

1.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910894808003321
	Titolo	Research papers / Birkbeck Sport Business Centre
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	London, 2008-
	Descrizione fisica	Online-Ressource
	Disciplina	650 796
	Soggetti	Monografische Reihe
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Periodico
	Note generali	Gesehen am 20.01.14
2.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910965539303321
	Autore	Gagarin Michael
	Titolo	Antiphon the Athenian : oratory, law, and justice in the age of the Sophists / / Michael Gagarin
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Austin, : University of Texas Press, 2002
	ISBN	0-292-79645-5
	Edizione	[1st ed.]
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (237 p.)
	Disciplina	885/.01
	Soggetti	Speeches, addresses, etc., Greek - History and criticism Justice, Administration of - Greece - Athens - History Forensic orations - Greece - Athens - History Oratory, Ancient Law, Greek Sophists (Greek philosophy) Athens (Greece) Intellectual life Athens (Greece) Civilization
	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 (p. [195]-202) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Machine generated contents note: 1. THE SOPHISTIC PERIOD -- I. Who Were the Sophists? -- z. Inquiry and Experiment -- 3. Paradox and Play -- 4. Public Competition -- 5. Logos, Argument, Rhetoric -- 6. Relativism and Humanism -- 7. Conclusion -- 2. ANTIPHON: LIFE AND WORKS -- i. Orator and Sophist -- z. The Authenticity of the Tetralogies -- 3. TRUTH -- I. The Papyrus Fragments -- z. Nomos and Physis -- 3. Justice -- 4. Advantage and Disadvantage, Pleasure and Pain -- 5. The Senses and the Intellect -- 6. Language and Truth -- 7. Structure and Style -- 8. Conclusion -- 4. CONCORD, DREAM-INTERPRETATION -- 1. Concord: Content -- 2. Concord: Style -- 3. Dream Interpretation -- 4. Other Works -- 5. THE TETRALOGIES -- 1i. The Tetralogies and Their Audience -- 2. Pollution -- 3. Tetralogy I -- 4. Tetralogy 2 -- 5. Tetralogy 3 -- 6. Conclusion -- 6. THE COURT SPEECHES -- I. Athenian Homicide Law -- 2. Antiphon 6: On the Chorus Boy -- 3. Antiphon I: Against the Stepmother -- 4. Antiphon 5: The Murder of Herodes -- 5. Antiphon's Speech in His Own Defense -- 6. Antiphon's Logographic Strategies -- 7. Conclusion -- 7. FROM THE SOPHISTS TO FORENSIC ORATORY -- I. The Complete Antiphon -- 2. Style -- 3. Argument -- 4. Thought -- 5. The Career of Antiphon -- Appendix A. Truth: The Papyrus Fragments -- Appendix B. Concord: The Fragments -- Abbreviations and Works Cited -- Indices -- Citations from Ancient Authors -- General Index.
Sommario/riassunto	Antiphon was a fifth-century Athenian intellectual (ca. 480-411 BCE) who created the profession of speechwriting while serving as an influential and highly sought-out adviser to litigants in the Athenian courts. Three of his speeches are preserved, together with three sets of Tetralogies (four hypothetical paired speeches), whose authenticity is sometimes doubted. Fragments also survive of intellectual treatises on subjects including justice, law, and nature (physis), which are often attributed to a separate Antiphon the Sophist. Were these two Antiphons really one and the same individual, endowed with a wide-ranging mind ready to tackle most of the diverse intellectual interests of his day? Through an analysis of all these writings, this book convincingly argues that they were composed by a single individual, Antiphon the Athenian. Michael Gagarin sets close readings of individual works within a wider discussion of the fifth-century Athenian intellectual climate and the philosophical ferment known as the sophistic movement. This enables him to demonstrate the overall coherence of Antiphon's interests and writings and to show how he was a pivotal figure between the sophists and the Attic orators of the fourth century. In addition, Gagarin's argument allows us to reassess the work of the sophists as a whole, so that they can now be seen as primarily interested in logos (speech, argument) and as precursors of fourth-century rhetoric, rather than in their usual role as foils for Plato.