

The Education Of Cyrus Agora Editions

The PrinceHistory of Ancient ArtXenophon the Socratic PrinceA Class-book of Biblical History and GeographyOn TyrannyThe Symposium in Ancient Greek Society and ThoughtLetters from a Self-made Merchant to His SonXenophon's Cyrus the GreatMachiavelli's Platonic ProblemsClosing of the American MindThe Cambridge Companion to XenophonOn the AgoraConversations of SocratesPoliticsThe Education of CyrusThe Expedition of CyrusLawsA Narratological Commentary on the OdysseyHistorical Commentary on Herodotus Book 6A History of KnowledgeColumbia Business SchoolThe Socratic Way of LifeThe Greek Concept of JusticePushing to the FrontCatoFrom Cyrus to AlexanderThe Shorter WritingsAristotle and Ancient Educational IdealsThe Shorter Socratic WritingsRestoring Fiscal SanityXenophon's PrinceEntering the AgonInformation Gathering in Classical GreeceFarewell ShirazThe Trials of SocratesAverroes on Plato's "Republic"Xenophon's AnabasisCyrus the GreatHiero the Tyrant and Other TreatisesDiscovering Cyrus

The Prince

This book contains new, annotated, and literal yet accessible translations of Xenophon ' s eight shorter writings, accompanied by interpretive essays that reveal these works to be masterful achievements by a serious thinker of the first rank who raises important moral, political, and philosophical questions. Five of these shorter writings are unmistakably devoted to political matters. The Agesilaos is a eulogy of a Spartan king, and the Hiero, or the Skilled Tyrant recounts a searching dialogue between a poet and a tyrant. The Regime of the Lacedaemonians presents itself as a laudatory examination of what turns out to be an oligarchic regime of a certain type, while The Regime of the Athenians offers an unflattering picture of a democratic regime. Ways and Means, or On Revenues offers suggestions on how to improve the political economy of Athens ' troubled democracy. The other three works included here—The Skilled Cavalry Commander, On Horsemanship, and The One Skilled at Hunting with Dogs—treat skills deemed appropriate for soldiers and leaders, touching on matters of political importance, especially in regard to war. By bringing together Xenophon ' s shorter writings, this volume aims to help those interested in Xenophon to better understand the core of his thought, political as well as philosophical. Interpretive essays by: Wayne Ambler, Robert C. Bartlett, Amy L. Bonnette, Susan D. Collins, Michael Ehrmantraut, David Levy, Gregory A. McBrayer, Abram N. Shulsky.

History of Ancient Art

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generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Xenophon the Socratic Prince

Cyrus the Great was one of the most influential figures in history- an enlightened ruler and brilliant general who created the Persian Empire, the largest empire known to man to that time. This concise and telling biography is the first for Cyrus and is especially relevant in the 2020 presidential election year.

A Class-book of Biblical History and Geography

A lively dialogue between a foreign philosopher and a powerful statesman reflects the essence of Platonic reasoning on political theory and practice. It also embodies the philosopher's practical ideas about a utopian republic.

On Tyranny

The Cyropaedia, Xenophon's biography of the Persian king Cyrus the Great, was popular throughout antiquity and heavily influenced Renaissance writers, most notably Machiavelli, but has more recently been neglected.

The Symposium in Ancient Greek Society and Thought

On Tyranny is Leo Strauss' s classic reading of Xenophon' s dialogue Hiero, or Tyrannicus, in which the tyrant Hiero and the poet Simonides discuss the advantages and disadvantages of exercising tyranny. Included are a translation of the dialogue from its original Greek, a critique of Strauss' s commentary by the French philosopher Alexandre Koj è ve, and the complete correspondence between the two. This revised and expanded edition introduces important corrections throughout and expands Strauss' s restatement of his position in light of Koj è ve' s commentary to bring it into conformity with the text as it was originally published in France.

Letters from a Self-made Merchant to His Son

The Closing of the American Mind, a publishing phenomenon in hardcover, is now a paperback literary event. In this acclaimed number one national best-seller, one of our country's most distinguished political philosophers argues that the social/political crisis of 20th-century America is really an intellectual crisis. Allan Bloom's sweeping analysis is essential to understanding America today. It has fired the imagination of a public ripe for change.

Xenophon's Cyrus the Great

In October 1999 during a trip to Cairo, Cyrus Kadivar, an exiled Iranian living in London, visited the tomb of the last shah and opened a Pandora's box. Haunted by nostalgia for a bygone era, he recalled a protected and idyllic childhood in the fabled city of Shiraz and his coming of age during the 1979 Iranian revolution. Back in London, he reflected on what had happened to him and his family after their uprooting and decided to conduct his own investigation into why he lost his country. He spent the next ten years seeking out witnesses who would shed light on the last days of Pahlavi rule. Among those he met were a former empress, ex-courtiers, disaffected revolutionaries, and the bereaved relatives of those who perished in the cataclysm. In *Farewell Shiraz*, Kadivar tells the story of his family and childhood against the tumultuous backdrop of twentieth-century Iran, from the 1905-1907 Constitutional Revolution to the fall of Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, before presenting accounts of his meetings with key witnesses to the Shah's fall and the rise of Khomeini. Each of the people interviewed provides a richly detailed picture of the momentous events that took place and the human drama behind them. Combining exquisite vignettes with rare testimonials and first-hand interviews, *Farewell Shiraz* draws us into a sweeping yet often intimate account of a vanished world and offers a compelling investigation into a political earthquake whose reverberations still live with us today.

Machiavelli's Platonic Problems

Covers every aspect of knowledge--scientific, intellectual, and historical--from the beginning of the human experience into the twenty-first century and beyond

Closing of the American Mind

The Cambridge Companion to Xenophon

On the Agora is an innovative study of the transformation of the Greeks' most important public space for the period from the death of Alexander the Great (323 BC) to the height of the Roman Empire (c. 200 AD).

On the Agora

This book provides insights into the symposium's importance in Greek culture by tracing the discursive power of its representations.

Conversations of Socrates

Politics

The Education of Cyrus

One of Socrates' Athenian disciples in his youth, Xenophon (c. 498-354 bc) fought as a mercenary commander in Cyrus the Younger's campaign to seize the Persian throne, and later wrote a wide range of works on history, politics and philosophy. These six treatises offer his informed insights into the nature of leadership. In the dialogue between the poet Simonides and Hiero, tyrant of Syracuse, Xenophon provides a consummate consideration of the burdens of being an absolute dictator and the superior happiness of the private man. Elsewhere, his biography of King Agesilaus II of Sparta depicts the author's patron as a model of piety, justice, courage and wisdom, while other texts consider the essential qualities of the cavalry commander, analyse the skills of the horseman and the hunter, and advance a bold economic plan for democratic Athens.

The Expedition of Cyrus

Mansfield's translation of this classic work, in combination with the new material added for this edition, makes it the definitive version of *The Prince*, indispensable to scholars, students, and lovers of the dark art of politics.

Laws

A Narratological Commentary on the Odyssey

"Information Gathering in Classical Greece opens with chapters on tactical, strategic, and covert agents. Methods of communication are explored, from fire-signals to dead-letter drops. Frank Russell categorizes and defines the collectors and sources of information according to their era, methods, and spheres of operation, and he also provides evidence from ancient authors on interrogation and the handling and weighing of information. Counterintelligence is also explored, together with disinformation through "leaks" and agents. The author concludes this fascinating study with observations on the role that intelligence-gathering has in the kind of democratic society for which Greece has always been famous"--Publisher description.

Historical Commentary on Herodotus Book 6

This Companion, the first dedicated to the philosopher and historian Xenophon of Athens, gives readers a sense of why he has held such a prominent place in literary and political culture from antiquity to the present and has been a favourite author of individuals as diverse as Machiavelli, Thomas Jefferson, and Leo Tolstoy. It also sets out the major problems and issues that are at stake in the study of his writings, while simultaneously pointing the way forward to newer methodologies, issues, and questions. Although Xenophon's historical, philosophical, and technical works are usually studied in isolation because they belong to different modern genres, the emphasis here is on themes that cut across his large and varied body of writings. This volume is accessible to students

and general readers, including those previously unfamiliar with Xenophon, and will also be of interest to scholars in various fields.

A History of Knowledge

The Expedition of Cyrus tells the story of the march of the Ten Thousand. The exploits of this famous army of Greek mercenaries in modern-day Turkey, Syria, and Iraq were described by one of their leaders, the Athenian historian and philosopher Xenophon. Their long march, across mountains and plateaux to the sight of 'The sea! The sea!', back to the fringes of the Greek world, is the most exciting adventure story to survive from the ancient world.

Columbia Business School

A modern, accessible translation of the ancient Athenian's account of Cyrus the Great's military campaign discusses his founding of the Persian empire, rescue of some 40,000 Jewish captives, and benevolent leadership style that won the respect of his enemies, in a volume that also reveals how today's business and government leaders can draw on his examples. Reprint. 15,000 first printing.

The Socratic Way of Life

This book presents translations of three dialogues Xenophon devoted to the life and thought of his teacher, Socrates. Each is accompanied by notes and an interpretative essay that will introduce new readers to Xenophon and foster further reflection in those familiar with his writing. Apology of Socrates to the Jury shows how Socrates conducted himself when he was tried on the capital charge of not believing in the city's gods and corrupting the young. Although Socrates did not secure his own acquittal, he profoundly impressed some listeners who then helped to shape the public perception of philosophy as a noble, if highly idiosyncratic, way of life. In Oeconomicus, Xenophon relates the conversation Socrates had on the day he turned from the study of natural philosophy to that of moral and political matters. Oeconomicus is concerned most directly with the character and purpose of Socrates' political philosophy. Xenophon provides entertaining portraits of Socrates' circle of friends in the Symposium. In the process, he conveys the source of every individual's pride in himself, thus defining for each a conception of human excellence or virtue. The dialogue concludes with Socrates' beautiful speech on love (eros) and its proper place in the good or happy life. --Eric Buzzetti, Interpretation, 2003 "Review of Metaphysics"

The Greek Concept of Justice

Politics is a work of political philosophy by Aristotle, a 4th-century BC Greek philosopher. The end of the Nicomachean Ethics declared that the inquiry into ethics necessarily follows into politics, and the two works are frequently considered to be parts of a larger treatise, or perhaps connected lectures, dealing with the "philosophy of human affairs." The title of the Politics literally means "the things concerning the polis." Aristotle's Politics is divided into eight books which are each further divided into chapters. Citations of this work, as with the rest of the works of Aristotle, are often made by referring to the Bekker section numbers. Politics spans the Bekker sections 1252a to 1342b. After studying a number of real and theoretical city-states' constitutions,

Aristotle classified them according to various criteria. On one side stand the true (or good) constitutions, which are considered such because they aim for the common good, and on the other side the perverted (or deviant) ones, considered such because they aim for the well being of only a part of the city. The constitutions are then sorted according to the "number" of those who participate to the magistracies: one, a few, or many. Aristotle's sixfold classification is slightly different from the one found in *The Statesman* by Plato. The diagram above illustrates Aristotle's classification. The literary character of the *Politics* is subject to some dispute, growing out of the textual difficulties that attended the loss of Aristotle's works. Book III ends with a sentence that is repeated almost verbatim at the start of Book VII, while the intervening Books IV – VI seem to have a very different flavor from the rest; Book IV seems to refer several times back to the discussion of the best regime contained in Books VII – VIII. Some editors have therefore inserted Books VII – VIII after Book III.

Pushing to the Front

This book argues that Machiavelli's thought entertains a more complex relationship to Platonic philosophy than previously assumed. Far from rejecting Platonism in bulk, Machiavelli actually engages with important Platonic tenets, the role of philosophical education for political leaders, and the relationship between mythmaking and policymaking

Cato

From Cyrus to Alexander

Around 550 B.C.E. the Persian people—who were previously practically unknown in the annals of history—emerged from their base in southern Iran (Fars) and engaged in a monumental adventure that, under the leadership of Cyrus the Great and his successors, culminated in the creation of an immense Empire that stretched from central Asia to Upper Egypt, from the Indus to the Danube. The Persian (or Achaemenid, named for its reigning dynasty) Empire assimilated an astonishing diversity of lands, peoples, languages, and cultures. This conquest of Near Eastern lands completely altered the history of the world: for the first time, a monolithic State as vast as the future Roman Empire arose, expanded, and matured in the course of more than two centuries (530 – 330) and endured until the death of Alexander the Great (323), who from a geopolitical perspective was “ the last of the Achaemenids. ” Even today, the remains of the Empire—the terraces, palaces, reliefs, paintings, and enameled bricks of Pasargadae, Persepolis, and Susa; the impressive royal tombs of Naqsh-e Rostam; the monumental statue of Darius the Great—serve to remind visitors of the power and unprecedented luxury of the Great Kings and their loyal courtiers (the “ Faithful Ones ”). Though long eclipsed and overshadowed by the towering prestige of the “ ancient Orient ” and “ eternal Greece, ” Achaemenid history has emerged into fresh light during the last two decades. Freed from the tattered rags of “ Oriental decadence ” and “ Asiatic stagnation, ” research has also benefited from a continually growing number of discoveries that have provided important new evidence—including texts, as well as archaeological, numismatic, and iconographic artifacts. The evidence that this book assembles is voluminous and diverse: the citations of ancient documents and of the archaeological evidence permit the reader to follow the author in his role as a historian who, across space and time, attempts to understand how such an Empire emerged, developed, and faded. Though firmly grounded in the evidence, the author ’ s discussions do not avoid

persistent questions and regularly engages divergent interpretations and alternative hypotheses. This book is without precedent or equivalent, and also offers an exhaustive bibliography and thorough indexes. The French publication of this magisterial work in 1996 was acclaimed in newspapers and literary journals. Now *Histoire de l' Empire Perse: De Cyrus a Alexandre* is translated in its entirety in a revised edition, with the author himself reviewing the translation, correcting the original edition, and adding new documentation. Pierre Briant, *Chaire Histoire et civilisation du monde ach é menide et de l' empire d' Alexandre*, Coll è ge de France, is a specialist in the history of the Near East during the era of the Persian Empire and the conquests of Alexander. He is the author of numerous books. Peter T. Daniels, the translator, is an independent scholar, editor, and translator who studied at Cornell University and the University of Chicago. He lives and works in New York City.

The Shorter Writings

Xenophon's masterpiece *The Education of Cyrus*—a work admired by Machiavelli for its lessons on leadership—is at last available in a new English translation for a new century. Also known as the *Cyropaedia*, this philosophical novel is loosely based on the accomplishments of Cyrus the Great, founder of the vast Persian Empire that later became the archrival of the Greeks in the classical age. It offers an extraordinary portrait of political ambition, talent, and their ultimate limits. The writings of Xenophon are increasingly recognized as important works of political philosophy. In *The Education of Cyrus*, Xenophon confronts the vexing problem of political instability by exploring the character and behavior of the ruler. Impressive though his successes are, however, Cyrus is also examined in the larger human context, in which love, honor, greed, revenge, folly, piety, and the search for wisdom all have important parts to play. Wayne Ambler's prose captures the charm and drama of the work while also achieving great accuracy. His introduction, annotations, and glossary help the reader to appreciate both the engaging story itself and the volume's contributions to philosophy.

Aristotle and Ancient Educational Ideals

After the execution of Socrates in 399 BC, a number of his followers wrote dialogues featuring him as the protagonist and, in so doing, transformed the great philosopher into a legendary figure. Xenophon's portrait is the only one other than Plato's to survive, and while it offers a very personal interpretation of Socratic thought, it also reveals much about the man and his philosophical views. In 'Socrates' Defence' Xenophon defends his mentor against charges of arrogance made at his trial, while the 'Memoirs of Socrates' also starts with an impassioned plea for the rehabilitation of a wronged reputation. Along with 'The Estate-Manager', a practical economic treatise, and 'The Dinner-Party', a sparkling exploration of love, Xenophon's dialogues offer fascinating insights into the Socratic world and into the intellectual atmosphere and daily life of ancient Greece.

The Shorter Socratic Writings

Featuring interviews with topflight scholars discussing their work and that of their colleagues, this retrospective of the first hundred years of Columbia Business School recounts the role of the preeminent institution in transforming education, industry, and global society. From its early years as the birthplace of value investing to its seminal influence on Warren Buffett and Benjamin Graham, the school has been a profound incubator of ideas and talent,

determining the direction of American business. In ten chapters, each representing a single subject of the school's research, senior faculty members recount the collaborative efforts and innovative approaches that led to revolutionary business methods in fields like finance, economics, and accounting. They describe the pioneering work that helped create new quantitative and stochastic tools to enhance corporate decision making, and they revisit the groundbreaking twentieth-century marketing and management paradigms that continue to affect the fundamentals of global business. The volume profiles several prominent centers and programs that have helped the school adapt to recent advancements in international business, entrepreneurship, and social enterprise. Columbia Business School has long offered its diverse students access to the best leaders and thinkers in the industry. This book not only reflects on these relationships but also imagines what might be accomplished in the next hundred years.

Restoring Fiscal Sanity

In this book, Eric Havelock presents a challenging account of the development of the idea of justice in early Greece, and particularly of the way justice changed as Greek oral tradition gradually gave way to the written word in a literate society. He begins by examining the educational functions of poets in preliterate Greece, showing how they conserved and transmitted the traditions of society, a thesis adumbrated in his earlier book *Preface to Plato*. Homer, he demonstrates, has much to say about justice, but since that idea is nowhere in the epics directly stated or expressed, it must be deduced from the speech and actions of the characters. Havelock's careful reading of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* is original and revealing; it sheds light both on Homeric notions of justice and on the Archaic Greek society depicted in the poems. As Havelock continues his inquiry from Hesiod to Aeschylus, his findings become more complex. The oral Greek world shades into a literate one. Words lose some kinds of meanings, gain others, and steadily become more suited to the conceptualization that Plato strove for and achieved. This evolution of language itself, Havelock shows, was one of the principal accomplishments of the Greek world. Lucidly written and forcefully argued, this book is a major contribution to our knowledge of ancient Greece--its politics, philosophy, and literature, from Homer to Plato.

Xenophon's Prince

This unique and expertly annotated collection of the classic accounts of Socrates left by Plato, Aristophanes, and Xenophon features new translations of *Euthyphro*, *Apology*, *Crito*, and the death scene from *Phaedo* by C. D. C. Reeve, Peter Meineck's translation of *Clouds*, and James Doyle's translation of *Apology of Socrates*.

Entering the Agon

This 2001 book features a new type of commentary on Homer's *Odyssey* which concentrates on the text's narrative art.

Information Gathering in Classical Greece

Some of the most fascinating human epochs lie in the borderlands between history and mystery. So it is with the life of Cyrus the Great, founder of the Persian Empire in the sixth century bce. By conquest or gentler means, he brought under his rule a dominion stretching from the Aegean Sea to the Hindu Kush and encompassing some tens of millions of people. All across this immense imperium, he earned support and stability by respecting local customs and religions, avoiding the brutal ways of tyranny, and efficiently administering the realm through provincial governors. The empire would last another two centuries, leaving an indelible Persian imprint on much of the ancient world. The Greek chronicler Xenophon, looking back from a distance of several generations, wrote: "Cyrus did indeed eclipse all other monarchs, before or since." The vision of the biblical prophet known as Second Isaiah anticipates Cyrus' repatriation of Jews living in exile in Babylon with these words of the Lord: "He is my shepherd and will accomplish all that I please." Despite what he achieved and bequeathed, much about Cyrus remains uncertain. Persians of his era had no great respect for the written word and kept no annals. The most complete accounts of his life were composed by Greeks. More fragmentary or tangential evidence takes many forms - among them, archaeological remains, administrative records in subject lands, and the always tricky stuff of legend. Given these challenges, *Discovering Cyrus: The Persian Conqueror Astride the Ancient World* is a remarkable feat of portraiture. In his vast sweep, Reza Zarghamee draws on sources of every kind, painstakingly assembling detail, and always weighing evidence carefully where contradictions arise. He describes the background of the Persian people, the turbulence of the times, and the roots of Cyrus' policies. His account of the imperial era itself delves into religion, military methods, commerce, court life, and much else besides. The result is a living, breathing Cyrus standing atop a distant world that played a key role in shaping our own.

Farewell Shiraz

The United States is standing at a critical juncture in its fiscal outlook. After experiencing a brief period of budget surpluses at the turn of the century, the federal government will run deficits that add about \$4 trillion to the national debt over the next decade. Substantial deficits will likely continue long into the future because the looming retirement of the baby boom generation will raise spending in Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid. At the same time, the federal government appears to be neglecting spending in key areas of social and economic policy. The nation thus faces a vital choice: continue down a path toward future fiscal crisis while under investing in critical areas, or increase resources in high-priority areas while also reducing the overall budget deficit. This choice will materially affect Americans' economic status and security in the immediate future as well as over long horizons. In *Restoring Fiscal Sanity*, a group of Brookings scholars with high-level government experience provide an overview of the country's likely medium- and long-term spending needs and the resources available to pay for them. They propose three alternative fiscal paths that are more responsible than the current path. One plan emphasizes spending cuts, the second emphasizes revenue increases, and a third is a balanced mix between the two. The contributors address the policy choices in such areas as defense, homeland security, international assistance, and programs targeted to the less advantaged, the elderly, and other domestic priorities. In the process, they provide an understanding of the short- and long-run trade offs and illustrate how the budget can be reshaped to achieve high priority objectives in a fiscally responsible way.

The Trials of Socrates

This is a historical and factual commentary on Herodotus book 6, which aims to assess the reality behind Herodotus' account of the years from the Ionian

revolt to Miltiades' death. Further related material is discussed in a series of appendices.

Averroes on Plato's "Republic"

The Socratic Way of Life is the first English-language book-length study of the philosopher Xenophon's masterwork. In it, Thomas L. Pangle shows that Xenophon depicts more authentically than does Plato the true teachings and way of life of the citizen philosopher Socrates, founder of political philosophy. In the first part of the book, Pangle analyzes Xenophon's defense of Socrates against the two charges of injustice upon which he was convicted by democratic Athens: impiety and corruption of the youth. In the second part, Pangle analyzes Xenophon's account of how Socrates's life as a whole was just, in the sense of helping through his teaching a wide range of people. Socrates taught by never ceasing to raise, and to progress in answering, the fundamental and enduring civic questions: what is pious and impious, noble and ignoble, just and unjust, genuine statesmanship and genuine citizenship. Inspired by Hegel's and Nietzsche's assessments of Xenophon as the true voice of Socrates, The Socratic Way of Life establishes the Memorabilia as the groundwork of all subsequent political philosophy.

Xenophon's Anabasis

An interpretation of Xenophon's Anabasis of Cyrus, paralleling the text to Machiavelli's The Prince, and focusing on the question: How did the Socratic education help Xenophon reconcile morality with effectiveness, the noble with the good, as a ruler?

Cyrus the Great

This book investigates one of the most characteristic and prominent features of ancient Greek literature - the scene of debate or agon, in which with varying degrees of formality characters square up to each other and engage in a contest of words. Drawing on six case studies of different kinds of narrative - epic, historiography and tragedy - and authors as diverse as Homer, Herodotus, Thucydides, Sophocles and Euripides, this wide-ranging study analyses each example of debate in its context according to a set of interrelated questions: who debates, when, why, and with what consequences? Based on the changing representations of debate across and within different genres, it shows the importance of debate to these key canonical genres and, in turn, the role of literature in the construction of a citizen body through the exploration, reproduction and management of dissent from authority.

Hiero the Tyrant and Other Treatises

"Because of the importance of Averroes (as a Muslim he is significant for both Platonic and Islamic thought), it is good to have Lerner's new and thoughtful interpretation, with lucid introduction, three helpful appendixes, glossary, and index."—Library Journal "This is a fine translation of a very difficult and important text, lost in its Arabic original but preserved in the awkward fourteenth-century Hebrew translation of Judah ben Samuel. Even in this summary form, the Republic is one of the exceedingly few works of the Platonic corpus to surface in Islamic philosophy, and this paraphrase is an excellent example

of Averroes' technique of doing philosophy in commentary form."—Journal of Near Eastern Studies "It is interesting to note that Plato's tenets were considered profitable also by Averroes, whose world was defined and governed by the Koran."—The Classical Outlook An indispensable primary source in medieval political philosophy is presented here in a fully annotated translation of Averroes' discussion of the Republic. Averroes' book played a major role in both the transmission and the adaptation of the Platonic tradition in the West. In a closely argued critical introduction, Ralph Lerner addresses several of the most important problems raised by the work.

Discovering Cyrus

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