

Diogenes

Diogenes of Sinope is undoubtedly the most well-known Cynic philosopher from antiquity. We possess no direct writings from Diogenes himself, thus his legacy has been left for others to construct and discuss over the centuries. Over time, Diogenes' legacy became intermingled with legends about his life which makes it difficult for the scholar to reconstruct who exactly the "real" Diogenes was. We possess a faint idea of who the man was, and this book is meant to provide the raw material for the study of Diogenes and how his life and legacy shifted throughout the centuries. Using actual primary sources, this book allows the student and the scholar to use open-source texts to reconstruct the personhood of Diogenes of Sinope. The excerpts are a little longer than given in most similar books. The objective is to provide as much background information on the excerpts as possible. Sources: Aelian, Aesop, Aulus Gellius, Apuleius, Athenaeus, Augustine, Basil of Caesarea, Clement, Cicero, Dio Chrysostom, Diogenes Laertius, Epictetus, Greek Anthology, Julian, Lucian, Marcus Aurelius, Origen, Philostratus, Plutarch, Seneca, Socrates Scholasticus, Strabo, Tertullian

Cynicism began as a school of philosophy that was largely inspired by Socrates and often decried by popular commentators as a social pathology, a nihilistic rebellion against the foundations of civilization. Modern definitions of the cynic describe an individual who is negative and sarcastic, violently opposed to established authority and social convention, and dedicated to existentialism. This book attempts to vindicate cynicism, arguing that it is both a progressive approach to social dilemmas and an

enlightened understanding of the human condition. Chapter One establishes the foundations of classical Greek cynicism, while later chapters illustrate the varied faces of the cynic phenomenon in the persons of such disparate characters as Machiavelli, Nietzsche, Diogenes, the Dadaists, George Bataille, Samuel Beckett, Auberon Waugh, the creators of South Park, and others. Nietzsche is portrayed as the most important representative of both classical and postmodern cynicism, as well as the pivotal link between the two. The book focuses on significant periods of historical change, such as the Renaissance, and the historical cynics responsible for several seminal social ideas, including cosmopolitanism (citizenship of the world), asceticism (personal growth through self-testing), and parrhesia (finding one's voice in the presence of tyrannical forces). The author claims that aspects of Greek cynicism are present in contemporary society, offering a positive strategy for living in a hostile world.

This collection of essays honors the work of Diogenes Allen, one of the leading theologians in the United States during the twentieth century. The list of contributors from the fields of theology, spirituality, and ethics demonstrate how Allen's work remains fresh, invigorating, and provocative today. Interdisciplinary by design, this collection makes an important addition to graduate and seminary classes.

This edition presents a radically improved text of Diogenes Laertius' Lives of Eminent Philosophers. The text is accompanied by a three level apparatus. A lengthy introduction list all the manuscripts of Diogenes' Lives and discusses its transmission in Late Antiquity and Medieval and Renaissance Periods. There is also a index of personal names, a bibliography and some notes which

cover several features of the text and its interpretation. Tiziano Dorandi has used the Nachlaß of Peter Von der Mühl, for the first time in its entirety, to verify and consolidate material that he had previously gathered. This is by far the most detailed and elaborate edition which Diogenes' Lives - a work unique in his kind, and which has had a profound influence on European literature and philosophy - has ever received.

Hotel Savoy

Or, Humorous Characters of the Most Noted People at Present in the World: ... Proving that the Queen of Hungary Has the Best Title to Manhood at Last By the Chevalier Dennis Coetlogon, ...

With an English Translation (Classic Reprint)

Diogenes of Sinope

An Anecdotal Biography of the World's Greatest Cynic Roman

Presents a biographical sketch of the Greek philosopher Diogenes (c. 320 B.C.), provided as a part of the Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy. Notes that Diogenes was a Cynic philosopher who renounced riches and honors.

Lives of the Eminent PhilosophersDiogenes

LaërtiusTranslated by Robert Drew Hicks**Lives**

and Opinions of Eminent Philosophers is a

biography of the Greek philosophers by Diogenes

Laërtius, written in Greek, perhaps in the first half of the third century AD.The **Lives and**

Opinions of Eminent Philosophers was written in

Greek and professes to give an account of the

lives and sayings of the Greek philosophers. The

work doesn't have an exact title in the

manuscripts and appears in various lengthy forms. Although it is at best an uncritical and unphilosophical compilation, its value, as giving us an insight into the private lives of the Greek sages, led Montaigne to write that he wished that instead of one Laertius there had been a dozen. On the other hand, modern scholars have advised that we treat Diogenes' testimonia with care, especially when he fails to cite his sources: "Diogenes has acquired an importance out of all proportion to his merits because the loss of many primary sources and of the earlier secondary compilations has accidentally left him the chief continuous source for the history of Greek philosophy".

Everyone wants to live a meaningful life. Long before our own day of self-help books offering twelve-step programs and other guides to attain happiness, the philosophers of ancient Greece explored the riddle of what makes a life worth living, producing a wide variety of ideas and examples to follow. This rich tradition was recast by Diogenes Laertius into an anthology, a miscellany of maxims and anecdotes, that generations of Western readers have consulted for edification as well as entertainment ever since the *Lives of the Eminent Philosophers*, first compiled in the third century AD, came to prominence in Renaissance Italy. To this day, it remains a crucial source for much of what we know about the origins and practice of

philosophy in ancient Greece, covering a longer period of time and a larger number of figures—from Pythagoras and Socrates to Aristotle and Epicurus—than any other ancient source. This new edition of the Lives, in a faithful and eminently readable translation by Pamela Mensch, is the first rendering of the complete text into English in nearly a century. Lavishly illustrated with a vast array of artwork that attests to the profound impact of Diogenes on the Western imagination, this edition also includes detailed notes and a variety of newly commissioned essays by leading scholars that shed light on the work's historical and intellectual contexts as well as its rich legacy. The result is a capacious, fascinating, and charming compendium of ancient inspiration and instruction.

Excerpted from Diogenes Laertius' The lives and opinions of eminent philosophers, book seven.

With Other Popular Moralists

Delphi Complete Works of Diogenes Laertius (Illustrated)

The Reading Room: a History of Diogenes of Sinope

Diogenes Laertius: Lives of Eminent Philosophers

The Second-century World of Diogenes of Oenoanda

Pyrrhonian Skepticism in Diogenes Laertius

The most valued member of the elite 1970s Diogenes Club, Britain's least-publicized law enforcement and intelligence agency, Richard Jeperson thrives in a

private world of bad fashion sense, deadly enemies, and glamorous associates while tackling cases ranging from haunted trains to murders in utopian communities. Original.

This volume offers the first bilingual edition of a major text in the history of epistemology, Diogenes Laertius's report on Pyrrho and Timon in his Lives of Eminent Philosophers. Leading experts contribute a philosophical introduction, translation, commentary, and scholarly essays on the nature of Diogenes's report as well as core questions in recent research on skepticism.

Reveals the importance of ancient Cynicism in defining the Enlightenment and its legacy. This book explores modernity's debt to Cynicism by examining the works of thinkers who turned to the ancient Cynics and dared to imagine an alliance between a socially engaged Enlightenment and the least respectable of early Greek philosophies.

For over eight hundred years, philosophers-men and women-who called themselves Cynics, literally dogs in their language, roamed the streets and byways of the Hellenistic world, teaching strange ideas and practicing a bizarre way of life. Among them, the most important and distinctive was Diogenes of Sinope, who became the archetype of Classical Cynicism. In this comprehensive, thoroughly researched, and engaging book, philosopher Luis E. Navia undertakes the task of reconstructing Diogenes' life and extracting from him lessons that are valuable in our time. The book is divided into five chapters. Chapter 1 provides a biographical sketch of Diogenes constructed on the basis of ancient testimonies. In Chapter 2, the practice of Cynicism,

as exemplified by Diogenes, is elucidated. This war against the world, as Navia describes it, especially the rhetoric of Cynicism, was the primary medium used by the Cynics to convey their message. Chapter 3 clarifies the roots and basis of the Cynic metamorphosis, that is, the process by which Diogenes transformed himself into a dog. This process involves complex psychological, sociological, and philosophical factors, chief among which was Socrates' influence on Diogenes through the agency of Antisthenes. Chapter 4 reconstructs the philosophy of Diogenes by identifying twelve principles of his thought. In Chapter 5, the influence of Diogenes is discussed. Navia emphasizes the vast difference between Diogenes' ideas and style of life on the one hand and, on the other, what is nowadays called cynicism. The book provides abundant references to ancient testimonies and modern scholarship. It includes an extensively annotated translation of Diogenes Laertius's biography of Diogenes and a comprehensive bibliography. Luis E. Navia (Westbury, NY), professor of philosophy and chair of the Social Sciences Department at New York Institute of Technology, is the author of many books on ancient philosophy, including *Socratic Testimonies*, *Antisthenes of Athens*, and *The Adventure of Philosophy*.

An Outline of Cynic Philosophy: Antisthenes of Athens and Diogenes of Sinope in Diogenes Laertius Book Six

Herakleitos and Diogenes

King Dog Cynic

Get Out of My Sun

Translated from the Greek by Guy Davenport

A Summary of Stoic Philosophy

Epicurus in Lycia is the first full-length study of this eccentric second-century C.E. philosopher from Oenoanda, a small city in the mountains of Lycia (now Turkey). Toward the end of his life, Diogenes presented his town with a large limestone inscription that proclaimed the wisdom of the Greek philosopher Epicurus, who had lived five centuries earlier. This unique text, which was discovered in the late nineteenth century, has attracted many modern readers. Previous work on Diogenes, however, has concentrated on the reconstruction of Diogenes' fragmentary Greek text and on the information he offers on lost teachings of Epicurus. Gordon's study offers a new approach to Diogenes and to the history of ancient Epicureanism in general. Rather than considering Diogenes simply as an orthodox Epicurean, Gordon draws attention to his engagement with the bustling world of second-century Roman Asia Minor and demonstrates that his historical setting shaped the way he understood and promoted Epicurean philosophy.

Gordon shows that Diogenes participated in the fashionable revival of traditional Greek erudition, but that he parted company with his contemporaries regarding popular religion and the general notoriety of Epicureanism.

The Cynic Philosophers from Diogenes to Julian Penguin UK

In this book, you will find information about five different philosophers, some of them well-known, others less. But all of them had a significant impact on the ancient world and how people thought, as well as some of our modern-day ideas. The first in line is Marcus Aurelius, a stoic emperor who reigned with righteousness and justice, according to historical records. The second is Hipparchia, a cynic who broke through traditions and took a second look at society and its principles. Third is a somewhat better-known historical figure called Heraclitus of Ephesus. This Greek thinker who noted that "life is flux", meaning that all things change constantly. Fourth is Diogenes of Sinope, a Greek philosopher who was known for holding a candlelight

to people's faces in search for honest people. His studies in Athens have left their mark. The last this guide mentions and discusses, is Parmenides, founder of the Eleatic School of philosophy. He talked about the "way in which it is and the way in which it is not." These wise theorists can inspire you if you let them. Go ahead and start reading the E-Book or listening to the audiobook.

Diogenes of Sinope is undoubtedly the most well-known Cynic philosopher from antiquity. We possess no direct writings from Diogenes himself, thus his legacy has been left for others to construct and discuss over the centuries. Over time, Diogenes' legacy became intermingled with legends about his life which makes it difficult for the scholar to reconstruct who exactly the "real" Diogenes was. We possess a faint idea of who the man was, and this book is meant to provide the raw material for the study of Diogenes and how his life and legacy shifted throughout the centuries. Using actual primary sources, this book allows the student and the scholar to use open-

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Diogenes

Spirituality and Theology

Epicureanism and Philosophical Debates

· Épicurisme et controverses

Diogenes Laertius and His Hellenistic Background

Diogenes, Heraclitus, Marcus Aurelius, and Parmenides

A History of Cynicism - From Diogenes to the 6th Century A.D.

Excerpt from Diogenes Laertius Lives of Eminent Philosophers, Vol. 2 of 2: With an English Translation Later on, however, he

came into touch with Socrates, and derived so much benefit from him that he used to advise his own disciples to become fellow pupils with him of Socrates. He lived in the Peiraeus, and every day would tramp the five miles to Athens in order to hear Socrates. From Socrates he learned his hardihood, emulating his disregard of feeling, and thus he inaugurated the Cynic way of life. He demonstrated that pain is a good thing by instancing the great Heracles and Cyrus, drawing the one example from the Greek world and the other from the barbarians. He was the first to define statement (or assertion) by saying that a statement is that which sets forth what a thing was or is. He used repeatedly to say. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections

successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

'Poverty does not consist in the want of money,' I answered, 'nor is begging to be deplored. Poverty consists in the desire to have everything, and through violent means if necessary' From their founding in the fifth century BC and for over 800 years, the Cynic philosophers sought to cure humanity of greed and vice with their proposal of living simply. They guaranteed happiness to their adherents through freedom of speech, poverty, self-sufficiency and physical hardiness. In this fascinating and completely new collection of Cynic writing through the centuries, from Diogenes and Hipparchia, to Lucian and the Roman emperor Julian, the history and experiences of the Cynic philosophers are explored to the full. Robert Dobbin's introduction examines the public image of the Cynics through the ages, as well as the philosophy's contradictions and how their views on women were centuries ahead of their time. This edition also includes notes on the text, chronology, glossary and suggested further reading. Translated, edited and with an introduction by Robert Dobbin

If you like philosophy or are a fan of Diogenes,

then this funny Diogenes Notebook for philosophers and history teachers is for you. The ancient greek philosophy journal is a great gift for a or a philosophy teacher or history student. Start keeping your notes with this Diogenes journal! Organize yourself and take notes in this history notebook for fans of Diogenes. This simple but effective 100 page notebook journal will help you to keep track of your various notes. Stop missing important information and write down easily relevant information without wasting time on any clutter. Note tracking becomes more important each day. Do not miss out and organize yourself by keeping notes, so can plan out a more organized life. 6" x 9" (15.24 x 22.86 cm) - Easily fits into a backpack, tote bag or purse. 100 Pages (blank) Matte finish Cover Start journaling now with this memo book for philosophers or philosophy students. Stand out of my light!

All the extant fragments of Herakleitos and a collection of Diogenes' words from various sources. Herakleitos' words, 2500 years old, usually appear in English translated by philosophers as makeshift clusters of nouns and verbs which can then be inspected at length. Here they are translated into plain English and allowed to stand naked and

unchaperoned in their native archaic Mediterranean light. The practical words of the Athenian street philosopher Diogenes have never before been extracted from the apocryphal anecdotes in which they have come down to us. They are addressed to humanity at large, and are as sharp and pertinent today as when they were admired by Alexander the Great and Saint Paul.

Diogenes of Sinope - Life and Legend, 2nd Edition

Diogenes's Rambles

The Cynic Enlightenment

Cynicism from Diogenes to Dilbert

Diogenes in the Salon

Presents a biographical sketch of the Greek philosopher Diogenes (c. 320 B.C.), provided by Kenneth R. Welch and extracted from an article in Microsoft Encarta. Notes that Diogenes is credited with founding the Cynics, an ancient school of philosophy which shunned luxury and aimed for practical good.

A HISTORY OF CYNICISM- From Diogenes to the 6 th Century A. D. by DONALD R. DUDLEY. Contents include: INTRODUCTION ix I ANTISTHENES. NO DIRECT CONNEXION WITH CYNICS. HIS ETHICS I II DIOGENES AND HIS ASSOCIATES 17 a DIOGENES IN LITERARY TRADITIONLIFE THOUGHT b ONESICRATUS 39 c MONIMUS 40 d CRATES LIFE WRITINGS CRATES AND HIPPARCHIA 42 III 9 CYNICISM IN THE THIRD CENTURY B. C. 59 a BION 62 b MENIPPUS 69 c CERCIDAS 74 d

TELES 84 e CYNIC EDUCATIONAL THEORY, ETC. 87 IV CYNICISM AND THE PHILOSOPHICAL SCHOOLS IN THE THIRD CENTURY 95 a THE MEGARIANS 95 b ZENO 96 c ARISTON 100 d HEDONISTS 103 e EPICUREANS I 06 TIMON 107 V CYNIC INFLUENCE ON HELLENISTIC LITERATURE IIO VI CYNICISM IN THE SECOND AND FIRST CENTURIES B. C. 117 VII DEMETRIUS. THE PHILOSOPHIC OPPOSITION IN THE FIRST CENTURY A. D. 125 vii viii A HISTORY OF CYNICISM CHAP. PAGf VIII CYNICISM IN THE SECOND CENTURY A. D. 143 a GENERAL CHARACTER 143 b DIG CHRYSOSTOM 148 c DEMONAX 158 d OENOMAUUS I62 e PEREGRINUS 170 MINOR FIGURES 1 82 IX CYNICISM AND THE PHILOSOPHIC SCHOOLS IN THE FIRST AND SECOND CENTURIES A. D. 1 86 a PHILO b CYNICS AND STOICS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE c FAVORINUS d MAXIMUS X CYNICISM FROM THE THIRD TO THE SIXTH CENTURIES A. D. 2, Q2 a JULIAN AND THE CYNICS b MAXIMUS c ASTERIUS d SALLUSTIUS EPILOGUE 209 APPENDICES 215 INDEX 223. INTRODUCTION: THE Emperor Julian, speaking of the Cynic philosophy, says that it has been practised in all ages ... it does not need any special study, one need only hearken to the god of Delphi when he enjoins the precepts know thyself and alter the currency . In claiming the Delphic god as the founder of Cynicism Julian is guilty of an obvious anachronism for Cynicism cannot be shown to antedate Diogenes of Sinope. But from the fourth century B. C. Cynicism endured to the last days of the ancient world Cynics were common in the days of Augustine they may have been known in the Empire of Byzantium. Long life is not of itself a criterion of worth and it cannot be denied that Cynicism survived when much of immeasurably greater intellectual value perished. To the student of ancient

philosophy there is in Cynicism scarcely more than a rudimentary and debased version of the ethics of Socrates, which exaggerates his austerity to a fanatic asceticism, hardens his irony to sardonic laughter at the follies of man kind, and affords no parallel to his genuine love of knowledge. Well might Plato have said of the first and greatest Cynic, That man is Socrates gone mad. But to the student of social history, and of ancient thought as distinct from philosophy, there is much of interest in Cynicism...

Diogenes Laertius' compendium on the lives and doctrines of Greek and Italian philosophers ranges over three centuries, from Thales to Epicurus, carefully compiled from hundreds of sources and enriched with numerous quotations. This comprehensive eBook presents Diogenes' complete extant works, with beautiful illustrations, informative introductions and the usual Delphi bonus material. (Version 1) * Beautifully illustrated with images relating to Diogenes' life and works * Features the complete extant works of Diogenes, in both English translation and the original Greek * Concise introductions to the poetry and other works * Includes Hicks' celebrated translation, previously appearing in the Loeb Classical Library edition * Excellent formatting of the texts * Easily locate the sections you want to read with individual contents tables * Provides a special dual English and Greek text, allowing readers to compare the sections paragraph by paragraph – ideal for students * Features a bonus Testimonia section – discover Diogenes' ancient world * Scholarly ordering of texts into chronological order and literary genres Please visit www.delphiclassics.com to browse through our range of exciting titles CONTENTS: The Translation LIVES OF THE EMINENT PHILOSOPHERS The Greek Text CONTENTS

OF THE GREEK TEXT The Dual Text DUAL GREEK AND ENGLISH TEXT The Testimonia TESTIMONIA Please visit www.delphiclassics.com to browse through our range of exciting titles

This booklet is bound for the junior reader who is fond of the ancient Greek philosophy. It presents one of the commendable founders of stoicism and the world's most cited, painted and sculptured philosopher of all time - Diogenes the Cynic. Employing vigorous tools, such as chreia (humor, anecdotes), and his own lifestyle on public display, Diogenes of Sinope revolutionized the ascetic teaching to the extent that it was even noticed and embraced by Alexander the Great. The awe was mutual: Diogenes admired Alexander so deeply that he was comparing the military genius with the Sun. Both died the same day in 323 BC, Alexander - age 33, and Diogenes- age 89. Some say, Diogenes died by suicide (after learning about Alexander's death he held his breath for several minutes). The cover of this book presents Raphael's famous fresco, 'The School of Athens,' where the lonely reclining figure in the foreground is Diogenes the Cynic.

Rhymes. By Diogenes Drysentence, Gent

The Life of Diogenes

Philosophy

The Cynic Philosophers

An International Review of Philosophy and Humanistic Studies

The War Against the World

Diogenes of Sinope (412-323 B.C.) was a real Greek philosopher of the Cynic school and arguably the world's first standup comedian. From wanking and pooping in the marketplace, to harassing his famous contemporary Plato, to wearing rags or nothing at all while living in a big empty wine jar, all sources

from antiquity agree that this man was a one-of-a-kind phenomenon. He was forever comparing himself to the dogs who were his constant companions, saying: "I fawn on those who feed me, bark at those who refuse me, and bite when I smell evil." One might say that he was the first "urban primitive" type - others might prefer the term punk rocker. Diogenes was dedicated to exposing the folly of Custom as opposed to the wisdom of Nature, and like any incurable outsider he was always itching to expose the bullshit being sold by those in positions of power. His most famous bit of rebel street theater is familiar to many even today: He used to wander the city with a lamp peering closely into faces, and when asked what he was about he'd reply that he was looking for an honest man. When his subject of study inquired if he'd found any, he'd invariably reply in the negative before moving on. This little book is my attempt to cobble together the words and deeds of this "King of the Dogs" into a narrative which, by its nature, cannot fail to entertain. We know for certain that the historical Diogenes was banished from his hometown of Sinope on the coast of the Black Sea for "debasement of the coinage." He came to Athens where he lived in public because "the Athenians had provided him with such a fine residence" - by which he meant the splendid temples and the marble colonnades of the stoa which framed the marketplace or agora. It also seems that he did indeed meet with Alexander the Great who said famously: "If I were not Alexander, I should wish to be Diogenes." What greater praise could a mortal man earn? And all because Diogenes had, through a lifetime of intentional poverty, discomfort, and indifference to social standards, had mastered the art of not giving a shit. We could all do with a bit of that these days.

Not content to sit, stay, roll over, or play fetch, a dog in ancient Greece decides to live a master-free life, like the mouse. End notes discuss the life and teachings of the Greek philosopher

Diogenes.

A pioneering work in the history of philosophy, the ancient text of the Lives presents engaging portraits of nearly a hundred Greek philosophers. It blends biography with bibliography and surveys of leading theories, peppered with punchy anecdotes, pithy maxims, and even snatches of poetry, much of it by the philosophers themselves. The work presents a systematic genealogy of Greek philosophy from its origins in the sixth century BCE to its flowering in Plato's Academy and the Hellenistic schools. In this fully up-to-date and accessible translation, based on the most accurate texts and the latest advances in scholarship, Stephen White provides a valuable resource for students and scholars of ancient philosophy.

Highlights include extended treatment of the 'Seven Sages' (Book 1), Socrates and his Socratic followers (Book 2), Plato (Book 3), Aristotle and his school (Book 5), Diogenes the Cynic (Book 6), Stoicism (Book 7), Pythagoreans (Book 8), Pyrrhonian skepticism (Book 9), and Epicureanism (Book 10).

First collection of essays entirely devoted to the inscription of Diogenes of Oinoanda The texts of Diogenes of Oinoanda (2nd century AD) who invited his readers to an Epicurean life is the largest ancient inscription ever discovered. Over 70 new finds have increased the number of known wall blocks and fragments to nearly 300, offering new insights into Diogenes' distinctive presentation of philosophy. This collection of essays discusses the philosophical significance of these discoveries and is the first of this kind entirely devoted to Diogenes of Oinoanda.

Particular attention is paid to his philosophical aims and polemical strategies. Diogenes was apparently well aware of still ongoing philosophical debates, engaging in polemics against Presocratic philosophers, Platonics, and especially Stoics. His views about important issues like happiness, fear, old age, and the afterlife are explained on the bases of Epicurean physics and theology, ethics, politics, theory of knowledge, and psychology.

Les textes de Diogène d'Énoanda (Deuxième siècle de notre ère), qui invitait ses lecteurs au mode de vie épicurien, constituent la plus grande inscription antique jamais découverte. Les recherches récentes (plus de 70 pièces) ont porté le nombre de morceaux du mur et de fragments à près de 300, offrant ainsi un nouvel aperçu de la pensée propre de Diogène. Les essais réunis dans ce volume, le premier recueil d'articles entièrement consacré à Diogène d'Énoanda, examinent la signification de ces découvertes. Ils portent une attention particulière aux intentions philosophiques de Diogène et à ses stratégies polémiques. L'épicurien était manifestement bien averti des débats philosophiques de son temps, engageant lui-même la polémique contre les présocratiques, les platoniciens et, plus spécialement, les stoïciens. Ses idées concernant les problèmes fondamentaux du bonheur, de la peur, de la vieillesse et de la vie après la mort ont pour horizon la pensée épicurienne sous ses différents aspects : physique et théologie, éthique, politique, théorie de la connaissance et psychologie. Contributors: Martin Bachmann (The German Archaeological Institute), Michael Erler (University of Würzburg), Alain Gigandet (University Paris – Est Créteil), Jean-Baptiste Gourinat (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique/University of Paris – Sorbonne/Ecole Normale Supérieure), Refik Güremen (Mimar Sinan University), Jürgen Hammerstaedt (University of Cologne), Giuliana Leone (University of Naples Federico II), Francesca Masi (University Ca' Foscari of Venice), Pierre-Marie Morel (University of Paris 1 – Panthéon Sorbonne / Institut Universitaire de France), Geert Roskam (KU Leuven), Martin Ferguson Smith (Durham University), Voula Tsouna (University of California), Francesco Verde (La Sapienza University of Rome)

The Man from the Diogenes Club

Diogenes the Cynic

A Study of Greek Cynicism

The Complete Diogenes of Sinope Collection

The Man in the Tub

Essays in Honor of Diogenes Allen

This edition presents a radically improved text of Diogenes Laertius' Lives of Eminent Philosophers. The text is accompanied by a full critical apparatus on three levels. A lengthy introduction lists all the manuscripts of the Lives and discusses its transmission in late antiquity, the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. There is also an index of personal names, a bibliography and notes covering several features of the text and its interpretation. Professor Dorandi has used the Nachlaß of Peter Von der Mühl, for the first time in its entirety, to verify and consolidate material that he had previously gathered. This is by far the most detailed and elaborate edition which Diogenes' Lives – a unique work which has had a profound influence on European literature and philosophy – has ever received.

A unique edition of the sayings of Diogenes, whose biting wit and eccentricity inspired the anecdotes that express his Cynic philosophy. It includes the accounts of his immediate successors such as Crates and Hipparchia, and the witty moral preacher Bion. The contrasting teachings of the Cyrenaics and the hedonistic Aristippos complete the volume.

A guide for philosophy students covering the history of the ancient Greek school of thought who were called cynics which became a way of living as much as a way to think. Many of the earliest books, particularly those dating back to the 1900s and before, are now extremely scarce and increasingly expensive. We are republishing these classic works in affordable, high quality, modern editions, using the original text and artwork. This volume is a revised translation of the complete text of Book Six about Diogenes of Sinope and the Cynics, taken from The Lives and Opinions of Eminent Philosophers written around AD 230 by the Graeco-Roman author Diogenes Laertius. The

Life of Diogenes is accompanied by a detailed outline of Cynic philosophy, explaining Cynic doctrine and its significance for today's audience. Alongside the Life of Diogenes are accounts of other Cynics, including Antisthenes, Crates and Hipparchia. The works of the early Cynics have all been lost, and this text by Diogenes Laertius thankfully preserves an important range of quotations and references. Despite the Cynic's extreme stance, this idealistic philosophy still has a valid part to play in the face of the increasing materialism of our modern society, challenging us to re-evaluate our priorities. The nineteenth-century translation of C. D. Yonge has been substantially revised, and is supported by a new Introduction, Glossary of Names, Notes and Index.

An Edited Translation

Diogenes Laertius

Diogenes of Oinoanda · Diogène d'Énoanda

Handbook of Source Material

by Diogenes Laertius

Diogenes Laertius Lives of Eminent Philosophers, Vol. 2 of 2

The tales of Diogenes, the Great Cynic Philosopher have delighted and enlightened all who have been fortunate enough to read of his deeds. Diogenes originated the then revolutionary concept of cosmopolitanism, insulted and won the admiration of Alexander the Great, and almost single handedly defined the Cynic Philosophy which eventually developed into the Stoic School. In his own life he journeyed from freeing his personal slave, to living in a clay barrel on the street, to being captured by pirates and becoming a slave himself.

Considered the only true sage by the Stoics, none of Diogenes' many writings have survived, but details of his life and his teachings come in the form of anecdotes attributed to him in a number of scattered classical sources. This book is a complete collection of those early writings which thankfully have survived from antiquity to bring us these legends. The stories of Diogenes are surprising and funny, and at a deeper level they offer profound lessons through his piercing use of metaphor and symbolism. The instructions of Diogenes are just as relevant and sharp today as in his own time. True Power Books aims to provide a curated collection of history's most important writings in regards to the love of knowledge and personal growth presented clearly and without editorial additions, in the form of beautiful books worthy of display. To see the full collection, Amazon search: truepowerbooks

Epicurus in Lycia

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Historian Journal Alexander the Great

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Memo Book Philosophy Notes Diogenes

Journal

Zeno of Citium in Diogenes Laertius Book

Seven

Diogenes the Dog-Man
Lives of the Eminent Philosophers
Chreia of Diogenes the Cynic