

Pythagoras (Biography From Ancient Civilizations) (Biography From Ancient Civilizations: Legends, Folklore, And Stories Of Ancient Worlds)

Situated in an area roughly corresponding to present-day Iraq, Mesopotamia is one of the great, ancient civilizations, though it is still relatively unknown. Yet, over 7,000 years ago in Mesopotamia, the very first cities were created. This is the first book to reveal how life was lived in ten Mesopotamian cities: from Eridu, the Mesopotamian Eden, to that potent symbol of decadence, Babylon - the first true metropolis: multicultural, multi-ethnic, the last centre of a dying civilization.

An introduction to the life of the mathematician and philosopher, Pythagoras

This is an examination of the unified concepts of harmony, form, proportion, and order that were attributed to Pythagoras in the millennium after his death and the important developments to which they led in art, architecture, astronomy, mathematics, music, medicine, morals, religion, and alchemy.

The Hidden Power of Orpheus

Ancient Greece

The Oxford Companion to Classical Civilization

The Wisdom of Life

Pythagoras and the Pythagoreans

Crowned Masterpieces of Eloquence that Have Advanced Civilization

Science and Technology in World History, Volume 1

Assisted by Scott Olsen (Central Florida Community College, USA) This volume is a result of the author's four decades of research in the field of Fibonacci numbers and the Golden Section and their applications. It provides a broad introduction to the fascinating and beautiful subject of the ?Mathematics of Harmony,? a new interdisciplinary direction of modern science. This direction has its origins in ?The Elements? of Euclid and has many unexpected applications in contemporary mathematics (a new approach to a history of mathematics, the generalized Fibonacci numbers and the generalized golden proportions, the ?golden? algebraic equations, the generalized Binet formulas, Fibonacci and ?golden? matrices), theoretical physics (new hyperbolic models of Nature) and computer science (algorithmic measurement theory, number systems with irrational radices, Fibonacci computers, ternary mirror-symmetrical arithmetic, a new theory of coding and cryptography based on the Fibonacci and ?golden? matrices). The book is intended for a wide audience including mathematics teachers of high schools, students of colleges and universities and scientists in the field of mathematics, theoretical physics and computer science. The book may be used as an advanced textbook by graduate students and even ambitious undergraduates in mathematics and computer science.

Mathematician. Philosopher. World traveler. Pythagoras was an intelligent and curious scholar and teacher. While he's best-known for the Pythagorean theorem, he shared ideas about numbers, animals, and many other areas of knowledge with his students. Since none of his writings were left behind, it's not always easy for historians to know what's true about Pythagoras and what may be legendary. What does seem apparent is that he was a vegetarian but not a trendy dresser. Some people saw him as godlike. Others felt he made false claims about things. No matter what, Pythagoras's curiosity and willingness to grapple with complex issues have helped further the knowledge of mathematics and philosophy for thousands of years.

The purpose of this biography book is to equip your child with the knowledge that will lead to an appreciation of the contributions of Pythagoras and Hippocrates. Both Greek scholars are known today as Greece's great scientific minds. Understanding the biography of two famous people will lead to an in-depth learning of local cultures, traditions and eras. Grab a copy today.

Crowned Masterpieces of Literature THAT HAVE ADVANCED CIVILIZATION: As Preserved and Presented by The World's Best Essays From the Earliest Period to the Present Time; TEN VOLUMES; VOL. X.

The Pythagorean Sourcebook and Library

The Life and Times of Pythagoras

Scale, Space, and Canon in Ancient Literary Culture

The Early Mathematical Manuscripts of Leibniz

The Legacy of Pythagoras

Universal Classics Library

Early in the third century, a small group of Greek Christians began to gain prominence and legitimacy as intellectuals in the Roman Empire. Examining the relationship that these thinkers had with the broader Roman intelligentsia, Jared Secord contends that the success of Christian intellectualism during this period had very little to do with Christianity itself. With the recognition that Christian authors were deeply engaged with the norms and realities of Roman intellectual culture, Secord examines the thought of a succession of Christian literati that includes Justin Martyr, Tatian, Julius Africanus, and Origen, comparing each to a diverse selection of his non-Christian

contemporaries. Reassessing Justin's apologetic works, Secord reveals Christian views on martyrdom to be less distinctive than previously believed. He shows that Tatian's views on Greek culture informed his reception by Christians as a heretic. Finally, he suggests that the successes experienced by Africanus and Origen in the third century emerged as consequences not of any change in attitude toward Christianity by imperial authorities but of a larger shift in intellectual culture and imperial policies under the Severan dynasty. Original and erudite, this volume demonstrates how distorting the myopic focus on Christianity as a religion has been in previous attempts to explain the growth and success of the Christian movement. It will stimulate new research in the study of early Christianity, classical studies, and Roman history.

The Life and Times of Pythagoras Mitchell Lane

Science is a living, organic activity, the meaning and understanding of which have evolved incrementally over human history. This book, the first in a roughly chronological series, explores the development of the methodology and major ideas of science, in historical context, from ancient times to the decline of classical civilizations around 300 A.D. It includes details specific to the histories of specialized sciences including astronomy, medicine and physics—along with Roman engineering and Greek philosophy. It closely describes the contributions of such individuals as Pythagoras, Hippocrates, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Alexander the Great, Euclid, Archimedes, Ptolemy, Seneca, Pliny the Elder, and Galen.

School Library Journal

The Invention of the City

The Ancient World and Classical Civilization

How an Ancient Brotherhood Cracked the Code of the Universe and Lit the Path from Antiquity to Oute

The History of Ancient Civilization

Secret Lore of Music

An Introduction with Special Reference to Practical Applications

Human civilization recognizes that there is a boundary between the past and the present, a boundary that delineates the time when society began to emerge out of the diaphanous clouds of mythology and recognize that people lived in a world in which nature and thought, and not the impulsive, retributive acts of the gods, determined the course of the world's direction. It's no surprise that this dividing line between tale and truth first emerged with the Greeks, those lovers of logic, experiment, and argument, as they first gained traction on the slippery slope of human curiosity. Pythagoras, an Ionian Greek, is perhaps the first person to describe himself as a philosopher, a lover of wisdom or, as he defined it, one who attempts to know. Because of his influence on the philosopher Plato, Pythagoras is recognized as a crucial building block in the evolution of Western thought. His contributions to the fields of mathematics, philosophy, music and the sciences are acknowledged as influences which have endured long after his time of influence in the sixth century BCE. In the world of the intellect, the Greeks were heavy hitters and many names have traveled through the centuries, continuing to teach and enlighten us about the universe on a grand scale and our humble selves, on a much less grand, but no less significant, level. Philosophy taught human beings that the unexamined life was not worth living. His colleagues in philosophy turned self-examination into an art and a science, delving deep into human motivation, purpose, and existence. The Greeks ignited a fire of learning in the Ancient World. They were not the only civilization to bestow their intellect upon posterity, but it's a mark of their legacy that centuries after their time of glory, they are still regarded as a high water mark of human achievement. Why, exactly, they were so renowned as the brainiacs of the globe can be attributed to a variety of things, but what is certain is that even when mightier powers such as Rome conquered them, the Romans prized their learning, spreading it throughout their own mighty empire. The seeds of Greek learning were planted in fields far from Athens and eventually would spread across the Mediterranean Sea to become the foundation of Western culture as we know it.

The enthralling story of Pythagoras and the Pythagoreans, whose insights transformed the ancient world and still inspire the realms of science, mathematics, philosophy, and the arts. "Pythagoras's influence on the ideas, and therefore on the destiny, of the human race was probably greater than that of any single man before or after him," wrote Arthur Koestler. Though most people know of him only for the famous Pythagorean Theorem ($a^2 + b^2 = c^2$), in fact the pillars of our scientific tradition—belief that the universe is rational, that there is unity to all things, and that numbers and mathematics are a powerful guide to truth about nature and the cosmos—hark back to the convictions of this legendary sixth-century B.C. scholar. Born around 570 B.C. on the cultured Aegean island of Samos, Pythagoras (according to ancient tales) studied with the sage Thales nearby at Miletus, and with priests and scribes in Egypt and Babylon. Eventually he founded his own school at Croton in southern Italy, where he and his followers began to unravel the surprising deep truths concealed behind such ordinary tasks as tuning a lyre. While considering why some string lengths produced beautiful sounds and others discordant ones, they uncovered the ratios of musical harmony, and recognized that hidden behind the confusion and complexity of nature are patterns and orderly relationships. They had surprised the Creator at his drafting board and had glimpsed the mind of God! Some of them later would also find something darker in numbers and nature: irrationality, a revelation so unsettling and subversive that it may have contributed to the destruction of their brotherhood.

Music is central to human cultural and intellectual experience. It is vitally important for the welfare of human society and - this book argues - should become more widely accepted in our community as a mainstream educational and therapeutic tool. This book explores the importance of music throughout human evolution, and its continued relevance to modern-day human society.

Throughout, the emphasis is on the origin of music and how (and where) it is processed in our brains, exploring in detail the genetic and cultural evolution of modern, loquacious humans, how we may have evolved with unique neural and cognitive architecture, and why two complementary but distinct communication systems - language and music - remain a human universal. In addition the book explores, in some depth, the different theories that have been put forward to explain why musical communication was (and remains) advantageous to our species, with a particular emphasis on the role of music and dance in enhancing altruistic and prosocial behaviours. The author suggests that music, and the social harmonization it brings, was of vital importance in early humans as we became more and more individualized by the emergence of modern language and the modern mind, and the realization that we are mortal. Music, Evolution, and the Harmony of Souls demonstrates the evolutionary sociobiological importance of music as a driver of cooperative and interactive behaviour throughout human existence, and what this evolutionary imperative means to twenty-first century humanity and beyond, from social and medical/neurological perspectives. Key Features: The first book about music that discusses human evolution in detail Offers new perspectives on the biological and cultural history of our species Demonstrates the value of music in education and therapy Links music with prosocial and altruistic behaviours An up-to-date bibliography makes this volume a unique literature resource for academics, clinicians, therapists, educators, and teachers

Cicero of Arpinum

Christian Intellectuals and the Roman Empire

Pythagoras & Hippocrates | Greece's Great Scientific Minds | Biography 5th Grade | Children's Biographies

A Brief History

The Mathematics of Harmony

His Life, Teaching, and Influence

Mesopotamia

Written by Fabre d'Olivet (1767-1825), this classic study of music was the first to revive Pythagoras' ideas of the sacred nature of music and its profound effect on the soul. Godwin also provides a fascinating biography of d'Olivet.

Brings to life many of the characters who played a role in the development of the Pythagorean theorem--from the ancient Babylonians and Pythagoras to Albert Einstein and modern-day mathematicians--in a history that provides a fascinating backdrop to an enduring mathematical legacy.

One of the most important mathematical theorems is named after Pythagoras of Samos, but this semi-mythical Greek sage has more to offer than formulas. He is said to have discovered the numerical nature of the basic consonances and transposed the musical proportions to the cosmos, postulating a "harmony of the spheres." He may have coined the words "cosmos" and "philosophy." He is also believed to have taught the doctrine of transmigration of souls and therefore to have advised a vegetarian diet. Ancient legends have Pythagoras conversing with dogs, bears, and bulls. A distinctly Pythagorean way of life, including detailed ritual regulations, was observed by his disciples, who were organized as a secret society. Later, Pythagorean and Platonic teachings became fused. In this Platonized form, Pythagoreanism has remained influential through medieval Christianity and the Renaissance down to the present. Christoph Riedweg's book is an engaging introduction to the fundamental contributions of Pythagoras to the establishment of European culture. To penetrate the intricate maze of lore and ascertain what history can tell us about the philosopher, Riedweg not only examines the written record but also considers Pythagoras within the cultural, intellectual, and spiritual context of his times. The result is a vivid overview of the life and teachings of a crucial Greek thinker and his most important followers.

Ancient Times To 1300

Comprehensive Mathematics Activities and Projects IX

A Handbook

As Presented by the World's Best Orations, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time

Civilizations of the Ancient Near East

A Manual of Music, Its History, Biography and Literature

From 700 BCE to CE 1300, thousands of scholars from many different civilizations introduced mathematical ideas that established the foundations of arithmetic, number theory, algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, as well as the r.

Now in a special gift edition, and featuring a brand new foreword by Anthony Gottlieb, this is a dazzlingly unique exploration of the works of significant philosophers throughout the ages and a definitive must-have title that deserves a revered place on every bookshelf.

What did the ancient Greeks eat and drink? What role did migration play? Why was emperor Nero popular with the ordinary people but less so with the upper classes? Why (according to ancient authors) was Oedipus ('with swollen foot') so called? For over 2,000 years the civilizations of ancient Greece and Rome have captivated our collective imagination and provided inspiration for so many aspects of our lives, from culture, literature, drama, cinema, and television to society, education, and politics. Many of the roots of the way life is lived in the West today can be traced to the ancient civilizations, not only in politics, law, technology, philosophy, and science, but also in social and family life, language, and art. Beautiful illustrations, clear and authoritative entries, and a useful chronology and bibliography make this Companion the perfect guide for readers interested in learning more about the Graeco-Roman world. As well as providing sound information on all aspects of classical civilization such as history, politics, ethics, morals, law, society, religion, mythology, science and technology, language, literature, art, and scholarship, the entries in the Companion reflect the changing interdisciplinary aspects of classical studies, covering broad thematic subjects, such as race, nationalism, gender, ethics, and ecology, confirming the impact classical civilizations have had on the modern world.

Collectors Edition

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An Anthology of Ancient Writings Which Relate to Pythagoras and Pythagorean Philosophy

Geometry and Algebra in Ancient Civilizations

A 4,000-Year History

The Birth of Mathematics

History of Western Philosophy

Archimedes of Syracuse (287 BCE-212 BCE) was so ahead of his time that even now we take many of his discoveries for granted. He calculated properties of circles, spheres, cylinders, and cones, writing equations that we still use today. He calculated π and came very close to discovering calculus, nearly beating Sir Isaac Newton by 2,000 years. He discovered why things float or sink. He learned why levers work. This creative genius saw math everywhere, from seashells to the fearsome war machines—like the catapult, missiles, and even a mirrored laser—he made to defend his hometown from the Roman navy. In the mind of this master of thought, math truly held the secrets to the universe.

A history of ancient literary culture told through the quantitative facts of canon, geography, and scale.

Consists of articles organized in eleven parts: the ancient Near East in Western thought; the environment; population; social institutions; history and culture; economy and trade; technology and artistic production; religion and science; language, writing, and literature; visual and performing arts; and retrospective essays.

Pythagoras and His Influence on Thought and Art in Antiquity and the Middle Ages

From Justin Martyr to Origen

An Annotated Bibliography

A 4,000-year History

Illustrated with Chronological Charts, Including Biographies and Portraits of Eminent Composers, with Characteristic Specimens from Their Works Carefully Analyzed and Explained : a Dictionary of Technical and Proper Names with Definitions and Simplified Pronunciations

Measuring Heaven

From Euclid to Contemporary Mathematics and Computer Science

An exploration of one of the most celebrated and well-known theorems in mathematics By any measure, the Pythagorean theorem is the most famous statement in all of mathematics. In this book, Eli Maor reveals the full story of this ubiquitous geometric theorem. Although attributed to Pythagoras, the theorem was known to the Babylonians more than a thousand years earlier. Pythagoras may have been the first to prove it, but his proof—if indeed he had one—is lost to us. The theorem itself, however, is central to almost every branch of science, pure or applied. Maor brings to life many of the characters that played a role in its history, providing a fascinating backdrop to perhaps our oldest enduring mathematical legacy.

An international range of renowned academics explores aspects of culture normally thought of as male such as politics, economics, science, law and the arts and examines to what extent these spheres were actually created and perpetuated by women.

A young soldier in training for the special forces in Vietnam learns how to rid himself of anxieties under stress and other emotional factors that may hinder his effectiveness in combat.

Pythagoras, a Life

Music, Evolution, and the Harmony of Souls

Optics and Optical Instruments

Pythagoras

And Other Essays

The Music of Pythagoras

Archimedes

This anthology, the largest collection of Pythagorean writings ever to appear in English, contains the four ancient biographies of Pythagoras and over 25 Pythagorean and Neopythagorean writings from the Classical and Hellenistic periods. The material of this book is indispensable for anyone who wishes to understand the real spiritual roots of Western civilization.

Leibniz's own accounts of his work, plus critical and historical notes and essays, include his "Historia et Origio Calculi Differentialis," manuscripts of the period 1673-77, and essays by C. I. Gerhardt.

This portrait of the Pythagorean tradition includes an account of the neo-Pythagorean revival and ends with Johannes Kepler on the threshold of modernism.

Women's Influence on Classical Civilization

As Preserved and Presented by the World's Best Essays, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time

A Political and Literary Biography Being a Contribution to the History of Ancient Civilization and a Guide to the Study of Cicero's Writings

The Pythagorean Theorem

Crowned Masterpieces of Literature that Have Advanced Civilization