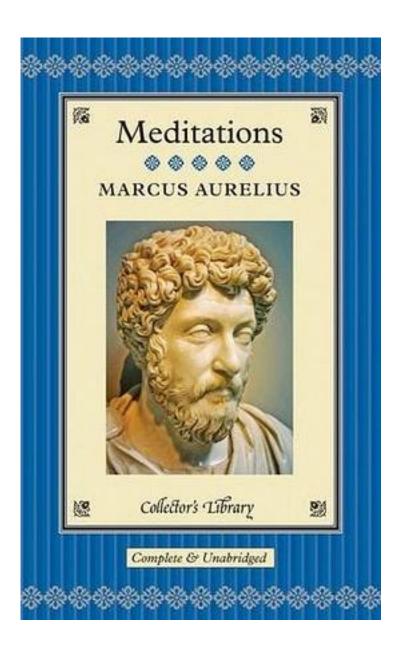
Meditations



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著者:Emperor of Rome Marcus Aurelius

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《沉思录》是马可·奥勒留写给他自己如何好好活着的手册,他统治着我们曾经见过的最强盛的帝国,却依然能用如此谦逊和优美的笔调写出这些平实而又发人深省的话语。他提倡纯洁的生活,经常提醒自己要按照最好的方式去生活。所有这些文字他不曾想到会出版,所以从书中你可以看到马可·奥勒留正在摈弃所有物质和世俗的困难,去关注他自身纯粹的心智,思考什么对他而言才是真正最重要的东西。他能够非常诚实地研究自身,非常坦诚地写下来,着实让我们惊叹,《沉思录》的每一页都充满了伟大的智慧。

你不需要哲学基础就可以轻易读懂这本书,这部两千年前的智慧之书,至今仍不失光辉,对今人的思想及生活有着重要的指导意义。作为温家宝总理和克林顿总统的枕边书,《沉思录》并不长,200多页,里面多数都是深刻的人生感悟,文笔优美,表述简洁。这就意味着这本书非常容易读,随手翻翻就可以发现很多灵感。马可·奥勒留的写作并不针对某个民族、某个阶级、或是某种性别,而是直指内心,直指我们的精神和灵魂。读这本书,你会在高雅思想和纯净心灵中得到慰藉,每个人都会有需要读它的时候。

Book Description

The World Literature series reproduces the greatest books the world over with only the highest production standards. History, philosophy, psychology, political theory, fiction, and ancient texts are now accessible to everyone at an extremely affordable price.

The "Meditations" of Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius are a readable exposition of the system of metaphysics known as stoicism. Stoics maintained that by putting aside great passions, unjust thoughts and indulgence, man could acquire virtue and live at one with nature.

Amazon.com

One measure, perhaps, of a book's worth, is its intergenerational pliancy: do new readers acquire it and interpret it afresh down through the ages? The Meditations of Marcus Aurelius, translated and introduced by Gregory Hays, by that standard, is very worthwhile, indeed. Hays suggests that its most recent incarnation--as a self-help book--is not only valid, but may be close to the author's intent. The book, which Hays calls, fondly, a "haphazard set of notes," is indicative of the role of philosophy among the ancients in that it is "expected to provide a 'design for living.'" And it does, both aphoristically ("Think of yourself as dead. You have lived your life. Now take what's left and live it properly.") and rhetorically ("What is it in ourselves that we should prize?"). Whether these, and other entries ("Enough of this wretched, whining monkey life.") sound life-changing or like entries in a teenager's diary is up to the individual reader, as it should be. Hays's introduction, which sketches the life of Marcus Aurelius (emperor of Rome A.D. 161-180) as well as the basic tenets of stoicism, is accessible and jaunty.

--H. O'Billovich

Synopsis:

Few ancient works have been as influential as the Meditations of Marcus Aurelius, philosopher and emperor of Rome (A.D. 161–180). A series of spiritual exercises filled with wisdom, practical guidance, and profound understanding of human behavior, it remains one of the greatest works of spiritual and ethical reflection ever written. Marcus's insights and advice—on everything from living in the world to coping with

adversity and interacting with others—have made the Meditations required reading for statesmen and philosophers alike, while generations of ordinary readers have responded to the straightforward intimacy of his style. For anyone who struggles to reconcile the demands of leadership with a concern for personal integrity and spiritual well-being, the Meditations remains as relevant now as it was two thousand years ago.

In Gregory Hays's new translation—the first in thirty-five years—Marcus's thoughts speak with a new immediacy. In fresh and unencumbered English, Hays vividly conveys the spareness and compression of the original Greek text. Never before have Marcus's insights been so directly and powerfully presented.

With an Introduction that outlines Marcus's life and career, the essentials of Stoic doctrine, the style and construction of the Meditations, and the work's ongoing influence, this edition makes it possible to fully rediscover the thoughts of one of the most enlightened and intelligent leaders of any era.

About Author

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus was born to an upper-class Roman family in A.D. 121 and was later adopted by the future emperor Antoninus Pius, whom he succeeded in 161. His reign was marked by a successful campaign against Parthia, but was overshadowed in later years by plague, an abortive revolt in the eastern provinces, and the deaths of friends and family, including his co-emperor Lucius Verus. A student of philosophy from his earliest youth, he was especially influenced by the first-century Stoic thinker Epictetus. His later reputation rests on his Meditations, written during his later years and never meant for formal publication. He died in 180, while campaigning against the barbarian tribes on Rome's northern frontier.

Gregory Hays is assistant professor of classics at the University of Virginia. He has published articles and reviews on various ancient writers and is currently completing a translation and critical study of the mythographer Fulgentius.

Book Dimension:

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沉思录

作者介绍:

马可·奥勒留(Marcus Aurelius,公元121—180年),著名的"帝王哲学家",古罗马帝国皇帝,在希腊文学和拉丁文学、修辞、哲学、法律、绘画方面受过很好的教育,晚期斯多葛学派代表人物之一。奥勒留也许是西方历史上唯一的一位哲学家皇帝。他是一个比他的帝国更加完美的人,他的勤奋工作最终并没有能够挽救古罗马,但是他的《沉思录》却成为西方历史上的伟大名著。

马可·奥勒留是一个悲怆的人;在一系列必须加以抗拒的欲望里,他感到其中最具有吸引力的就是想要引退去过一种宁静的乡村生活的那种愿望。但是实现这种愿望的机会始终没有来临。

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标签

评论

我觉得中国的不少帝王,如康熙,都可以写出这样的自醒吾身的内容,确实朴实而自省。

文论里对Christian ethics的涉及'What an affinity for Christianity had this persecutor of the Christians!'点出了对intention的stress在Jesus Christ和Aurelius version Stoic ethics里的相同处。另一点是,Aurelius对万事万物都是cosmic/providential plan的迷恋,似乎意味着intellct本身对the virtue of whole有趋向性,or 'all things have been made for the sake of rational beings.'

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书评

一本名气很大的书,看的我只作呕,头晕脑涨,一度怀疑自己的理解能力问题 书中不断蹦出的新名词和各种主谓倒装句子看的人发蒙,书评居然说这本书简约,甜美 ,甜美你妹啊。实在受不了,这才找度娘问个为什么,恩,果然是被重新创造过的。 仅举几个例子1从我的祖父维勒...

[&]quot;在人的生活中,时间是瞬息即逝的一个点,实体处在流动之中,知觉是迟钝的,整个身体的结构容易分解,灵魂是一涡流,命运之谜不可解,名声并非根据明智的判断。一言以蔽之,属于身体的一切只是一道激流,属于灵魂的只是一个梦幻,生命是一场战争,一个过客的旅居,身后的名声...

读《沉思录》是一种折磨,如一碗味道怪异的汤,在口腔内充塞之际,只觉胃内一阵阵的酸水泛出,却又不得不入喉,仿佛相声里御赐的"珍珠翡翠白玉汤"。试举一例:"没有一个人天性不可忍受的事情对那个人发生。同样的事情发生于另一个人,或是因为他没看到他们的发生,或是因为...

沉思让灵魂如此美丽 ——评《沉思录》 见《南方都市报》 公元121年,那是离现在无比遥远的一段岁月。那一年在中国,造纸巨匠蔡伦自尽而亡 。那一年在西方古罗马,一个卓越的罗马帝王哲学家,来到了世上,他就是马可・奥勒 留・安东尼(121—180)。他的伟大也许不在于他的...

Op 尊重自然(本性,Nature)而生活。 1p 一方面能足够强健地承受,另一方面又能保持清醒的品质,正是一个拥有一颗完善的、 不可战胜的灵魂的人的标志。 4p 避免挑剔,不去苛责那些表达上有粗俗、欠文理和生造等毛病的人们,而是灵巧地通过 回答的方式、证实的方式、探讨事物本身…

能兼任帝王与哲学家的极少 在至高之位还能看清自己人更稀少 这也大概是为什么家宝老是推荐这书的原因 也许是与安东尼有了共鸣。 沉思录是属于那种在不同阶段兴许会读出不同含义来的书。坦言安东尼的自我对话有相 当的一部分我读不太明白。也许是年纪心境未到。但至少可以摆脱被…

再度重读马可·奥勒留的《沉思录》。 17岁那年,在语文课外读本里读到,"属于身体的一切只是一道激流,属于灵魂的只是一个梦幻,生命是一场战争,一个过客的旅居,身后的名声也迅速落入忘川。"便立即着迷于这般洁净、高贵的文字。开始寻找他的书,我忘记是哪一年我第一次拥...

第一次看到这本书是在高中,课外读本上的一部分选段。也许繁重的脑力耗费反而会带来心理的宁静。高三的时候什么艰涩的书都看得进去,现在想来觉得那时的自己让我骄傲。

我当时并不知道有些什么人读过这本书,现在我也不是很关心。其实现在也不会有一份心情来读。但...

所谓随机,就是捡短的来,一者省力,二者短文见功力。 卷一第一条 何版:从我的祖父维乐斯,我学习到弘德和制怒。 梁版:从我的祖父维鲁斯我学习了和蔼待人之道,以及如何控制自己的感情。 王版:我从外祖父维鲁斯那里学得:良好的习性和平和的性格。卷二第八条何版:不要...

康德的墓志铭上写着: "有两样东西,我们愈经常愈持久地加以思索,它们就愈使心灵充满不断增长的景仰和敬畏:在我之上的星空和居我心中的道德法则。" 初看到这句话时,甚是不解,现在依然不解,在看马可・奥勒留(公元121-180年)的 《沉思录》时,对道德有了朦胧的认...

摘自《人民网》作者:李奎

对于《沉思录》,总是认为名字太过深刻,而且历史太过久远,所以虽是"久闻"却从 没有去阅读的冲动。直到前段时间去北京出差,在三联书店里恰好看到这本书就在手边 ,于是随便翻翻,不想便被吸引,回来之后一口气读完,仍感余味未尽,一周之后...

"我很烦躁,很烦躁。"最近老看到的这句话。 老Z说,我的体重经久不下,这不是心宽体胖,这叫做压力肥。 我对于这个新名词倒是没怎么去考究,大家都一笑而过了。而这压力背后,却总有一些让我感慨的东西。一个老师说过的一句话,始终记得。她说:"我这一辈子都在回首, 读小...

其实你相信吗?认真的人注定寂寞,孤独的人要学会自我沟通。 很多时候,我可以宽容别人的不善,却无法原谅自己的恶,因此常常自省。 如果一个人对自己的道德水准有近乎狂热的完美追求,执着到近乎痛苦,这是清醒还是 不悟? 读《沉思录》,仿佛在听一个男人的低声自语,一个男人...

[&]quot;1992年3月30日,读《沉思录》。马可-奥勒留是个理性主义者。又像内心的诗人,' ——一个人退到任何地方都不如退入自己的心灵更为宁静和更少苦恼——宁静不过是心 灵的井然有序"。或许两千年前的人就是这样的和谐。 好久不读这本书了。今年写《岩中花树》到家...

我觉得这书的翻译简直就是在骗钱,好歹是三联的书,翻译质量差到汗颜。买了这书却读不了,心有不甘,却无可奈何!

06年的管落同学在看过一本哲学书后发出"想撞墙吗?与哲学家对话吧"这样的感叹。确实,在大多数人眼里,哲学就是众多生僻名词与抽象概念的集合体。它们飘渺,无力,跟日常生活隔了不止一个指间的距离。当我打开《沉思录》,当那些沉静朴实的文字映入眼帘的时候,脑中上紧的发...

马可·奥勒留有两个身份,一个是斯多葛哲学的代表人物之一,另一个是罗马帝国的皇帝。作为前一个身份,他留下了传世大作<沉思录>;而作为后一个身份,他没能阻止罗马帝国走向衰落,当然,这并非他力所能及。如同他在书中所带给大家的思想一样,斯多葛派主张顺应天命…

首先这是本有神论, 罗马那会,一个叫奥勒留的"帝王哲学家",关于人生,神明,宇宙,时间的种种思考心想如果书名恶改为"一个罗马国王的秘密日记"。。。。会不会激起更多人一探究竟的冲动咧。。我确信Meditations(英文版)绝对是一本值得留在身边反复咀嚼,思考,品味的...

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