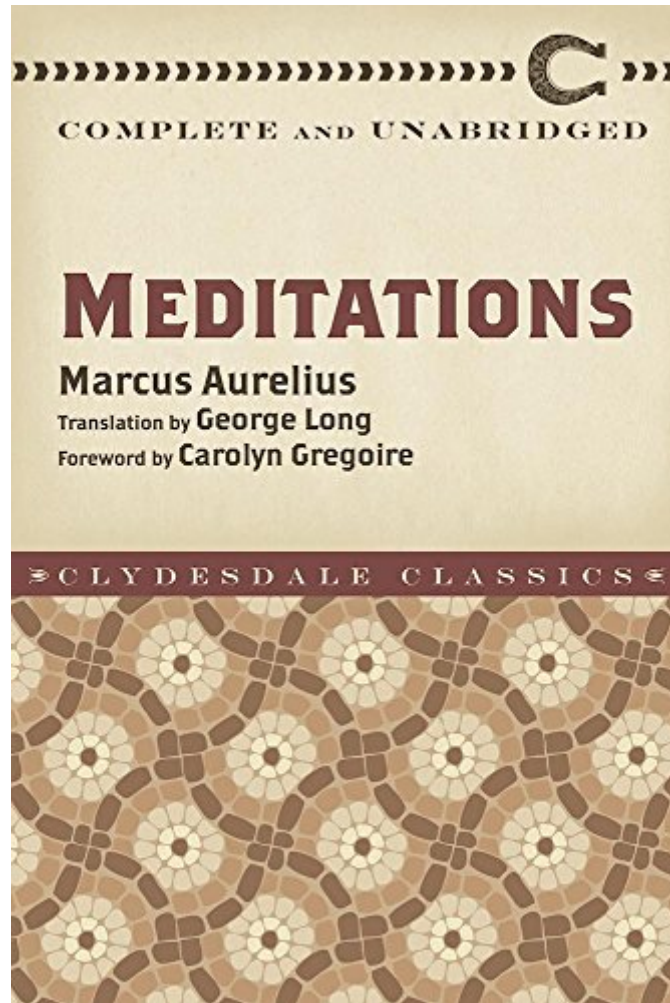




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Meditations (Clydesdale Classics)



Synopsis

Packaged in handsome, affordable trade editions, Clydesdale Classics is a new series of essential works. From the musings of intellectuals such as Thomas Paine in *Common Sense* to the striking personal narrative of Harriet Jacobs in *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl*, this new series is a comprehensive collection of our intellectual history through the words of the exceptional few. *Meditations* is a collection of twelve books written by Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius. The books were originally compiled in the form of private journals. Marcus Aurelius used these notes as personal guides to live by and to better himself as a ruler. He compiled these journals during his time as emperor, and while they were not intended for public consumption, there are valuable lessons to be gleaned from his wisdom. The entries include his views of stoicism—the Hellenistic philosophy devoid of “destructive emotions” that could tamper with logic and its practical use in ruling and military tactics. Completely unabridged, with a new foreword written by Huffington Post writer Carolyn Gregoire, this publication of *Meditations* is an all-encompassing collection of Marcus Aurelius’s works.

Book Information

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Customer Reviews

lumps different translations together as merely variations on how the book is delivered. In this case,

the Hays translation is the hardcover, while the authors who translated the paperback and Kindle versions aren't specified. So use the tools available (look inside, free sample) to get an idea of the language used by the author and see if it's something you'd like to read, or if a different translation suits you better.

I don't know who did the translation for this one but I found it very difficult to follow. This prompted me to look around and I found another translation by George Long (Thoughts of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus 1862). Even though it's not a recent translation, Long's version is often easier to understand. Compare the translations of the first paragraph for example: This version: Of my grandfather Verus I have learned to be gentle and meek, and to refrain from all anger and passion. From the fame and memory of him that begot me I have learned both shamefastness and manlike behaviour. Of my mother I have learned to be religious, and bountiful; and to forbear, not only to do, but to intend any evil; to content myself with a spare diet, and to fly all such excess as is incidental to great wealth. Of my great-grandfather, both to frequent public schools and auditories, and to get me good and able teachers at home; and that I ought not to think much, if upon such occasions, I were at excessive charges. George Long's version: From my grandfather Verus I learned good morals and the government of my temper. From the reputation and remembrance of my father, modesty and a manly character. From my mother, piety and beneficence, and abstinence, not only from evil deeds, but even from evil thoughts; and further, simplicity in my way of living, far removed from the habits of the rich. From my great-grandfather, not to have frequented public schools, and to have had good teachers at home, and to know that on such things a man should spend liberally. Having said this however, it's still worth comparing both translations which are free on the Kindle.

Meditations by Marcus Aurelius – “The happiness of your life depends upon the quality of your thoughts: therefore, guard, accordingly, and take care that you entertain no notions unsuitable to virtue and reasonable nature.” – Before I get into details, I must say that reading Meditations was one of the hardest, but most rewarding experiences in my own personal growth. The book has done so much to ferment my prior beliefs and has helped a lot to broaden my mind and encourage me to be all that I can be. It is very difficult in today's world to believe in anything, whether it be divine beings, other people, or even ourselves. It is an epidemic that buries potential and love deep down and leaves anger and frustration to dictate life. There is no reason to feel unhappy, unfulfilled, or unappreciated, and Meditations by Marcus Aurelius offers

advice to anyone who is looking for self help, self love, and a rational way of directing life. Before reading this book it is interesting to know the man that wrote it. Marcus Aurelius was the last of The Five Good Emperors of Ancient Rome. He took the title of Augustus after the death of his adopted father, Antoninus Pius, the adopted son of the late Emperor Hadrian. However Marcus Aurelius had tried to pass on the emperorship, for he preferred a much more simple philosophic lifestyle. He accepted the honor with the sole demand that Lucius Verus, his adopted brother, would share the seat with him. Sharing his seat of power is the one move that summarizes Marcus Aurelius's entire life; the fear of power and the duty embedded in him through his interest in Stoicism, a philosophy that grounds itself on self-restraint, reason, and fate. His work is a reflection of his life, and the words inscribed in *Meditations* are the product of his own thoughts and his own experiences. While reading this book good feelings will begin to surface through introspection, and in turn bad feelings will be expelled. In my everyday life quotes from his book swim in my mind when I am met with difficult situations, and they enable me to make smarter more thought out and rational decisions. It is fascinating and rewarding each time I don't simply act on impulse. This book is not for entertainment, not for adventure, and it is definitely not a "light read." It is a book that will help those who seek help, irritate those who don't, and fascinate those who wish to learn and grow.

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