

1. Record Nr.	UNISA996199211603316
Autore	Procopius
Titolo	History of the Wars . Volume I / / Procopius
Pubbl/distr/stampa	United States : , : Harvard University Press, , 2015
ISBN	0-674-99054-4
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (80 pages)
Disciplina	909.07
Soggetti	Crusades
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Sommario/riassunto	<p>Procopius of Caesarea was born in approximately 500. He is generally considered to be the last major historian of the ancient world. His works have given us a unique and intimate account both of the Roman Military and its Emperor Justinian. A native of Caesarea in Palaestina Prima little else is known of his early life, and apart from assuming that he would have received a classical Greek Education the rest is deduction rather than based on known facts. In 527, the first year of Eastern Roman Emperor Justinian I's reign, he became the adsessor (legal adviser) for Belisarius, Justinian's chief military commander who was then starting out on what would become a brilliant military career, initially in the East of the Empire. After early successes Belisarius was defeated in 531 at the Battle of Callinicum and recalled to the Empire's heart in Constantinople. Justinian was without doubt clever but cruel. When part of Constantinople rose against him in the Nika riots of January, 532, he sent Belisarius and his fellow general Mundo to repress them in a savage massacre in the Hippodrome - witnessed by Procopius. The following year Procopius accompanied Belisarius on his victorious expedition against the Vandal kingdom in North Africa and took part in the capture of Carthage. Procopius remained in Northern Africa with Belisarius' successor, Solomon the Eunuch, when Belisarius returned to Constantinople. Procopius rejoined Belisarius for his campaign against the Ostrogothic kingdom in Italy and was there for the Gothic siege of Rome that lasted a year and nine days and ended in</p>

March, 538. He witnessed Belisarius' entry into the Gothic capital, Ravenna, in 540. However at some point in the next few years Procopius seems to have been moved away from working with Belisarius. When the latter was sent back to Italy in 544 to cope with a further outbreak of the war with the Goths, Procopius appears to have no longer been with Belisarius' staff. Procopius continued to record history and his works are both insightful and clear headed, distilling the complexities of the times into several classic books. His death is thought to have been around 560.

2. Record Nr.

Titolo

UNINA9910794825803321

Pubbl/distr/stampa

New worlds, new horizons : a midterm assessment / / Committee on the Review of Progress Toward the Decadal Survey Vision in New Worlds, New Horizons in Astronomy and Astrophysics

Washington, District of Columbia : , : National Academies Press, , 2016
©2016

ISBN

0-309-44513-2
0-309-44511-6

Descrizione fisica

1 online resource (139 pages) : illustrations, tables

Disciplina

520.72

Soggetti

Astronomy - Research - Forecasting
Astrophysics - Research - Forecasting

Lingua di pubblicazione

Inglese

Formato

Materiale a stampa

Livello bibliografico

Monografia

Nota di contenuto

Summary -- Scientific discoveries and technical advances --
Programmatic context -- Progress toward NWNH goals, ground-based program -- Progress toward NWNH goals, space-based program --
The next decadal survey of astronomy and astrophysics -- Appendix A: Statement of task -- Appendix B: Letter of request -- Appendix C: Acronyms -- Appendix D: Biographies of committee members and staff.

Sommario/riassunto

"New Worlds, New Horizons in Astronomy and Astrophysics (NWNH),

the report of the 2010 decadal survey of astronomy and astrophysics, put forward a vision for a decade of transformative exploration at the frontiers of astrophysics. This vision included mapping the first stars and galaxies as they emerge from the collapse of dark matter and cold clumps of hydrogen, finding new worlds in a startlingly diverse population of extrasolar planets, and exploiting the vastness and extreme conditions of the universe to reveal new information about the fundamental laws of nature. NWNH outlined a compelling program for understanding the cosmic order and for opening new fields of inquiry through the discovery areas of gravitational waves, time-domain astronomy, and habitable planets. Many of these discoveries are likely to be enabled by cyber-discovery and the power of mathematics, physics, and imagination. To help realize this vision, NWNH recommended a suite of innovative and powerful facilities, along with balanced, strong support for the scientific community engaged in theory, data analysis, technology development, and measurements with existing and new instrumentation. Already in the first half of the decade, scientists and teams of scientists working with these cutting-edge instruments and with new capabilities in data collection and analysis have made spectacular discoveries that advance the NWNH vision. *New Worlds, New Horizons: A Midterm Assessment* reviews the responses of NASA's Astrophysics program, NSF's Astronomy program, and DOE's Cosmic Frontiers program to NWNH. This report describes the most significant scientific discoveries, technical advances, and relevant programmatic changes in astronomy and astrophysics over the years since the publication of the decadal survey, and assesses how well the Agencies' programs address the strategies, goals, and priorities outlined in the 2010 decadal survey"--Publisher's description.

3. Record Nr.	UNINA9910827384303321
Autore	Fulton Thomas (Thomas Chandler)
Titolo	The book of books : Biblical interpretation, literary culture, and the political imagination from Erasmus to Milton / / Thomas Fulton
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Philadelphia : , : University of Pennsylvania Press, , [2021] Â©2021
ISBN	0-8122-9766-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (385 pages)
Disciplina	820.9003
Soggetti	English literature - Early modern, 1500-1700 - History and criticism
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- A note on texts -- Introduction -- Chapter 1 Erasmus's New Testament and the Politics of Historicism -- Chapter 2 Tyndale's Literalism and the Laws of Moses -- Chapter 3 A New Josiah and Bucer's Theocratic Utopia -- Chapter 4 The Word in Exile The Geneva Bible and Its Readers -- Chapter 5 Battling Bibles and Spenser's Dragon -- Chapter 6 Measure for Measure and the New King -- Chapter 7 Milton's Bible and Revolutionary Psalm Culture -- Chapter 8 Milton Contra Tyndale -- Coda Legitimizing Power -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Biblical Index -- General Index -- Acknowledgments
Sommario/riassunto	Just as the Reformation was a movement of intertwined theological and political aims, many individual authors of the time shifted back and forth between biblical interpretation and political writing. Two foundational figures in the history of the Renaissance Bible, Desiderius Erasmus and William Tyndale, are cases in point, one writing in Latin, the other in the vernacular. Erasmus undertook the project of retranslating and annotating the New Testament at the same time that he developed rhetorical approaches for addressing princes in his Education of a Christian Prince (1516); Tyndale was occupied with biblically inflected works such as his Obedience of a Christian Man (1528) while translating and annotating the first printed English Bibles. In The Book of Books, Thomas Fulton charts the process of recovery, interpretation, and reuse of scripture in early modern England, exploring the uses of the Bible as a supremely authoritative text that

was continually transformed for political purposes. In a series of case studies linked to biblical translation, polemical tracts, and works of imaginative literature produced during the reigns of successive English rulers, he investigates the commerce between biblical interpretation, readership, and literary culture. Whereas scholars have often drawn exclusively on modern editions of the King James Version, Fulton turns our attention toward the specific Bibles that writers used and the specific manner in which they used them. In doing so, he argues that Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, and others were in conversation not just with the biblical text itself, but with the rich interpretive and paratextual structures that accompanied it, revolving around sites of social controversy as well as the larger, often dynastically oriented conditions under which particular Bibles were created.
