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Quo Vadis Quo Vadis Quo Vadis The Greatest Works of Henryk Sienkiewicz Henryk Sienkiewicz Quo Vadis by Sienkiewicz, Henryk Sienkiewicz The Collected Works of Henryk Sienkiewicz (Illustrated Edition) Henryk Sienkiewicz Henryk Sienkiewicz Quo Vadis? Quo Vadis? Quo Vadis by Henryk Sienkiewicz - Delphi Classics (Illustrated) The Greatest Historical Novels: Henryk Sienkiewicz Edition The Best Historical Novels by Henryk Sienkiewicz Henryk Sienkiewicz Quo Vadis Henryk Sienkiewicz Illustrated Quo Vadis by Henryk Sienkiewicz Unabridged 1896 Original Version Quo Vadis? HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ THE AUTHOR Quo Vadis: a Narrative of the Time of Nero Quo Vadis : a Narrative of the Time of Nero. By:Henryk Sienkiewicz Quo Vadis? Henryk Sienkiewicz - Quo Vadis: The Bestseller of 1897 QVO VADIS Report from Nero By Henryk Sienkiewicz Quo Vadis: a Narrative of the Time of Nero Quo Vadis by Henryk Sienkiewicz: Annotated Quo Vadis ; Narrative of the Time of Nero ; Henryk Sienkiewicz ; Translated from the Polish by Jeremiah Curtin Quo Vadis Henryk Sienkiewicz (illustrated Edition) Quo Vadis Quo Vadis a Narrative of the Time of Nero, Volume I [Easyread Comfort Edition] Quo Vadis (Special Edition) The Robe Quo Vadis Annotated Petronio, Peca Livremente Extrahida de Romance Quo Vadis de Henryk Sienkiewicz - Primary Source Edition Whither Quo Vadis? Quo Vadis [Large Print Edition] Quo Vadis Quo Vadis (Illustrated) Without Dogma Quo Vadis

"An epic saga of love, courage and devotion in Nero's time, Quo Vadis portrays the degenerate days leading to the fall of the Roman empire and the glory and the agony of early Christianity. Set at a turning point in history (A.D. 54-68), as Christianity replaces the era of corruption and gluttony that marked Nero's Rome, Quo Vadis brims with life."--Publisher description. Quo Vadis: A Narrative of the Time of Nero, commonly known as Quo Vadis, is a historical novel written by Henryk Sienkiewicz in Polish."Quo vadis Domine" is Latin for "Where are you going, Lord?" and alludes to the apocryphal Acts of Peter, in which Peter flees Rome but on his way meets Jesus and asks him why he is going to Rome. Jesus says, "I am going back to be crucified again," which makes Peter go back to Rome and accept martyrdom. The novel Quo Vadis tells of a love that develops between a young Christian woman, Ligia (or Lygia), and Marcus Vinicius, a Roman patrician. It takes place in the city of Rome under the rule of emperor Nero, circa AD 64. Sienkiewicz studied the Roman Empire extensively prior to writing the novel, with the aim of getting historical details correct. Consequently, several historical figures appear in the book. As a whole, the novel carries an outspoken pro-Christian message. This carefully crafted ebook collection is formatted for your eReader with a functional and detailed table of contents: Quo Vadis With Fire and Sword The Deluge Pan Michael On the Field of Glory Whither Quo Vadis? offers an engaging account of how the Roman world and its history are represented in film and the way in which the different adaptations reflect the shifting historical situations and ideological concerns of their own times. Explores five surviving film adaptations – Guazzoni's of 1912; D'Annunzio/Jacoby of 1925; Mervyn LeRoy's of 1951; the Italian TV mini-series of 1985 by Franco Rossi; and Kawalerowicz's 2001 Polish version Examines how these different versions interpret, select from, and modify the novel and the ancient sources on which it is based Offers an exceptionally clear view of how films have presented ancient Rome and how modern conditions determine its reception Looks at rare and archival material which has not previously received close scholarly attention Quo Vadis: A Narrative of the Time of Nero, commonly known as Quo Vadis, is a historical novel written by Henryk Sienkiewicz. Quo Vadis is Latin for "Where are you going?" and alludes to a New Testament verse (John 13:36). The verse, in the King James Version, reads as follows, "Simon Peter said unto him, Lord, whither goest thou? Jesus answered him, Whither I go, thou canst not follow me now; but thou shalt follow me afterwards." Quo Vadis tells of a love that develops between a young Christian woman, Ligia (or Lygia), and Marcus Vinicius, a Roman patrician. It takes place in the city of Rome under the rule of emperor Nero around AD 64. Sienkiewicz studied the Roman Empire extensively prior to writing the novel, with the aim of getting historical details correct. As such, several historical figures appear in the book. As a whole, the novel carries a powerful pro-Christian message. Published in installments in three Polish dailies in 1895, it came out in book form in 1896 and has since been translated into more than 50 languages. This novel contributed to Sienkiewicz's Nobel Prize for literature in 1905. Henryk Adam Aleksander Pius Sienkiewicz (also known by the pseudonym "Litwos" 5 May 1846 - 15 November 1916) was a Polish journalist, novelist and the Nobel Prize laureate. He is best remembered for his historical novels, especially for his internationally known best-seller Quo Vadis (1896). Born into an impoverished Polish noble family in Russian-ruled Congress Poland, in the late 1860s he began publishing journalistic and literary pieces. In the late 1870s he traveled to the United States, sending back travel essays that won him popularity with Polish readers. In the 1880s he began serializing novels that further increased his popularity. He soon became one of the most popular Polish writers of the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, and numerous translations gained him international renown, culminating in his receipt of the 1905 Nobel Prize in Literature for his "outstanding merits as an epic writer." Many of his novels remain in print. In Poland he is best known for his "Trilogy" of historical novels - With Fire and Sword, The Deluge, and Sir Michael - set in the 17th-century Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth; internationally he is best known for Quo Vadis, set in Nero's Rome. The Trilogy and Quo Vadis have been filmed, the latter several times, with Hollywood's 1951 version receiving the most international recognition. Jeremiah Curtin (1835-1906) was one of the outstanding linguistic field-workers of the 19th century, though much of his material remains in manuscript form. His scholarly reputation rests primarily on his activity as folklorist and translator of the works of Henryk Sienkiewicz (1846-1916), the Nobel Prize-winning novelist. Curtin was born in Detroit and brought up in the wilds of Wisconsin, where his parents, immigrants from Ireland, made a farm. Leaving home at 21, he worked his way through Harvard, learning new languages at every opportunity. After a brief period as a junior diplomat in St. Petersburg, he worked as a journalist and eventually joined the Bureau of American Ethnology as a field worker. His assignments took him to the Seneca, to various tribes in Oklahoma and to California and Oregon, where he gathered folktales, myths, and other linguistic materials from many languages of aboriginal America. Returning to Europe on numerous occasions, Curtin gathered and published folklore from Eastern Europe and Ireland; in addition, he continued his studies of the languages of the Caucasus, of India and Persia. Work in Siberia resulted in two volumes about the Mongols. Throughout much of the latter part of his life he continued his translations from the Russian and Polish. Isidore Auguste Marie François Xavier Comte (19 January 1798 - 5 September 1857), better known as Auguste Comte, was a French philosopher. Henryk Adam Aleksander Pius Sienkiewicz was born on May 5th 1846, into an impoverished Polish noble family in Russian-ruled Congress Poland. He normally published under the shortened version as Henryk Sienkiewicz. It was only in 1866 that he completed his secondary-school diploma. At first he tried to study medicine, then law, at the Imperial University of Warsaw, but he soon transferred to the university's Institute of Philology and History, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of literature and Old Polish language. His living circumstances meant he was living in poverty and existing only by tutoring the children of other families. In 1868 his circumstances improved when he became tutor to the princely Woronicze family. In 1869 his analysis of a play was published in the Weekly Review and shortly afterward The Illustrated Weekly printed his essay about the late-Renaissance Polish poet Mikolaj S?p Szarzyński. Sienkiewicz completed his university studies in 1871, though he failed to receive a diploma because he did not pass the examination in Greek language. However, he was gaining some traction writing for such publications as Gazeta Polska (The Polish Gazette) and Niwa (magazine), under the pen name 'Litwos'. In 1873 he began writing a column, 'Bez tytułu' (Without a title), in The Polish Gazette and, in 1874, one for Niwa, 'Sprawy bieżące' (Current matters), and in 1875 the column, 'Chwila obecna' (The Present Moment). He also collaborated on a Polish translation, published in 1874, of Victor Hugo's last novel, 'Ninety-Three'. In June of the same year he became co-owner of Niwa. This was followed by 'Humoreski z teki Worozyll' (Humorous Sketches from Worozyll's Files, 1872), 'Stary Sluga' (The Old Servant, 1875), 'Hania' (Sienkiewicz) (1876) and 'Selim Mirza' (1877). These last three are known as the 'Little Trilogy'. Together these publications made him a prominent figure in Warsaw's journalistic-literary world. In the late 1870s he traveled to the United States, writing many travel essays which helped win him further popularity with Polish readers. From the 1880s he also began serializing his novels and soon became one of the most popular Polish writers of the 19th and 20th centuries. His numerous translations gained him international renown. In Poland he is best known for his 'Trilogy' of historical novels - 'Fire and Sword', 'The Deluge', and 'Sir Michael' all set in the 17th-century Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. However, in the rest of the world his fame is set with 'Quo Vadis' an epic in length and scope and set in Emperor Nero's Rome. It easily became the best-selling book of 1897, a enduring and literary sensation. In 1905 he won a Nobel Prize for his lifetime achievements as an epic writer. In his acceptance speech, he said this honor was of particular value to a son of Poland: "She was pronounced dead-yet here is proof that she lives on.... She was pronounced defeated-and here is proof that she is victorious." Henryk Adam Aleksander Pius Sienkiewicz died on 15th November 1916, at the Grand Hotel du Lac in Vevey, Switzerland from ischemic heart disease. "Quo Vadis" is a Latin phrase meaning "where are you going?" A love story between a young Christian woman and a Roman officer has been beautifully captured by the author. The male protagonist converts to Christianity after meeting the love of his life. Author uses the plot to examine the differences between worldly sumptuousness enjoyed by Roman elites and spiritual power of Christians. This glorious saga unfolds against the backdrop of ancient Rome?from the Forum to the Coliseum, from banquet halls to summer retreats in Naples, from the luxurious houses of the nobility to the hovels of the poor, Quo Vadis richly depicts a place and time still captivating to the modern imagination. This radiant translation by W.S. Kuniczak restores the original glory and richness of master storyteller Henryk Sienkiewicz's epic tale. Set at a turning point in history (A.D. 54-68), as Christianity replaces the era of corruption and immorality that marked Nero's Rome, Quo Vadis abounds with compelling characters, including: Vinicius, the proud centurion who has fallen deeply in love with a mysterious young woman who disappears the night they meet; Ligia, the elusive beauty. Vinicius will not easily win her love, for she is a Christian, one of the group of dedicated believers led by the apostle Peter. Christians are rare in pagan, hedonistic Rome, and suffer great persecution; Petronius, uncle to Vinicius, an elegant, witty courtier who scoffs at love and religion but finds his nephew's passion charming; and Nero himself, enemy of all Christians, a despotic emperor who plunges Rome deeper and deeper into depravity. The decadence of his banquets is staggering; and even worse, his mad laughter is heard echoing in the amphitheater as gladiators duel to the death. As Nero's appalling plans for the Christians become ever clearer, time appears to be running out for the young lovers. Vinicius must come to understand the true meaning of Ligia's religion before it is too late. Grand in scope and ambition, Quo Vadis explores the themes of love, desire and profound moral courage. Lavish descriptions, vivid dialogue and brilliantly drawn characters make this one of the world's greatest epics. Beloved by children and adults the world over, Quo Vadis has been the subject of five films, two of them in English. This premium quality large print edition includes the unabridged classic version of Quo Vadis in a large 7.44"x9.69" format, printed on heavy, bright white 60# paper with a fully laminated full-color cover featuring an original design. Set against the backdrop of the madness of the blood-soaked reign of Emperor Nero, Quo Vadis tells the story of the epic moral clash between the debauched paganism of the mighty Roman Empire and the austere piety of Christianity in its infancy. Quo Vadis is also the story of the personal philosophical journey of a small group of individuals seeking to find their way among the conflicting ideas in a time of upheaval which would, in the end, change the course of human history. Written by Polish novelist Henryk Sienkiewicz, recipient of the 1905 Nobel Prize for Literature, the novel was first serialized in Polish periodicals in 1895, with the novel version published in 1896 and subsequently translated into some fifty different languages. Jeremiah Curtin's 1897 English translation was a huge best-seller, putting U.S. publisher Little, Brown on firm financial footing. By far the most widely-read translation, it has long been the "standard" version. While some commentators have argued that Curtin's translation is "stilted" or "dated", Sienkiewicz himself, who read and spoke English, after reading Curtin's translations of his works wrote, in 1898, "I admire not only the sincere conscientiousness and accuracy, but also the skill, with which you did the work. Your countrymen will establish your merit better than I; as to me, I can only desire that you and no one else should translate all that I write. With respect and friendship, Henryk Sienkiewicz." One of the world's first bestsellers, this historical novel contrasts the decadence of ancient Roman society with the simplicity and spiritual power of the earliest Christians. An epic tale of the romance between a young Christian convert and a Roman soldier, it mixes fictional and real-life characters such as Nero and the saints Peter and Paul. How is this book unique? Font adjustments & biography included Unabridged (100% Original content) Illustrated About Quo Vadis: A Narrative of the Time of Nero by Henryk Sienkiewicz Quo Vadis: A Narrative of the Time of Nero, commonly known as Quo Vadis, is a historical novel written by Henryk Sienkiewicz in Polish. "Quo vadis Domine" is Latin for "Where are you going, Lord?" and alludes to the apocryphal Acts of Peter, in which Peter flees Rome but on his way meets Jesus and asks him why he is going to Rome. Jesus says, "I am going back to be crucified again", which makes Peter go back to Rome and accept martyrdom. The novel Quo Vadis tells of a love that develops between a young Christian woman, Ligia (or Lygia), and Marcus Vinicius, a Roman patrician. It takes place in the city of Rome under the rule of emperor Nero, circa AD 64. Sienkiewicz studied the Roman Empire extensively prior to writing the novel, with the aim of getting historical details correct. Consequently, several historical figures appear in the book. As a whole, the novel carries an outspoken pro-Christian message. Published in installments in three Polish dailies in 1895, it came out in book form in 1896 and has since been translated into more than 50 languages. This novel contributed to Sienkiewicz's Nobel Prize for literature in 1905. Several movies have been based on Quo Vadis including two Italian silent films in 1912 and 1924, a Hollywood production in 1951, and an adaptation by Jerzy Kawalerowicz in 2001. Quo Vadis: A Narrative of the Time of Nero, commonly known as Quo Vadis, is an historical novel written by Henryk Sienkiewicz in Polish. "Quo vadis Domine" is Latin for "Where are you going, Lord?" and alludes to the apocryphal Acts of Peter, in which Peter flees Rome but on his way meets Jesus and asks him why he is going to Rome. Rome in Emperor Nero's times is steeped in crime and debauchery. Marcus Vinicius, a young and beautiful warrior, comes to his uncle Gaius Petronius, who is a writer, aesthete, connoisseur of luxury and pleasure, and the approximate of Nero. The young man says that, upon returning to Rome from the war against the Parthians, he injured his hand and has been taken to the house of the white-haired commander Aulus Plautius for care. There Vinicius was captivated by a young Ligia, the daughter of the king of the Ligians, who lived in far northern forests. At home, the Ligians called her Galina. She came to Rome as a young hostage and grew up in the house of the noble Aulus and his faithful, virtuous wife Pomponia. Treating Ligia as their own daughter, they raised her pure and chaste. She was nothing like the debauched women of Rome. Pomponia is said to be a Christian, but Petronius does not believe it, as Christians are said to be terrible villains, and Pomponia's face seems to radiate light, which cannot be villainous in any way. Petronius only awoke at noon, very tired, as usual. He had been with Nero on the night before last night and had been late for the night. Recently, his health had begun to shake. In the mornings, when he woke up, he complained that he was quite elusive and unable to gather his thoughts. But when the trained slaves in the morning bath had carefully shaped his body, so the lazy blood came back, the man woke up and refreshed, his powers returned, and he left oleo-calcium, i.e. The eyes of the last bath of the baths, as if born again, radiate intelligence and carelessness, jealous, desperate, behaving as a man of the world, and seeming coldness. Otho himself would not have been able to compete with him. He did not own the name of "beauty judge", "arbiter elegantiarum". In the public baths, he rarely visited: only when there was an excellent speaker from the city, or when there were particularly exciting pressures in the ephedrium. Had his own "Insulas" baths, which Celer, Severus' famous contemporary had expanded and decorated for him, even with such an excellent sensation that Nero himself preferred them as imperial baths - even though the latter were more spacious and all the more handsome. He had to listen to the wretched waves of the Vatini in those chunks and take part in the discussion between Nero, Lucanus and Seneca on whether the woman had a soul? She got up late and went to the bath where two giant slaves dropped her on a long cypress tree, covered with a white Egyptian bycash cloth. Then they baptized their palms with a delicate oil and began to rub his beautiful body. With closed eyes, Petronius waited for a warm bath. The heat from the hands of the masseurs flowed into him and expelled fatigue as he swept. As the subtitle of the novel makes clear, the novel is "a narrative of the time of Nero." These are the time of the burning of Rome, the brutal persecutions of the Christians, and the apostles Peter and Paul. Despondent, fearful, and doubtful, Peter flees from a crucifixion in Rome. On the road, Peter meets Jesus, and he asks him: "Quo Vadis? Jesus?" Jesus answer is what Peter needed to hear to turn back and continue his divine ministry. "I am going to Rome," replies Jesus, "to be crucified again" (Eo Romam iterum crucifigi). At the time, Rome was the greatest of the ancient empires, yet by all means it was truly a brutal one. Only citizens had some rights. And slaves -property- suffered the worst treatment; that is, until the Christians came to the fore. Although Quo Vadis is an action book, it is also a love story between the Christian Lygia and the Roman noble Vinicius. It is a romance set in the midst of the moral upheavals that was tearing up the Roman Empire. This meticulously edited Henryk Sienkiewicz collection presents the finest selected works of 1905 Nobel Prize laureate. Contents: Novels Quo Vadis In Desert and Wilderness With Fire and Sword The Deluge Pan Michael Children of the Soil On the Field of Glory Whirlpools Without Dogma In Vain Short Story Collections Lillian Morris and Other Stories Hania and Other Stories Sielanka, a Forest Picture, and Other Stories Life and Death and Other Legends and Stories So Runs the World This meticulously edited Henryk Sienkiewicz collection presents the finest selected works of 1905 Nobel Prize laureate. Contents: Novels Quo Vadis In Desert and Wilderness With Fire and Sword The Deluge Pan Michael Children of the Soil On the Field of Glory Whirlpools Without Dogma In Vain Short Story Collections Lillian Morris and Other Stories Hania and Other Stories Sielanka, a Forest Picture, and Other Stories Life and Death and Other Legends and Stories So Runs the World Quo Vadis by Henryk Sienkiewicz Unabridged This eBook features the unabridged text of 'Quo Vadis by Henryk Sienkiewicz - Delphi Classics (Illustrated)' from the bestselling edition of 'The Complete Works of Henryk Sienkiewicz'. Having established their name as the leading publisher of classic literature and art, Delphi Classics produce publications that are individually crafted with superior formatting, while introducing many rare texts for the first time in digital print. The Delphi Classics edition of Sienkiewicz includes original annotations and illustrations relating to the life and works of the author, as well as individual tables of contents, allowing you to navigate eBooks quickly and easily. eBook features: * The complete unabridged text of 'Quo Vadis by Henryk Sienkiewicz - Delphi Classics (Illustrated)' * Beautifully illustrated with images related to Sienkiewicz's works * Individual contents table, allowing easy navigation around the eBook * Excellent formatting of the text Please visit www.delphiclassics.com to learn more about our wide range of titles Quo Vadis: A Narrative of the Time of Nero, commonly known as Quo Vadis, is a historical novel written by Henryk Sienkiewicz. Quo Vadis is Latin for "Where are you going?" and alludes to a New Testament verse (John 13:36). The verse, in the King James Version, reads as follows, "Simon Peter said unto him, Lord, whither goest thou? Jesus answered him, Whither I go, thou canst not follow me now; but thou shalt follow me afterwards." Young Marcus Vinicius has just returned from the wars. His uncle Petronius, former proconsul of Bithynia, is advisor to the emperor--Nero. The lives of both are dramatically changed when Marcus falls in love with a Christian girl. This is a reproduction of a book published before 1923. This book may have occasional imperfections such as missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. that were either part of the original artifact, or were introduced by the scanning process. We believe this work is culturally important, and despite the imperfections, have elected to bring it back into print as part of our continuing commitment to the preservation of printed works worldwide. We appreciate your understanding of the imperfections in the preservation process, and hope you enjoy this valuable book. Why buy our paperbacks? Standard Font size of 10 for all books High Quality Paper Fulfilled by Amazon Expedited shipping 30 Days Money Back Guarantee BEWARE of Low-quality sellers Don't buy cheap paperbacks just to save a few dollars. Most of them use low-quality papers & binding. Their pages fall off easily. Some of them even use very small font size of 6 or less to increase their profit margin. It makes their books completely unreadable. How is this book unique? Unabridged (100% Original content) Formatted for e-reader Font adjustments & biography included Illustrated About Quo Vadis: A Narrative of the Time of Nero by Henryk Sienkiewicz Quo Vadis: A Narrative of the Time of Nero, commonly known as Quo Vadis, is a historical novel written by Henryk Sienkiewicz in Polish. "Quo vadis Domine" is Latin for "Where are you going, Lord?" and alludes to the apocryphal Acts of Peter, in which Peter flees Rome but on his way meets Jesus and asks him why he is going to Rome. 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Excerpt from Henryk Sienkiewicz: The Author of "Quo Vadis." Why take time and space to review a work which the critic has not read? An art critic rarely passes upon the merits of a picture he has never seen! About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works. This glorious saga unfolds against the backdrop of ancient Rome?from the Forum to the Coliseum, from banquet halls to summer retreats in Naples, from the luxurious houses of the nobility to the hovels of the poor, Quo Vadis richly depicts a place and time still captivating to the modern imagination. This radiant translation by W.S. Kuniczak restores the original glory and richness of master storyteller Henryk Sienkiewicz's epic tale. Set at a turning point in history (A.D. 54-68), as Christianity replaces the era of corruption and immorality that marked Nero's Rome, Quo Vadis abounds with compelling characters, including: Vinicius, the proud centurion who has fallen deeply in love with a mysterious young woman who disappears the night they meet; Ligia, the elusive beauty. Vinicius will not easily win her love, for she is a Christian, one of the group of dedicated believers led by the apostle Peter. Christians are rare in pagan, hedonistic Rome, and suffer great persecution; Petronius, uncle to Vinicius, an elegant, witty courtier who scoffs at love and religion but finds his nephew's passion charming; and Nero himself, enemy of all Christians, a despotic emperor who plunges Rome deeper and deeper into depravity. The decadence of his banquets is staggering; and even worse, his mad laughter is heard echoing in the amphitheater as gladiators duel to the death. As Nero's appalling plans for the Christians become ever clearer, time appears to be running out for the young lovers. Vinicius must come to understand the true meaning of Ligia's religion before it is too late. Grand in scope and ambition, Quo Vadis explores the themes of love, desire and profound moral courage. Lavish descriptions, vivid dialogue and brilliantly drawn characters make this one of the world's greatest epics. Beloved by children and adults the world over, Quo Vadis has been the subject of five films, two of them in English This carefully crafted ebook collection is formatted for your eReader with a functional and detailed table of contents: Quo Vadis With Fire and Sword The Deluge Pan Michael On the Field of Glory One of the best-selling titles of the 1940s, 'The Robe' is a historical novel written by Lloyd C. Douglas. The book is about the Crucifixion of Jesus. It was first published in the year 1942. All of Lloyd C. Douglas' novels, essays, and short stories relied on his spiritual background for thematic and creative inspiration. At the height of his popularity, Douglas was receiving on average 100 letters a week from fans. One of these letters provided the inspiration for 'The Robe'. "The classic book has always read again and

again." "What is the classic book?" "Why is the classic book?" "READ READ READ.. then you'll know it's excellence." Quo Vadis Volume 2 By Henryk Sienkiewicz Quo Vadis is a love story of Marcus Vinicius, a passionate young Roman tribune, and Lygia Callina, a beautiful and gentle Christian maiden of royal Lygian descent and a hostage of Rome, raised in a patrician home. At first Marcus, a typical aristocratic Roman libertine of his time, has no notion of love and merely desires Lygia with erotic animalistic intensity. Through political machinations of the elegant Petronius he contrives to have her taken by force from her foster home and into the decadent and terrible splendor of the court of Ceasar, setting in motion a course of events that culminate in his own spiritual redemption. Intricately researched, populated with vibrant historical figures, and gorgeous period detail, bloody spectacle and intimate beauty, this is an epic tapestry of the triumph of love, faith and sacrifice. We are delighted to publish this classic book as part of our extensive Classic Library collection. Many of the books in our collection have been out of print for decades, and therefore have not been accessible to the general public. The aim of our publishing program is to facilitate rapid access to this vast reservoir of literature, and our view is that this is a significant literary work, which deserves to be brought back into print after many decades. The contents of the vast majority of titles in the Classic Library have been scanned from the original works. To ensure a high quality product, each title has been meticulously hand curated by our staff. Our philosophy has been guided by a desire to provide the reader with a book that is as close as possible to ownership of the original work. We hope that you will enjoy this wonderful classic work, and that for you it becomes an enriching experience.

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