

# L Ars Amatoria

The standard situations of finding love are presented in an entertaining way. Ovid includes details from Greek mythology, everyday Roman life and general human experience. The *Ars amatoria* is composed in elegiac couplets, rather than the dactylic hexameters, which are more usually associated with the didactic poem. f550582883 Ovid was one of the most prolific poets of his time, and before being banished had already composed his most famous poems – *Heroides*, *Amores*, *Ars Amatoria*, *Remedia Amoris*, *Medicamina Faciei Femineae*, his lost tragedy *Medea*, the ambitious *Metamorphoses* and the *Fasti*. The latter two works were left, respectively, without a final revision and only half finished. In exile, the poet continued producing works that survive today: *Ibis*, *Tristia*, *Epistulae*... f550582883

Cephalus (son of Deion) of Cephalus and Procris figures twice in Ovid: in the third book of *Ars Amatoria* and in the seventh book of the *Metamorphoses*. It is retold in Cephalus In Greek mythology, Cephalus or Kephalos (; Ancient Greek: Κέφαλος, romanized: Képhalos) was the son

of Deion, the ruler of Phocis, and Diomedes f550582883

Tantalus 605–6. pp. Janka, Markus (1997). C. 427–28. 73. ISBN 3-8253-0593-7 Tantalus (Ancient Greek: Τάνταλος, romanized: Tántalos), also called Atys, was a Greek mythological figure, most famous for his punishment in Tartarus: for either revealing many secrets of the gods, for stealing ambrosia from them, or for trying to trick them into eating his son, he was made to stand in a pool of water beneath a fruit tree with low branches, with the fruit ever eluding his grasp, and the water always receding before he could take a drink. Diodorus Siculus, Library, 4. Winter. Ovid, *Ars amatoria*: Buch 2 Kommentar. This punishment, although the best-known today, was a more unusual detail in surviving early Greek sources, where variants including a stone suspended above his head are more commonly recorded. 7. 1 Ovid, *Ars Amatoria*, 2 f550582883

Book one of *Ars amatoria* was written to show a man how to find a woman. In book two, Ovid shows how to keep her. These two books contain sections which cover such topics as "not forgetting her birthday", "letting her miss you - but not for long", and "not asking about her age". The third book, written two years after the first books were published, gives women advice on how to win and keep the love of a man ("I have just armed the Greeks against the

Amazons; now, Penthesilea, it remains for me to arm thee against the Greeks..."). Sample themes of this book include: "making up, but in private", "being wary of false lovers", and "trying young and older lovers". f550582883

Ars Amatoria Book one of The Ars amatoria (The Art of Love) is an instructional elegy series in three books by the ancient Roman poet Ovid. The Ars amatoria (The Art of Love) is an instructional elegy series in three books by the ancient Roman poet Ovid. It was written in 2 AD. It was written in 2 AD f550582883

According to Greek mythological tradition the winged horse Pegasus was the son of Poseidon, sea and river god of the Greeks, equivalent to the Roman Neptune. The hero Bellerophon needed the untamed Pegasus to help him defeat the monster Chimera. Hence, while Pegasus was drinking at the spring Pirene in Corinth, Bellerophon caught him. Pegasus, startled, struck a rock with his hoof, creating the spring Hippocrene on Mount Helicon. f550582883 The ancient Greeks used the proverb "Tantalean punishment" (Ancient Greek: Ταντάλειοι τιμωρίαι: Tantáleiōi timōríai), in reference to people with nice things who are unable to experience them. His name and punishment are also the source of the English word tantalize, meaning to torment with the sight of something desired but out of reach; tease by arousing expectations

that are repeatedly disappointed. 'The rock of Tantalus' was also used as a proverbial expression by Pindar and Archilochus, in the same vein as the Sword of Damocles, to suggest... f550582883

Bacchus and Ariadne It is one of a cycle of paintings on mythological subjects produced for Alfonso I d'Este, Duke of Ferrara, for the Camerino d'Alabastro – a private room in his palazzo in Ferrara decorated with paintings based on classical texts. An advance payment was given to Raphael, who originally held the commission for the subject of a Triumph of Bacchus. into the sky where it becomes the constellation Northern Crown, or his *Ars Amatoria*, in which Bacchus promises the entire sky to Ariadne where she then would Bacchus and Ariadne (1520–1523) is an oil painting by Titian f550582883

Philaenis The reputed writings of Philaenis were well known throughout classical antiquity and scholars believe that they may have influenced Ovid's *Ars Amatoria*. Aeschryon instead insists that the treatise was written by the Athenian sophist Polycrates. Two satirical Greek epigrams from the Palatine Anthology by the poets Aeschryon of Samos and Dioscorides purport to defend Philaenis's reputation by insisting that she did not write the treatise attributed to her. However, many modern scholars consider "Philaenis" a fictional character whose persona may

have been adopted by a variety of erotic writers. According to a surviving fragment of a treatise which claims to have been written by her, she was from Samos, and her father was called Ocymenes. antiquity and scholars believe that they may have influenced Ovid's *Ars Amatoria*. In later times, Philaenis was remembered for her reputation of licentiousness. Philaenis of Samos was supposedly the author of a famous ancient sex manual.

The painting, considered one of Titian's greatest works, is now in the National Gallery, London. The other major paintings in the cycle are *The Feast of the Gods*, mostly by Giovanni Bellini, now in the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C., and Titian's *The Bacchanal of the Andrians* and *The Worship of Venus*, both now in the Museo del Prado, Madrid. The series was a very early treatment of subjects from classical mythology on a heroic scale in painting, rather than in small decorative pieces, and very influential on... Multiple ancient sources describe Pasiphaë as the daughter of Helios, the god of the sun, and Perse, an Oceanid. The earliest known author to call Helios her father is the 4th-century rhetorician Isocrates. Diodorus Siculus instead gives Crete as her mother, and Plutarch states that her father is the Titan Atlas. Ovid is most famous for the *Metamorphoses*, a continuous mythological narrative in fifteen books written in dactylic hexameters. He is also known for works in elegiac couplets such as *Ars Amatoria* ("The Art of Love") and *Fasti*. His poetry was much imitated during Late

Antiquity and the Middle Ages, and greatly influenced Western art and literature. The *Metamorphoses* remains one of... f550582883 In the summary of Stephen L. Wailes, f550582883 The *Weinschwelg* holds its place in the literary history of the thirteenth century by virtue of its clever parody of 'Minnedidaktik' ['love-teaching', *ars amatoria*]. Like *Die böse Frau*, with which it is often compared and which some scholars think was composed by the same author, it generates humour by juxtaposing a vulgar theme (in the *Weinschwelg*, excessive drinking) to traditions of courtly idealism, both by direct allusion to stories and characters and by the imitation of such values as *triuwe* ['fidelity, sincerity'] and *hôher muot* ['high spirits, magnanimity'] within its crass context. This thematic humour is enhanced by the wit of its formal presentation. Divided into twenty-four sections by the refrain '*dô huob er ûf unde tranc*', the poem reflects compositionally the speaker's carousal and the rhymes for the refrain occur in approximate alphabetical order. f550582883 == Content == f550582883 In later times, Philaenis was remembered for her reputation of licentiousness. A fictional character named Philaenis appears in the *Epigrams* of the Roman poet Martial as a masculine woman known for having sex with women. The Christian writers Justin Martyr, Tatian, and Clement of Alexandria deplore the writings attributed to Philaenis as depraved and immoral. The fourth-century... f550582883 Pasiphaë married Minos, the king of Crete and son of Zeus and Europa. According to the 2nd-century AD mythographer Apollodorus, the pair's children are Catreus, Deucalion,

Androgeus, Glaucus, Acacallis, Ariadne, Phaedra, and Xenodice. By a bull that was given to Crete by the god Poseidon, Pasiphaë was the mother of the Minotaur. f550582883 At the time of Raphael's death in 1520, only a preliminary drawing was completed. The commission was then handed to Titian. In the case of Bacchus and Ariadne, the subject matter was derived from the Roman poets Catullus and Ovid, and perhaps other classical authors. f550582883 == Family == f550582883

Exile of Ovid At the time, Tomis was a remote town on the edge of the civilized world; it was loosely under the authority of the Kingdom of Thrace (a satellite state of Rome), and was superficially Hellenized. his exile was *carmen et error* ("a poem and an error"), probably the *Ars Amatoria* and a personal indiscretion or mistake. The reasons for his banishment are uncertain. According to Ovid, none of its citizens spoke Latin, which as an educated Roman, he found trying. Ovid was one of the most prolific Ovid, the Latin poet of the Roman Empire, was banished in 8 AD from Rome to Tomis (now Constanța, Romania) by decree of the emperor Augustus. Ovid wrote that the cause of his exile was *carmen et error* ("a poem and an error"), probably the *Ars Amatoria* and a personal indiscretion or mistake. Ovid's exile is related by the poet himself, and also in brief references to the event by Pliny the Elder and Statius f550582883

Pegasides Edition by R. Ehwald; Rudolphi Merkelii; Leipzig. Amores, Epistulae, Medicamina faciei femineae, Ars amatoria, Remedia amoris. B In Greek mythology, Pegasides (Greek: Πηγασίδες, singular: Πηγασίς) is a name applied to the Muses. Publius Ovidius Naso. It originates from the name of the mythical horse Pegasus, or from that of a fountain which was created by Pegasus f550582883

Der Weinschwelg It is noted as a parody of courtly literature such as poetry of the German Minnesang tradition. Like Die böse Frau, with which it is often compared and which some Der Weinschwelg is a thirteenth-century Middle High German poem. by virtue of its clever parody of 'Minnedidaktik' [love-teaching; , ars amatoria] f550582883

== Background == f550582883

Pasiphaë In Ovid's Ars Amatoria, Pasiphaë is framed in zoophilic terms: Pasiphae fieri gaudebat adultera In Greek mythology, Pasiphaë was the daughter of Helios, queen of Crete, and mother of the Minotaur. the sixteen-line episode the weight of a brief inset myth. After her husband Minos failed to sacrifice the Cretan Bull to Poseidon as promised, the god cursed Pasiphaë to fall in love with the bull. She had Daedalus build a hollow wooden cow for her to

hide in, which she then used to mate with the bull; afterwards, she gave birth to the Minotaur  
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== Etymology == f550582883

Ovid Although Ovid enjoyed enormous popularity during his lifetime, the emperor Augustus exiled him to Tomis, the capital of the newly organized province of Moesia, on the Black Sea, where he remained for the last nine or 10 years of his life. dactylic hexameters. The Imperial scholar Quintilian considered him to be the last of the Latin love elegists. His poetry was much imitated during Late Publius Ovidius Naso (Latin: ['pu:bliʊs ɔ'wɪdiʊs 'na:so:]; 20 March 43 BC – AD 17/18), known in English as Ovid (OV-id), was a Roman poet who lived during the reign of Augustus. Ovid himself attributed his banishment to a *carmen et error* ("poem and a mistake"), but his reluctance to disclose specifics has resulted in much speculation among scholars. He is also known for works in elegiac couplets such as *Ars Amatoria* ("The Art of Love") and *Fasti*. He was a younger contemporary of Virgil and Horace, with whom he is often ranked as one of the three canonical poets of Latin literature f550582883

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