

collected works of erasmus desiderius erasmus

Collected Works of Erasmus Desiderius Erasmus: A Journey Through Renaissance Humanism

collected works of erasmus desiderius erasmus offer a fascinating window into the intellectual spirit of the Renaissance. Erasmus, a towering figure of humanism, was a scholar, theologian, and writer whose influence stretched far beyond his own time. Delving into his collected writings not only enriches our understanding of the early 16th century but also sheds light on the enduring quest for knowledge, reform, and the power of language.

Erasmus's works encompass a broad range of topics—from theology and philosophy to education and satire. They reveal his commitment to critical thinking, moral improvement, and the promotion of peace during a period marked by religious turmoil and political change. Let's explore the remarkable scope and significance of the collected works of Erasmus Desiderius Erasmus.

The Rich Legacy of Erasmus: Who Was Erasmus Desiderius Erasmus?

Before diving into his collected works, it's essential to understand who Erasmus was and why his writings continue to captivate readers. Born in 1466 in Rotterdam, Erasmus was a Dutch Renaissance humanist and Catholic priest. His education in classical languages and literature fueled his passion for reviving ancient wisdom and applying it to contemporary issues.

Erasmus was a master of Latin prose and Greek scholarship, making him a pivotal figure in the humanist movement. Unlike many of his contemporaries, he sought reform within the Church rather than outright separation, advocating for a return to the original sources of Christian teaching—the Bible and the Church Fathers.

The Humanist Mind: Erasmus's Intellectual Approach

Erasmus's collected works reflect his humanist ideals, emphasizing reason, education, and the study of classical texts. He believed that learning should cultivate virtue and wisdom, not just rote memorization. This mindset underpinned his critiques of clerical abuses and superstitions, as well as his efforts to make the Bible accessible to a broader audience.

His writings often blend scholarly rigor with wit and satire—tools he used to challenge dogma and encourage open dialogue. This approach made his works both influential and controversial, as he navigated the delicate balance between faith and reform.

Exploring the Collected Works of Erasmus

Desiderius Erasmus

The collected works of Erasmus cover a vast array of genres and styles, each contributing uniquely to his legacy. Among the most notable are his theological treatises, educational writings, and satirical masterpieces.

Theology and Biblical Scholarship

One of Erasmus's most significant contributions is his critical edition of the New Testament in Greek, published in 1516. This work, known as the *Novum Instrumentum*, was groundbreaking because it provided a more accurate text based on original Greek manuscripts rather than the Latin Vulgate, which had been the church's standard for centuries.

By doing so, Erasmus laid the foundation for modern biblical scholarship and influenced subsequent translations, including Martin Luther's German Bible and the King James Version. His annotations and prefaces encouraged readers to approach scripture thoughtfully and with a spirit of inquiry.

Educational Reform and Philosophy

Erasmus was deeply invested in education as a means to cultivate moral and intellectual virtues. His treatise "On the Education of a Christian Prince" offered guidance on ruling wisely and justly, blending classical wisdom with Christian ethics.

Additionally, "The Education of Children" was one of the first works to emphasize the importance of early childhood education and the teaching of languages, including Latin and Greek, as essential tools for personal development.

Satire and Social Critique: The Praise of Folly

Perhaps Erasmus's most famous work, "The Praise of Folly," is a brilliant satire that humorously exposes the follies and vices of his contemporaries—from corrupt clergy to pompous scholars. Written in a playful yet biting style, this essay remains a landmark of Renaissance literature.

Through irony and clever argumentation, Erasmus criticized superstition, greed, and hypocrisy, urging a return to genuine Christian values. This work exemplifies how his collected writings blend intellectual seriousness with literary artistry.

Why the Collected Works of Erasmus Matter Today

Studying the collected works of Erasmus Desiderius Erasmus offers timeless insights into the nature of knowledge, faith, and society. His calls for moderation, education, and critical examination resonate in modern

discussions about religious tolerance and intellectual freedom.

Influence on Modern Scholarship and Theology

Erasmus's method of returning *ad fontes*—to the sources—has become a cornerstone of scholarly research. His insistence on accurate texts and contextual understanding paved the way for modern biblical criticism and textual studies.

Moreover, his moderate stance during the Reformation reminds us of the complexities in religious reform and the value of dialogue over dogmatism.

Lessons on Communication and Satire

Erasmus's use of satire in his collected works demonstrates the power of humor and irony as tools for social critique. In an age where public discourse can be polarized, his writings encourage thoughtful reflection and the ability to laugh at human imperfections without descending into cynicism.

Accessing the Collected Works: Where to Begin?

If you're intrigued by the collected works of Erasmus Desiderius Erasmus and want to explore them yourself, there are many resources available today.

- **Critical Editions:** Modern publishers have compiled Erasmus's works in multi-volume sets, often with scholarly annotations that provide historical context and explanations.
- **Online Archives:** Websites dedicated to Renaissance literature and digital libraries offer free access to many of Erasmus's texts in original languages and translations.
- **Selected Translations:** For those new to Erasmus, starting with "The Praise of Folly" or his New Testament commentary provides an accessible introduction.

When reading Erasmus, it's helpful to keep in mind the historical background of the Renaissance and the early Reformation, as this enriches the understanding of his ideas and intentions.

Tips for Engaging with Erasmus's Writings

- Approach his texts with patience—Renaissance prose can be dense, but the rewards are great.
- Consider reading secondary literature or commentaries to grasp the nuances of his arguments.
- Reflect on how his themes of education, reform, and human nature relate to contemporary issues.

Exploring Erasmus's collected works is not just an academic exercise; it's an invitation to engage with a mind that shaped Western thought and continues to inspire critical inquiry.

The collected works of Erasmus Desiderius Erasmus remain a treasure trove for anyone interested in the history of ideas, the evolution of religious thought, and the enduring power of eloquence and reason. Whether you're a scholar, student, or curious reader, immersing yourself in Erasmus's writings promises a rewarding journey through one of the most vibrant periods of intellectual history.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who was Desiderius Erasmus and why are his collected works significant?

Desiderius Erasmus was a Dutch Renaissance humanist, theologian, and scholar known for his influential writings that contributed to religious reform and humanist thought. His collected works are significant because they offer insight into early modern intellectual history, biblical scholarship, and the development of Christian humanism.

What types of writings are included in the collected works of Erasmus?

The collected works of Erasmus include a wide range of writings such as theological treatises, letters, essays, biblical commentaries, translations, and satirical works like 'The Praise of Folly.' These writings reflect his scholarship, humanist philosophy, and critiques of the Church.

Where can one access the collected works of Erasmus Desiderius today?

The collected works of Erasmus are available in various formats including critical editions published by academic presses, digital archives such as the Erasmus Collection online, and in libraries worldwide. Some works have also been digitized and made accessible through university repositories and platforms like Google Books.

How did Erasmus's collected works influence the Protestant Reformation?

Erasmus's collected works influenced the Protestant Reformation by promoting a return to the original texts of the Bible and advocating for reform within the Church through education and scholarship rather than radical breakaway. Though he remained committed to Catholicism, his critiques of Church practices and emphasis on scriptural study inspired reformers like Martin Luther.

Are there modern translations of Erasmus's collected

works available?

Yes, many of Erasmus's collected works have been translated into modern languages, including English, with scholarly annotations. These translations help contemporary readers understand the historical context and significance of his writings.

What is the scope and organization of the standard collected works editions of Erasmus?

Standard collected works editions of Erasmus often span multiple volumes, organized thematically or chronologically to cover his letters, theological writings, biblical scholarship, and literary works. The most notable edition is the 'Opera Omnia' which aims to present a comprehensive and critical compilation of his writings.

How do Erasmus's collected works reflect Renaissance humanism?

Erasmus's collected works embody Renaissance humanism by emphasizing the study of classical texts, the value of education, critical thinking, and moral philosophy rooted in Christian ethics. His works advocate for intellectual freedom and reform through learning, illustrating the humanist ideals of the period.

Additional Resources

Collected Works of Erasmus Desiderius Erasmus: A Scholarly Exploration

collected works of erasmus desiderius erasmus represent a monumental body of Renaissance humanist literature that continues to influence theological, philosophical, and literary studies today. Erasmus, a Dutch scholar and theologian born in the late 15th century, was a central figure in the Northern Renaissance. His extensive writings span a broad spectrum of topics, including classical scholarship, Christian ethics, and satirical critique of contemporary society and the Church. The collected works of Erasmus Desiderius Erasmus provide invaluable insight into Renaissance humanism, the early Reformation period, and the evolution of Christian humanist thought.

Historical Context of Erasmus's Writings

Understanding the collected works of Erasmus Desiderius Erasmus necessitates a grasp of the socio-political and religious climate of late 15th and early 16th century Europe. Erasmus lived during a time of immense intellectual ferment, straddling the waning Middle Ages and the dawn of the Reformation. His writings reflect a deep engagement with classical antiquity combined with a fervent desire to reform the Church from within, contrasting sharply with the more radical reformers such as Martin Luther.

Erasmus's collected works are often seen as a bridge between medieval scholasticism and modern critical thought. His philological approach to biblical texts and emphasis on education and morality underscore his commitment to reason and piety. This duality positions his works uniquely as

both academic treatises and accessible moral guides.

Scope and Composition of Erasmus's Collected Works

The collected works of Erasmus Desiderius Erasmus encompass a diverse array of writings, including:

- **Critical Editions of Classical and Biblical Texts:** Erasmus is renowned for producing the first printed Greek New Testament in 1516, the *Novum Instrumentum*, which laid the groundwork for future biblical scholarship and translations.
- **Satires and Dialogues:** His most famous satirical work, "In Praise of Folly" (*Moriae Encomium*), humorously critiques the superstitions and corruptions within the Church and society.
- **Letters and Correspondence:** Erasmus's voluminous letters provide a window into the intellectual networks of the Renaissance, revealing his interactions with other leading figures of the time.
- **Theological and Ethical Treatises:** Texts such as "The Education of a Christian Prince" and "On Free Will" reflect his nuanced theological positions, balancing humanist ideals with orthodox Christianity.
- **Poetry and Prose:** His poetic works and essays showcase his mastery of Latin and his skill in combining classical form with contemporary content.

This breadth of material demonstrates Erasmus's versatility and the comprehensive nature of his intellectual pursuits. The collected works serve as a testament to his role as a scholar who aimed not only to preserve classical heritage but also to apply it to the moral and spiritual improvement of society.

Significance of Erasmus's Greek New Testament

Among the collected works of Erasmus Desiderius Erasmus, his Greek New Testament stands out as a watershed moment in biblical scholarship. By collating and editing Greek manuscripts, Erasmus challenged the prevailing Latin Vulgate's textual authority, prompting new standards for scriptural accuracy. This critical edition influenced subsequent translators, including those responsible for the King James Bible, marking a pivotal shift toward text-based biblical study.

However, the Greek New Testament was not without criticism. Some scholars argue that Erasmus's limited manuscript access and hurried publication led to textual inaccuracies and omissions. Despite these critiques, the work undeniably advanced humanist philology and set a precedent for scholarly rigor in scriptural editing.

The Role of Satire in Erasmus's Collected Works

Erasmus's use of satire, particularly in works like "In Praise of Folly," reveals his strategic approach to cultural and religious critique. By cloaking his criticisms in humor and irony, he could expose the follies of clerical abuses, scholastic pedantry, and popular superstitions without overtly alienating his contemporaries.

This satirical style not only gained widespread popularity but also underscored a fundamental humanist principle: the use of wit and reason to encourage reform rather than foment discord. The collected works of Erasmus Desiderius Erasmus thus embody a sophisticated balance between confrontation and conciliation, making his critiques enduringly relevant.

Comparative Analysis: Erasmus and Contemporary Humanists

When juxtaposing the collected works of Erasmus with those of his contemporaries such as Thomas More, Juan Luis Vives, or Martin Luther, several distinctions emerge. Erasmus's emphasis on moderation and inner piety contrasts with Luther's more radical calls for doctrinal upheaval. Unlike More's utopian visions or Vives's educational reforms, Erasmus's writings often reflect a pragmatic approach aimed at gradual reform.

This comparative perspective highlights the unique contributions of Erasmus's collected works to Renaissance humanism. His insistence on textual scholarship, ethical living, and intellectual dialogue positioned him as a mediator between tradition and innovation, earning him a reputation as the "Prince of the Humanists."

Challenges in Studying the Collected Works

The vastness and complexity of Erasmus's corpus present significant challenges for modern scholars. His prolific output, written primarily in Latin, requires specialized linguistic and historical expertise. Additionally, the existence of multiple editions, revisions, and translations can complicate textual analysis.

Nevertheless, ongoing scholarly efforts, such as the critical edition projects and digitization initiatives, have enhanced accessibility to Erasmus's collected works. These efforts contribute to a deeper understanding of Renaissance intellectual history and reaffirm Erasmus's relevance in contemporary academic discourse.

Legacy and Influence of Erasmus's Collected Works

The enduring influence of the collected works of Erasmus Desiderius Erasmus is evident in various fields:

- **Theology:** His scholarly pursuit of biblical texts reshaped Christian exegetical methods and inspired the development of modern biblical criticism.
- **Philosophy:** Erasmus's humanist ideals helped pave the way for Enlightenment thinking, emphasizing reason, education, and ethical responsibility.
- **Literature:** His Latin prose and satirical style influenced both contemporaneous and later writers, enriching European literary traditions.
- **Education:** Erasmus's advocacy for comprehensive education remains a foundational concept in liberal arts curricula worldwide.

His collected works continue to be a rich source for scholars examining the interplay between religion, culture, and intellectual history during a transformative epoch.

The collected works of Erasmus Desiderius Erasmus, with their intricate blend of scholarship, wit, and reformist zeal, remain a cornerstone of Renaissance studies. They invite ongoing exploration and critical engagement, reflecting the enduring quest for knowledge and moral clarity that defined Erasmus's remarkable career.

Collected Works Of Erasmus Desiderius Erasmus

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collected works of erasmus desiderius erasmus: Collected Works of Erasmus Desiderius Erasmus, 1985-12 Erasmus was above all an educator, and his writings as a teacher and theorist give him a claim to be regarded as the greatest figure in the history of education since antiquity. By the decade of the 1520s, he had become the leading spokesman for the cause of humanistic education in Europe. The five translations in *Collected Works of Erasmus* 23 and 26 reflect Erasmus' main ideas about education: concern for the most desirable and effective curriculum; the need to read and appreciate the best writings of the finest classical authors; the importance of well-trained, well-paid, competent, inventive, and compassionate teachers; practical advice on the temperament and conduct of parents; the provision of adequate education for women and mature students; in short, the development of a philosophy of education that would produce the kind of person best educated for the service of God and man. Contained in these volumes are the first modern English translations of *De conscribendis epistolis* I On the Writing of Letters, *Conficiendarum epistolarum*

formula I A Formula for the Composition of Letters, De civitate I On Good Manners for Boys, De pueris I A Declamation on the Subject of Early Liberal Education for Children, and De recta pronuntiatione I The Right Way of Speaking Latin and Greek A Dialogue. These works present Erasmus' educational program for children from the very young to pre-university age - a compendium of his views on the nature and value of a humanistic education that remains of importance for all times and places. Volumes 25 and 26 of the Collected Works of Erasmus series - Two-volume set.

collected works of erasmus desiderius erasmus: *Collected Works of Erasmus* Desiderius Erasmus, 2016-01-01 These volumes are the first in a series containing works by Erasmus 'that concern literature and education': interests which to him were scarcely separable. The aim of Erasmian education was a civilized life, expressed in Christian piety and the fulfilment of public and private duties and embellished by learning and literature. Towards these ends the soundest training for youth was what Erasmus often called *bonne litterae*, 'good letters,' a literary and rhetorical training based on Greek and Latin authors. For centuries the classical curriculum was the core of liberal education, and Erasmus was long regarded as its exemplar. Though never a university teacher except briefly at Cambridge (1311-14), he was a 'teacher of teachers' through his treatises on pedagogy and rhetoric and his many works of scholarship. The four works presented here in annotated translations are characteristic expressions of his dedication to learning and his confidence in the values of classical literature for the modern world of his time. *Antibarbari* (1520), translated and annotated by Margaret Mann Phillips, is a defence of the humanities against ignorant and misguided critics who question both their supposed worth and the appropriateness of pagan writings for Christian pupils. The reply of Erasmus becomes a manifesto on behalf of reason, scholarship, and literature. As for paganism, he insists that if secular knowledge is used properly it cannot harm but must help Christians. 'None of the liberal disciplines is Christian' because they all antedated Christianity, yet they 'all concern Christ' because they can be put to Christian uses. *Parabolae* (1514), translated and annotated by R.A.B. Mynors, a work that 'contributes eminently to style,' is a collection of similitudes drawn from observations of men, customs, and nature. Many are culled from Plutarch and Seneca, but for those from Seneca, and from Aristotle, the moral applications are added by Erasmus. As an exercise in the rhetoric of moral philosophy - 'many jewels in one small box,' Erasmus terms it-this book quickly became popular and long remained so. *De copia* (1512), translated and annotated by Betty I. Knott, is not a plan for the entire curriculum but a treatise on the 'abundant' or rich style in writing and speaking Latin, a guide to attaining fluency and variety in discourse. As a manual for students *De copia* broke new ground. It was a remarkably successful work, used in schools in many lands for generations. From 1312 to 1600, more than 130 printings are recorded. *De ratione studii* (1312), translated and annotated by Brian McGregor, furnishes a concise but clear exposition of the curriculum, text, and methods of Erasmus' programme for liberal studies in grammar schools. Here as in all of his writings on education, language is the heart of the matter. The main goals are accurate, effective expression and communication in Latin, though Erasmus expects much besides literature to be learned from the study of literature. He emphasizes the necessity for competent and sympathetic teachers. Each translation is introduced by the translator, and a general introduction by the editor discusses the significance of each of the works, its relation to the others, and its subsequent fortunes. Wallace K. Ferguson provides an introductory essay, 'The Works of Erasmus.' Volumes 23 and 24 of the Collected Works of Erasmus series - Two-volume set.

collected works of erasmus desiderius erasmus: *Collected Works of Erasmus* Desiderius Erasmus, 1986

collected works of erasmus desiderius erasmus: *Prolegomena to the Adages* Desiderius Erasmus, 2017-08-21 The essay that begins this introductory volume to the *Adages* explores the development of the *Collectanea* and its transformation into the *Adagiorum chiliades*.

collected works of erasmus desiderius erasmus: *Collected Works of Erasmus* Desiderius Erasmus, 2016-04-06 Erasmus yearned to make the New Testament an effective instrument of

reform in society, church, and everyday life, and to this end he composed the Paraphrases, in which the words of Holy Scripture provide the core of a text that was vastly expanded to embrace the reforming “philosophy of Christ.” Paraphrase on Luke 1-10 contains the first half of Erasmus’s Paraphrase on Luke – the second half of which appeared in this series in 2003 – and completes the set of translations of the Paraphrases into English. In his Paraphrase on Luke, Erasmus expands on the original Gospel of Luke in the voice of its original author. The narrative is supplemented by Erasmus’ explications of the text’s moral, theological, and allegorical meanings and its psychological, historical, and geographical context. In addition to a fluid and idiomatic translation, Paraphrase on Luke 1-10 includes extensive annotations for the general or scholarly reader, making this a valuable and accessible resource for the study of both Erasmus and the New Testament. Volume 47 of the Collected Works of Erasmus series.

collected works of erasmus desiderius erasmus: Collected Works of Erasmus Desiderius Erasmus, 2025-02-13 Volume 79 in the Collected Works of Erasmus series presents two works written by Erasmus in a controversy with the Carthusian monk Pierre Cousturier. Erasmus had ignited controversy throughout Europe with his criticisms of the Vulgate in current use and his attempts to produce better texts and better Latin translations of Scripture, as well as a new version of the Greek New Testament. Erasmus’s work came under the scrutiny of the Paris faculty of theology. The resulting controversy between Erasmus and various Paris theologians culminated in a formal censure of both vernacular translations of the Bible and new Latin translations from Hebrew and Greek sources. In 1522, Pierre Cousturier began to attack humanist translators in a series of publications, arguing for the accuracy and divine inspiration of the commonly used Latin Bible, which rendered further Latin translations unnecessary, even dangerous. The fact that Cousturier had a doctorate in theology from Paris and was highly regarded in the Paris basin as a reformer prompted Erasmus to reply in order to clarify his textual and theological principles and their implications. In his *Apologia* against Cousturier and the subsequent Appendix, Erasmus offers some of his most important reflections on his aim to cultivate humanistic and linguistic expertise in the service of advancing the Gospel.

collected works of erasmus desiderius erasmus: Collected Works of Erasmus Desiderius Erasmus, 1989-01-01 This is the first of five volumes to appear in the section of the CWE devoted to Erasmus’ spiritualia, works of spirituality that include such aspects of religion as piety, theology, and the practice of ministry. The volume begins with an introductory essay that provides the first comprehensive review of the content, sources, and style of Erasmus’ many works dealing with piety.

collected works of erasmus desiderius erasmus: The New Testament Scholarship of Erasmus Desiderius Erasmus, 2019-03-26 Erasmus produced his five editions of the New Testament in Greek and Latin and his Paraphrases on the Gospels and Epistles almost contemporaneously with the tumultuous events that accompanied the beginnings of the Reformation in Europe. At the same time, his scholarship was a signal illustration of the Christian Humanism of northern Europe. His remarkable scholarship is translated and annotated in the Collected Works of Erasmus, volumes 42-60, published by the University of Toronto Press. This volume, CWE 41, seeks to set in perspective in a major introductory essay the full range of that scholarship. It traces the origin of Erasmus’ work and its development over the course of the last two decades of his life, placing the work on the New Testament in the context of his life and the political and religious events of his age, revealing the endeavour as a process, and thus giving the reader illuminating points of reference for the many cryptic allusions in his annotations and paraphrases. The book includes an annotated translation of three of Erasmus’ major writings on Scripture and its interpretation -- the *Paraclesis*, the *Ratio verae theologiae* (‘System of True Theology’), and the *Apologia* (defense of his work). It includes as well some of his further attempts to clarify his endeavour -- relevant letters and a vitriolic response to his ‘crabby critics’ (*Contra morosos*). The volume offers a unique insight into the production of Erasmus’ scholarship in book form, illustrating abundantly the special features that made his editions of the New Testament and his Paraphrases both esthetically pleasing and effectively marketable products.

collected works of erasmus desiderius erasmus: *Colloquies* Desiderius Erasmus, 1997-01-01 Erasmus' Familiar Colloquies grew from a small collection of phrases, sentences, and snatches of dialogue written in Paris about 1497 to help his private pupils improve their command of Latin. Twenty years later the material was published by Johann Froben (Basel 1518). It was an immediate success and was reprinted thirty times in the next four years. For the edition of March 1522 Erasmus began to add fully developed dialogues, and a book designed to improve boys' use of Latin (and their deportment) soon became a work of literature for adults, although it retained traces of its original purposes. The final Froben edition (March, 1533) had about sixty parts, most of them dialogues. It was in the last form that the Colloquies were read and enjoyed for four centuries. For modern readers it is one of the best introductions to European society of the Renaissance and Reformation periods, with lively descriptions of daily life and provocative discussions of political, religious, social, and literary topics, presented with Erasmus's characteristic wit and verve. Each colloquy has its own introduction and full explanatory, historical, and biographical notes. Volumes 39 and 40 of the Collected Works of Erasmus series - Two-volume set.

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collected works of erasmus desiderius erasmus: *Collected Works of Erasmus* Desiderius Erasmus, 1982-08-01 Erasmus' Adagia has been called 'one of the world's biggest bedside books,' and certainly the more than 4000 proverbs and maxims gathered and commented on by Erasmus, sometimes in a few lines and sometimes in full-scale essays, have great appeal for both scholar and educated layman. The aim of the Adages was to recapture, in this handy portmanteau form, the outlook and way of life of the classical world through its customs, legends, and social institutions, and to put within reach of a modern public the accumulated wisdom of the past. Each adage is traced in the works of as many authors as Erasmus had to hand; always an authority is given (usually several) and often a close reference providing chapter and verse. The commentaries in the Adages give a forthright and often eloquent expression of Erasmus' opinions on the world of his day, dovetailing with his satirical works on the one hand and his popular evangelical writings on the other. Many, if not most, of the proverbs cited by Erasmus are still in our common stock of speech today. The Collected Works of Erasmus is providing the first complete translation of Erasmus' Adagia. This volume contains the initial 300 adages with notes that identify the classical sources and indicate how Erasmus' reading and thinking developed over the quarter-century spanned by the eight revisions of the original work. Volume 31 of the Collected Works of Erasmus series.

collected works of erasmus desiderius erasmus: *Collected Works of Erasmus* Desiderius Erasmus, 2015-07-27 Among the most important of Erasmus' contributions to Christian humanism were his Greek text, new Latin translation, and annotations of the New Testament, an implicit challenge to the authority of the Vulgate and one that provoked numerous responses. This volume of the Collected Works contains translations of four of Erasmus' responses to his critics, written between 1520 and 1532 and directed primarily to his Franciscan and Dominican contemporaries at the university in Louvain. Three are connected to his Annotations on the New Testament. The fourth, a letter to Christopher von Utenheim, bishop of Basel, deals with pastoral questions such as fasting, abstinence, and the celibacy of priests. Though they mostly deal with philological rather than doctrinal matters, these debates were no less important to Erasmus' work. Carefully and extensively annotated by the translator, Denis L. Drysdall, volume 73 of the Collected Works invites the reader to examine Erasmus' own explanations of his philological method and its theological significance. Volume 73 of the Collected Works of Erasmus series.

collected works of erasmus desiderius erasmus: *Collected Works of Erasmus* Desiderius Erasmus, 1989-12 This final volume in the Literary and Educational Writings contains diverse works spanning a generation. They demonstrate Erasmus' skill in applying classical rhetoric to contemporary Christian needs. Four are short rhetorical pieces; the next group illustrates facets of Erasmus' classical scholarship and includes several works that bear witness to Erasmus' friendship with Thomas More. The last and most expansive piece in the volume, the *Lingua*, has not previously

been translated into English. This work represents Erasmus' growing criticism of his theological position by both Catholics and reformers. Volume 29 of the Collected Works of Erasmus series.

collected works of erasmus desiderius erasmus: Collected Works of Erasmus Desiderius Erasmus, 1993-12-15 The final two volumes in the CWE contain an edition and translation of Erasmus's poetry. For Erasmus scholars this work affords the first opportunity to evaluate and analyse Erasmus' poems in English. And for those interested in Renaissance and Reformation poetry in general, these offer an intriguing look at the work of one of the towering figures of the period writing in a genre that was, for him, unusual. The annotations include a path-breaking commentary piece by Harry Vredeveld on Erasmus' most famous poem, 'Poem on the Trouble of Old Age.' Another important feature is the appearance of the original Latin of each poem alongside the English translation. Volumes 85 and 86 of the Collected Works of Erasmus series - Two-volume set.

collected works of erasmus desiderius erasmus: Collected Works of Erasmus Robert D. Sider, Desiderius Erasmus, Dean Simpson, 2008 Erasmus yearned to make the Bible an effective instrument of reform in society, church, and everyday life. To this end, he composed the Paraphrases, in which the words of Holy Scripture provide the core of a text vastly expanded to embrace the reforming 'philosophy of Christ.' Matthew was Erasmus's first paraphrased Gospel and was thus the great theologian's first opportunity to set out a full portrait of the life of Jesus. In this Paraphrase, the wonderful complexity of Jesus's life finds coherence in the conception of Him as a teacher. The baptism, the dove, and the divine voice attesting sonship are called the 'inaugurating ceremonies' that authenticate Jesus as the divine teacher of heavenly philosophy. His students are the disciples, who are to be teachers themselves, initiating an unending line of Christian teachers. The Jesus of this Paraphrase understands pedagogy: He adapts His teaching to the developing abilities of His pupils, quizzes them, and gently rebukes them. His actions as well as His words have one primary objective: to teach the disciples. As a Preface to the Paraphrase, Erasmus wrote a 'Letter to the Pious Reader,' which became one of his most provocative and important essays. Like the more published Paraclesis, this 'Letter' vigorously advocates the translation of scripture into the vernacular languages, and proposes a 'confirmation' ceremony to encourage young people to assume responsibility for the vows taken for them at baptism by their sponsors. This volume illuminates the early thinking of Erasmus and is a welcome addition to the Collected Works series. Volume 45 of the Collected Works of Erasmus series.

collected works of erasmus desiderius erasmus: The Collected Works of Erasmus: Controversies Desiderius Erasmus, 1974

collected works of erasmus desiderius erasmus: Collected Works of Erasmus Desiderius Erasmus, 2019-03-25 Despite having enemies in the powerful Spanish religious orders, and being warned of the controversies that would arise, Erasmus published the fourth edition of his New Testament in 1527, resulting in a major crisis for Erasmianism in Spain. This period is marked by a bitter dispute between Erasmus and the conservative elements in Spain, involving behind-the-scenes manoeuvring, where it was impossible to distinguish friend from foe. Following this tension, a confrontation culminated in the Valladolid conference where enemies of Erasmus were obliged to come forward and where, following these events, Erasmus himself was forced to respond publicly to the charges brought against him. The three texts in the present volume were written by Erasmus in response to his antagonists, and include An Apologia of Desiderius Erasmus of Rotterdam Against Several Articles Presented by Certain Monks in Spain, The Answer of Desiderius Erasmus to the Pamphlet of a Certain Fever-ridden Individual, and Letter to Certain Highly Impudent Jackdaws.

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