

## Storia Dipazia E Dellintolleranza Religiosa

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Azazeel takes 5th century quarrels in the Coptic Church as the ground for an ambitious investigation into good and evil, faith and doubt.' - Boyd Tonkin, Independent In this haunting and controversial novel, Youssef Ziedan confronts issues as vital today as they were nearly two millenia ago.

This authoritative short volume introduces readers to the Roman army, its structure, tactics, duties and development. One of the most successful fighting forces that the world has seen, the Roman army was inherited by the emperor Augustus who re-organized it and established its legions in military bases, many of which survived to the end of the empire. He and subsequent emperors used it as a formidable tool for expansion. Soon, however, the army became fossilized on its frontiers and changed from a mobile fighting force to a primarily defensive body. Written by a leading authority on the Roman army and the frontiers it defended and expanded, this is an invaluable book for students at school and university level, as well as a handy guide for general readers with an interest in military history, the rise and development and fall of the Roman legions, and the ancient world.

Martines de Pasqually was born in Grenoble, around 1710, from a father of Spanish origin and a French mother. He was military in France for a few years with the rank of lieutenant. In 1747, he was in the service of Spain and fought in Italy at its service. In his book *The Life of Louis-Claude de Saint-Martin*, on page 9, the historian Jacques Matter writes about him: "He (Louis-Claude de Saint-Martin) met Martines de Pasqually, one of these extraordinary men, great hierophant of secret initiations which, to communicate their mysteries, seek less the great reputation than a confidential setting." He considers the masonry of his time being apocryphal, that is, diverted from his goal. In Foix, he founded a chapter, the Temple of the Ius Cohns. However, it is in Bordeaux that the activities of the Order of the Ius Cohns begin. Martines moved there in April 1762 to establish the general center of his activities.

This study reconstructs Hypatia's existential and intellectual life and her modern *Nachleben* through a reception-oriented and interdisciplinary approach. Unlike previous publications on the subject, *Hypatia* explores all available ancient and medieval sources as well as the history of the reception of the figure of Hypatia in later history, literature, and arts in order to illuminate the ideological transformations/deformations of her story throughout the centuries and recover "the true story". The intentionally provocative title relates to the contemporary historiographical notion of "false" or "fake history", as does the overall conceptual and methodological treatment. Through this reception-oriented approach, this study suggests a new reading of the ancient sources that demonstrates the intrinsically political nature of the murder of Hypatia, caused by the *phthonos* (violent envy) of the Christian bishop Cyril of Alexandria. This is the first comprehensive treatment of the figure of Hypatia addressed to both academic readers – in Classics, Religious Studies, and Reception Studies – and a learned, non-specialist readership.

Pompey, or Pompey the Great, was one of the best military leaders of the late Roman Republic. His campaigns against the Marians, his battles in Hispania and his defeat of the Mediterranean pirates launched him to political stardom where

he became an ally of Julius Caesar and a member of the First Triumvirate. However, an alliance between two such ambitious figures could not last, and the two became bitter rivals as the Republic descended into civil war. This book tells the complete story of Pompey as a military commander, pulling him out from the shadows of Julius Caesar's writings and examining him and his campaigns on their own merits.

Storia d'Ipazia e dell'intolleranza religiosaHypatiaThe True StoryWalter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

Now available in paperback, in this courageous memoir, Fawzia Koofi, Afghanistan's most popular female politician, gives us her first-hand account of Afghan history through the rule of the Mujahedeen and Taliban, her experiences of the Afghanistan War, and the effects of these events on the lives of women in Afghanistan. In writing *Letters to My Daughters*, Fawzia has created a fresh take on Afghan society and Islam, and a gripping account of a life lived under the most harrowing of circumstances. Fawzia is the nineteenth child of twenty-three in a family with seven wives. Her father was an incorruptible politician strongly attached to Afghan tradition. When he was murdered by the Mujahedeen, Fawzia's illiterate mother escaped with her children and decided to send the ten-year-old Fawzia to school. As the civil war raged, Fawzia dodged bullets and snipers to attend class, determined to be the first person in her family to receive an education. Fawzia went on to marry a man she loved, and they had two cherished daughters, Shohra and Shaharзад. Sadly, the arrival of the Taliban spelled an end to Fawzia's freedom. Outraged and deeply saddened by the injustice she saw around her, and by the tainting of her Islamic faith, she discovered politics for herself, following in her father's footsteps. Tragically, this choice has led to security threats to her life by Islamic extremists. Thus, *Letters to My Daughters* is not only a record of her life, but also acts as a literal letter through which Fawzia can pass on her wisdom about justice and dignity to her daughters, not knowing for how long she will survive such attacks.

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