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Juvenal

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The Sixteen Satires

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Juvenal : Sixteen Satires (Penguin Classics) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Sixteen Satires (Penguin Classics):

1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. I remember Juvenal as a brilliant Roman satirist from my high school Latin readingBy Fred E. DoreyI remember Juvenal as a brilliant Roman satirist from my high school Latin reading. "Welcome, traveler, to glorious Rome! Watch out...here comes the garbage slop out the window into the sewer." I tried to wade into The Sixteen Satires. The introduction by the translator (an academician) in this revised

edition was enlightening and worth the price of the volume. 1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. Funny, but challenging to read. By om Juvenal is hilarious, but in this translation, there are more "new" (to me) words than in the satire in the book we read when I studied at the university. This is probably because the translator chooses words with the most correct meaning, if you compare them with Juvenal's choice of words? In that case, that is good, but it's more challenging to read. 1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. Hilarius and insightful. By Tim D Powell. Juvenal is incredible. Who knows where his sarcasm and satire go from truth to humor, but if you are interested in a laugh while also interested in ancient times, this book is a must-have.

Juvenal's Satires create a fascinating (and immediately familiar) world of whores, fortune-tellers, boozy politicians, slick lawyers, shameless sycophants, ageing flirts and downtrodden teachers. Perhaps more than any other writer, Juvenal (c. 55-138 AD) captures the splendour, the squalor and the sheer vibrant energy of everyday Roman life. A member of the traditional land-owning class which was rapidly seeing power slip into the hands of dynamic outsiders, he offers equally savage portraits of decadent aristocrats; women interested only in 'rough trade' like actors and gladiators; and the jumped-up sons of panders and auctioneers. He constantly compares the corruption of his own generation with their stern upright forebears. And he makes us feel from within the deep humiliation of having to dance attendance on rich but odious patrons. Green's celebrated translation is fully annotated and clarifies all references and allusions in the text, making it equally suitable for students and for continuous reading. For this new edition it has been substantially revised throughout to give it an even more contemporary flavour. For more than seventy years, Penguin has been the leading publisher of classic literature in the English-speaking world. With more than 1,700 titles, Penguin Classics represents a global bookshelf of the best works throughout history and across genres and disciplines. Readers trust the series to provide authoritative texts enhanced by introductions and notes by distinguished scholars and contemporary authors, as well as up-to-date translations by award-winning translators.

About the Author. Less is known about the life of Juvenal (D. Iunius Iuuenalis) than was once believed - a key source, an inscription naming one Iunius Iuuenalis, refers to a later descendant, not the satirist - and such evidence as there is remains sadly inadequate. Much of it comes from Juvenal's own work. We know that the family was from Aquinum in Latium near modern Monte Cassino. One ancient Life offers a plausible birth date of AD 55. Another states that till middle-age Juvenal practised rhetoric, not for professional reasons but as an amusement, which implies a private income. Book I of the Satires was not published till c. 110-12, when the poet was in his fifties, and is clearly the work of an impoverished and embittered man who has come down in the world - a hanger-on of wealthy patrons with a chip on his shoulder - but the precise circumstances of Juvenal's fall from grace are unclear. The Lives all agree that he was exiled for an indiscreet lampoon of the jobbing of appointments by a Court favourite. But they do not agree as to where he was sent or which emperor was responsible, and Juvenal never refers to the matter. Many doubt whether he was exiled at all. If he was, it was almost certainly by Domitian, c. 93, to Egypt. In any case he must have lost his patrimony. It is reasonable to assume that he was recalled after Domitian's assassination in 96. After Hadrian's accession he seems to have acquired a small farm at Tivoli and a house in Rome. His last and unfinished (or partially lost) collection appeared c. 128-30. He may have died then: at the latest he is unlikely to have survived long after Hadrian's death in 138.