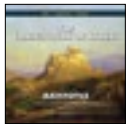


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The Constitution of Athens

Aristotle (384 BC – 322 BC) Translated by Frederick G. Kenyon

Read by: Geoffrey Edwards Language: English
 Length: 2 hours 46 minutes Style: Solo
 Genre(s): Non-Fiction, Political Philosophy

Product Formats and Options				
Format	Package	Catalog	EAN/UPC	MSLP
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The Constitution of Athens is a document attributed to Aristotle that describes the political system of ancient Athens. The work is in two parts. The first part, chapters 1 - 41, describes the evolution of the various versions of the constitution up to 403 BC. The second part describes the city's institutions and how they operate. Chronicles of ancient scholars indicate that it stemmed from an assignment given to Aristotle's students to prepare descriptions of the constitution of 158 Greek cities, and references suggest it was written between 325 and 322 BC. As such, it was not part of the work collected in the Corpus Aristotelicum, and the only one of Aristotle's writings intended for publication that have survived. It was lost to history until two leaves

of a papyrus codex containing a part of the text were discovered in Egypt in 1879. A more extensive papyrus text surfaced in Egypt in 1890 and was acquired by the British Museum that same year. The first translation was by Frederick G. Kenyon in 1891, and the English edition of that translation is used for this reading.

Aristotle (384 BC – 322 BC) was a Greek scientist and philosopher who may well be the most influential intellectual in history. His work laid the foundations of scientific inquiry, outlined a comprehensive system of philosophical thought, and shaped thinking about poetry and the arts. He was born the son of the physician to the King of Macedon and joined Plato's Academy in Athens at age 18, where he remained for nearly twenty years until Plato's death. He then served as tutor to Alexander the Great at the request of his father, Philip of Macedon, which enabled him to establish a library at Lyceum that produced hundreds of books. His thought ranged from the Platonism of his tenure with Plato to a deep immersion in empirical study based on observation and saw perception itself as the basis of knowledge. His writings covered many subjects - biology, zoology, physics, metaphysics, ethics, logic, aesthetics, poetry, music, rhetoric, linguistics, economics, politics and government – in a style described by Cicero as a "river of gold". Called "the first genuine scientist in history", many of his views shaped scientific scholarship until the Enlightenment. His study of logic evolved into the discipline of modern formal logic in the 19th century. His ethics have been studied continuously and have gained recent currency with the advent of the study of virtue. His metaphysics continues to influence Christian theology. Although an abundance of material survives, scholars believe that it represents only about a third of his output.