenic Platonists, he arranges the celestial and material cosmos into a series of triadic strata. These strata emanate from one unified being and contain beings that range from superior to inferior, depending on their proximity to God. Not only do all things in the hierarchy participate in God, but also

all things are inter-connected, so that the lower hierarchies fully participate in the higher ones. This metaphysics lends itself to a sacramental system similar to that of the Hellenic ritual, theurgy. Theurgy allows humans to reach the divine by examining the divine as it exists in creation. Although Dionysius' metaphysics and religion are similar to that of Iamblichus and Proclus in many ways, Pseudo-Dionysius differs fundamentally in his use of an ecclesiastical cosmos, rather than that of the Platonic Timaeon cosmos of the Hellenes. This book discusses the Christian Platonist's adaptation of Hellenic metaphysics, language, and religious ritual. While Dionysius clearly works within the Hellenic tradition, he innovates to integrate Hellenic and Christian thought."--Provided by publisher.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910957587103321
Autore	Glazener Nancy
Titolo	Reading for realism : the history of a U.S. literary institution, 1850-1910 // Nancy Glazener
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Durham : , : Duke University Press, , 1997
ISBN	9780822399933 0822399938
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (385 p.)
Collana	New Americanists
Disciplina	810.9/12 810.912
Soggetti	American periodicals - History - 19th century Literature and society - United States - History - 19th century Realism in the press
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (pages 345-362) and index.
Nota di contenuto	; 1. High Realism and Other Bourgeois Institutions -- ; 2. "The Grand Reservoir of National Prosperity" -- ; 3. Addictive Reading and Professional Authorship -- ; 4. The Romantic Revival -- ; 5. Regional Accents -- Conclusion: The End of the Atlantic Group, 1900-1910 -- ; App. The Atlantic Group.

Reading for Realism presents a new approach to U.S. literary history that is based on the analysis of dominant reading practices rather than on the production of texts. Nancy Glazener's focus is the realist novel, the most influential literary form of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries - a form she contends was only made possible by changes in the expectations of readers about pleasure and literary value. By tracing readers' collaborations in the production of literary forms, Reading for Realism turns nineteenth-century controversies about the realist, romance, and sentimental novels into episodes in the history of readership. It also shows how works of fiction by Rebecca Harding Davis, Henry James, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and others participated in the debates about literary classification and reading that, in turn, created and shaped their audiences. Combining reception theory with a materialist analysis of the social formations in which realist reading practices circulated, Glazener's study reveals the elitist underpinnings of literary realism. At the book's center is the Atlantic group of magazines, whose influence was part of the cultural machinery of the Northeastern urban bourgeoisie and crucial to the development of literary realism in America. Glazener shows how the promotion of realism by this group of publications also meant a consolidation of privilege - primarily in terms of class, gender, race, and region - for the audience it served. Thus American realism, so often portrayed as a quintessentially populist form, actually served to enforce existing structures of class and power.

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