

## Hesiod Works And Days

Analyzes important ancient responses to Hesiod's five-part narrative of human history as keys to their broader revisions of 'Hesiod'.

These three classics of Greek literature — often called extended poems — helped bridge the oral and written traditions of Greek civilization. Like his contemporary, Homer, Hesiod artfully relates the struggles and triumphs of the gods as he offers moral and practical advice for earthbound mortals. A poetic treatise on agriculture and farming, *Works and Days* also presents instructions for daily life and social behavior. *Theogony*, on the other hand, concerns the origins of the gods, from the battle between the Titans to the ultimate triumph of Zeus. *The Shield of Heracles* holds further adventure, recounting one of the legendary hero's epic battles. This scrupulously accurate and readable translation is essential for students of Greek mythology and literature. Drawing on the growing interest in Near Eastern literature and culture, and applying the insights of both traditional classical philology and the study of oral cultures, this companion offers a wide-ranging, update and comprehensive panorama of the current state of Hesiodic studies.

This volume analyzes the narrative structure of the *Theogony* to support the argument that this poem is a didactic poem explaining the position of man in the divine universe. It discusses how Hesiod employs narratological devices to achieve his purposes.

Part springtime journal ("why are there thorns?"), *Works and Days* meditates on the first wasps and chipmunks of the season, times' passage, grackle hearts, and dandelions, while also collecting dozens of poems considering the Catholic Church, Sir Thomas Browne, "Go Away" welcome

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mats, books, floods ("never of dollar money"), the invention of words, local politics, friendships, property development, dogs, and Hesiod. Every page delights. As the poet herself notes: "My name is Bernadette Mayer, sometimes / I am at the head of my class."

'Stallings's new translation of Hesiod's Works and Days - witty, gritty, and unsettlingly relevant - is not to be missed' TLS, Books of the Year A new verse translation of one of the foundational ancient Greek works by the award-winning poet Alicia Stallings. Hesiod was the first self-styled 'poet' in western literature, revered by the ancient Greeks. Ostensibly written to chide and educate his lazy brother, Works and Days tells the story of Pandora's jar and humanity's place in a fallen world. Blending the cosmic and the earthy, and mixing myth, lyrical description, personal asides, astronomy, proverbs and down-to-earth advice on rural tasks and rituals, it is also a hymn to honest toil as man's salvation. This vibrant new verse translation by award-winning poet A. E. Stallings conveys the clarity and unexpected humour of a founding work of classical literature.

Hesiod's 'Works and Days' was often performed in its entirety, but was also relentlessly excerpted, quoted, and reapplied. This volume situates the poem within these two modes of reading and argues that the text itself, through Hesiod's complex mechanism of rendering elements detachable whilst tethering them to their context for the purposes of the poem, sustains both treatments.

This book fills a void in classical scholarship with its treatment of the interplay between farming and poetry in Hesiod's poem and in later Greek poetry. Its accessibility to those unfamiliar with ancient

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Greek is heightened by the translations of Greek words and phrases, along with an introduction aimed at the non-specialist, yet the book deals masterfully with semantics and parallels within Greek poetics in order to reveal the interconnectedness of Hesiod's Almanac and moral themes. Farming and Poetry in Hesiod's Works and Days will be of interest to classical scholars and the general reader interested in Greek poetics.

A rich collection of source material on women in the ancient Greek world including literary, rhetorical, philosophical and legal sources, and papyri and inscriptions.

A new verse translation by award-winning poet Alicia Stallings of one of the foundational works of ancient Greece TLS BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR 2018, selected by Rachel Hadas and Emily Wilson The ancient Greeks revered Hesiod, believing he had beaten Homer in a singing contest and that after his dead body was thrown to sea, it was brought back by dolphins. His Works and Days is one of the most important early works of Greek poetry. Ostensibly written by the poet to chide his lazy brother, it recounts the story of Pandora's box and humanity's decline since the Golden Age, and can be read as a celebration of rural life and a hymn to work. Alicia Stallings's new translation breathes new life into Hesiod's work, rendering its vivid poetry for a new generation of classics readers. For more than

seventy years, Penguin has been the leading publisher of classic literature in the English-speaking world. With more than 1,800 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.

Hesiod is the first Greek and, therefore, the first European we can know as a real person, for, unlike Homer, he tells us about himself in his poems.

Hesiod seems to have been a successful farmer and a rather gloomy though not humorless man. One suspects from his concern for the bachelor's lot and some rather unflattering remarks about women that he was never married. A close study of both poems reveals the same personality -that of a deeply religious man concerned with the problems of justice and fate.

Already a classic, Hesiod: Theogony, Works and Days, Shield is now more valuable than ever for students of Greek mythology and literature.

In Theogony Hesiod charts the history of the divine world, narrating the origin of the universe and the rise of the gods, from first beginnings to the triumph of Zeus, and reporting on the progeny of Zeus and of goddesses in union with mortal men. In Works and Days Hesiod shifts

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his attention to the world of men, delivering moral precepts and practical advice regarding agriculture, navigation, and many other matters; along the way he gives us the myths of Pandora and the Golden, Silver, and other Races of Men.

Hesiod was an early Greek poet and rhapsode, who presumably lived around 700 BC. His writings serve as a major source on Greek mythology, farming techniques, archaic Greek astronomy and ancient timekeeping. Of the many works attributed to Hesiod, three survive complete and many more in fragmentary state. They include Alexandrian Papyri, some dating from as early as the 1st century BC, and manuscripts written from the eleventh century forward. He wrote a poem of some 800 verses, the *Works and Days*, which revolves around two general truths: labour is the universal lot of Man, but he who is willing to work will get by. Tradition also attributes the *Theogony*, a poem which uses the same epic verse-form as the *Works and Days*, to Hesiod. A short poem traditionally attributed to Hesiod is *The Shield of Heracles*. Several additional poems were sometimes ascribed to Hesiod: *Aegimius*, *Astrice*, *Chironis Hypothecae*, *Idaei Dactyli*, *Wedding of Ceyx*, *Great Works* (presumably an expanded *Works and Days*), *Great Eoiae* (presumably an expanded *Catalogue of Women*), *Melampodia* and *Ornithomantia*.

In *Works and Days*, one of the two long poems that have come down to us from Hesiod, the poet writes of farming, morality, and what seems to be a very nasty quarrel with his brother Perses over their inheritance. In this book, Anthony T. Edwards extracts from the poem a picture of

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the social structure of Ascra, the hamlet in northern Greece where Hesiod lived, most likely during the seventh century b.c.e. Drawing on the evidence of trade, food storage, reciprocity, and the agricultural regime as Hesiod describes them in *Works and Days*, Edwards reveals Ascra as an autonomous village, outside the control of a polis, less stratified and integrated internally than what we observe even in Homer. In light of this reading, the conflict between Hesiod and Perses emerges as a dispute about the inviolability of the community's external boundary and the degree of interobligation among those within the village. Hesiod's Ascra directly counters the accepted view of *Works and Days*, which has Hesiod describing a peasant society subordinated to the economic and political control of an outside elite. Through his deft analysis, Edwards suggests a new understanding of both *Works and Days* and the social and economic organization of Hesiod's time and place.

A translation of Hesiod's poems. It captures Hesiod's rustic wisdom, his humour and his cautious pessimism. For this eagerly anticipated revised edition, Athanassakis has provided an expanded introduction on Hesiod and his work, subtly amended his faithful translations, significantly augmented the notes and index, and updated the bibliography. --Johns Hopkins University Press.

Widely considered the first poet in the Western tradition to address the matter of his own experience, Hesiod occupies a seminal position in literary history. His *Theogony* brings together and formalizes many of the

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narratives of Greek myth, detailing the genealogy of its gods and their violent struggles for power. The Works and Days seems on its face to be a compendium of advice about managing a farm, but it ranges far beyond this scope to meditate on morality, justice, the virtues of a good life, and the place of humans in the universe. These poems are concerned with orderliness and organization, and they proclaim those ideals from small-scale to vast, from a handful of seeds to the story of the cosmos. Presented here in a bilingual edition, Johnson's translation takes care to preserve the structure of Hesiod's lines and sentences, achieving a sonic and rhythmic balance that enables us to hear his music across the millennia.

Greek poet Hesiod took many lines of thought and knowledge - myth, fable, personal experience, practical understanding - and wove them into one great whole. He did as much with the origins of the Greek gods in the Theogony, and then did the same in creating his manual of moral and practical advice, Works and Days. Here, Stephanie Nelson's translation of Works and Days is paired with Richard S. Caldwell's take on the Theogony. Along with introductory essays, these comprehensible versions of Hesiod's two best-known poems make it easy for readers to see why Hesiod's writings continue to resound through the ages.

"The Theogony is one of the most important mythical texts to survive from antiquity, and we devote the first section to it. It tells of the creation of the present world order under the rule of almighty Zeus. The Works and Days, in the second section, describes a bitter dispute

between Hesiod and his brother over the disposition of their father's property, a theme that allows Hesiod to range widely over issues of right and wrong. The Shield of Herakles, whose centerpiece is a long description of a work of art, is not by Hesiod, at least most of it, but it was always attributed to him in antiquity. It is Hesiodic in style and has always formed part of the Hesiodic corpus. It makes up the third section of this book"--Provided by publisher.

Winner of the 2005 Harold Morton Landon Translation Award from the Academy of American Poets. In *Works of Hesiod and the Homeric Hymns*, highly acclaimed poet and translator Daryl Hine brings to life the words of Hesiod and the world of Archaic Greece. While most available versions of these early Greek writings are rendered in prose, Hine's illuminating translations represent these early classics as they originally appeared, in verse. Since prose was not invented as a literary medium until well after Hesiod's time, presenting these works as poems more closely approximates not only the mechanics but also the melody of the originals. This volume includes Hesiod's *Works and Days* and *Theogony*, two of the oldest non-Homeric poems to survive from antiquity. *Works and Days* is in part a farmer's almanac—filled with cautionary tales and advice for managing harvests and maintaining a good work ethic—and *Theogony* is the earliest comprehensive account of classical mythology—including the names and genealogies of the gods (and giants and monsters) of Olympus, the sea, and the underworld. Hine brings out Hesiod's unmistakable personality; Hesiod's tales of his

escapades and his gritty and persuasive voice not only give us a sense of the author's own character but also offer up a rare glimpse of the everyday life of ordinary people in the eighth century BCE. In contrast, the Homeric Hymns are more distant in that they depict aristocratic life in a polished tone that reveals nothing of the narrators' personalities. These hymns (so named because they address the deities in short invocations at the beginning and end of each) are some of the earliest examples of epyllia, or short stories in the epic manner in Greek. This volume unites Hine's skillful translations of the Works of Hesiod and the Homeric Hymns—along with Hine's rendering of the mock-Homeric epic *The Battle of the Frogs and the Mice*—in a stunning pairing of these masterful classics.

This new, annotated translation of Hesiod's "Works and Days" is a collaboration between David W. Tandy, a classicist, and Walter Neale, an economist and economic historian. Hesiod was an ancient Greek poet whose "Works and Days" discusses agricultural practices and society in general. Classicists and ancient historians have turned to "Works and Days" for its insights on Greek mythology and religion. The poem also sheds light on economic history and ancient agriculture, and is a good resource for social scientists interested in these areas. This translation emphasizes the activities and problems of a practicing agriculturist as well as the larger, changing political and economic institutions of the early archaic period. The authors provide a clear, accurate translation along with notes aimed at a broad audience. The introductory essay discusses the

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changing economic, political and trading world of the eighth and seventh centuries B.C.E., while the notes present the range and possible meanings of important Greek terms and references in the poem and highlight areas of ambiguity in our understanding of "Works and Days."

Hesiod describes himself as a Boeotian shepherd who heard the Muses call upon him to sing about the gods. His exact dates are unknown, but he has often been considered a younger contemporary of Homer. This volume of the new Loeb Classical Library edition offers a general introduction, a fluid translation facing an improved Greek text of Hesiod's two extant poems, and a generous selection of testimonia from a wide variety of ancient sources regarding Hesiod's life, works, and reception. In *Theogony* Hesiod charts the history of the divine world, narrating the origin of the universe and the rise of the gods, from first beginnings to the triumph of Zeus, and reporting on the progeny of Zeus and of goddesses in union with mortal men. In *Works and Days* Hesiod shifts his attention to the world of men, delivering moral precepts and practical advice regarding agriculture, navigation, and many other matters; along the way he gives us the myths of Pandora and of the Golden, Silver, and other Races of Men.

*Theogony* details Hesiod's interpretation of the origins of the world and the gods, beginning with Chaos, Gaia, Tartarus, and Eros, and shows a special interest in genealogy. The variant tales hint at the rich variety of myth that once existed.

Insightful and fun, this new guide to an ancient

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mythology explains why the Greek gods and goddesses are still so captivating to us, revisiting the work of Homer, Ovid, Virgil, and Shakespeare in search of the essence of these stories. (Mythology & Folklore)

Written in the late eighth century BC by Hesiod, one of the oldest known of Greek poets, *Theogony* and *Works and Days* represent the earliest account of the origin of the Greek gods, and an invaluable compendium of advice for leading a moral life, both offering unique insights into archaic Greek society. There are a number of modern translations of Hesiod available, rendered in serviceable English, but until now no one has created a work of literature equal to the original. This translation is the result of a unique collaboration between a classicist and a poet, capturing in English fourteeners the works' true poetic flavor while remaining faithful to the Greek text and the archaic world in which it was composed. This translation contains a general introduction, a translator's introduction, notes, and a glossary. It will be of interest to general readers, students of and specialists in classical literature, and lovers of poetry. "This Schlegel-Weinfield translation of Hesiod is superbly crafted: compelling, unforgettable poetry to be read aloud with delight and gratitude." --Allen Mandelbaum, Endowed Kenan Professor of Humanities, Wake Forest University "This exciting and unique collaboration between a classical philologist and a poet will not just provide insight into archaic Greek society, but also offer something new: the opportunity to experience the richness of Hesiod's style, language, and modes of thought with remarkable fidelity to the ancient Greek.

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Weinfield and Schlegel make Hesiod sing." --Carole Newlands, Classics Department, University of Wisconsin  
"Schlegel and Weinfield have produced one of the most remarkable of a current resurgence of translations from the classics, allowing the modern world to hear a poet who may have known Homer. Hesiod's song makes us understand why the Greeks thought a poet could draw dolphins through the seas or raise the walls of Thebes. Weinfield translates by ear and transfers what he hears to the page, resonant fourteeners, a worthy echo of the past." --Charles Stanley Ross, Professor, Department of English, and Director, Comparative Literature, Purdue University  
Catherine Schlegel is Associate Professor of Classics, University of Notre Dame. Henry Weinfield is Professor and Chair of Liberal Studies, University of Notre Dame, and translator of *The Collected Poems of Stephane Mallarme*.

Poet Robert Saxton interprets two works of Greek mythology, the 'Theogony' which tells the story of how the Gods of Ancient Greece established control over the cosmos and 'Works and Days' which explores the ages of man, suggesting that labour is our universal lot and the source of all good in the world. Saxton's fresh and witty treatment re-imagines the original texts for modern readers. His first collection of poetry, *The Promise Clinic*, was published by Enitharmon in 1994. He is also represented in Faber's *Poetry Introduction 7* and Carcanet's *Oxford Poets 2001* anthology. In 2001 he won the Keats-Shelley Memorial Association's poetry prize for 'The Nightingale Broadcasts'.

This new, annotated translation of Hesiod's *Works and*

Days is a collaboration between David W. Tandy, a classicist, and Walter Neale, an economist and economic historian. Hesiod was an ancient Greek poet whose Works and Days discusses agricultural practices and society in general. Classicists and ancient historians have turned to Works and Days for its insights on Greek mythology and religion. The poem also sheds light on economic history and ancient agriculture, and is a good resource for social scientists interested in these areas. This translation emphasizes the activities and problems of a practicing agriculturist as well as the larger, changing political and economic institutions of the early archaic period. The authors provide a clear, accurate translation along with notes aimed at a broad audience. The introductory essay discusses the changing economic, political and trading world of the eighth and seventh centuries B.C.E., while the notes present the range and possible meanings of important Greek terms and references in the poem and highlight areas of ambiguity in our understanding of Works and Days. Friedrich Solmsen provides a new approach to Hesiod's personality in this book by distinguishing Hesiod's own contributions to Greek mythology and theology from the traditional aspects of his poetry. Hesiod's vision of a better world, expressed in religious language and imagery, pictures the savagery and brutality of the earlier days of Greece giving way to an order of justice. In this new order, however, the good aspects of the past would be preserved, giving an inner continuity and strength to the changing world. Solmsen traces the influence of Hesiod's ideas on other Athenian poets, Aeschylus in

particular. From personal political experience Aeschylus could give a deeper meaning to Hesiod's dream of an organic historical evolution and of a synthesis of old and new powers. For Aeschylus, justice became the crucial problem of the political community as well as of the divine order. Through close readings of Hesiod's *Theogony* and *Works and Days* and of Aeschylus' *Prometheia* and *Eumenides*, Solmsen reinterprets the political ideas of the Greek city state and the relation between divine and human justice as seen by early Greek poets. First published in 1949, this book has long been recognized as the standard work on Hesiod's influence. For the 1995 paperback edition, G. M. Kirkwood has written a new foreword that addresses the book's reception and discusses more recent scholarship on the works Solmsen examines, including the disputed authorship of *Prometheia*.

This book selects central texts illustrating the literary reception of Hesiod's *Works and Days* in antiquity and considers how these moments were crucial in fashioning the idea of 'didactic literature'. A central chapter considers the development of ancient ideas about didactic poetry, relying not so much on explicit critical theory as on how Hesiod was read and used from the earliest period of reception onwards. Other chapters consider Hesiodic reception in the archaic poetry of Alcaeus and Simonides, in the classical prose of Plato, Xenophon and Isocrates, in the Aesopic tradition, and in the imperial prose of Dio Chrysostom and Lucian; there is also a groundbreaking study of Plutarch's extensive commentary on the *Works and Days* and an account of

