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In your affairs, create suspense. Admiring their novelty means respecting your success. It is neither useful nor nice to show all your cards. Not immediately revealing all fuel expectations, especially when an increased human position means waiting longer. It bespeaks a mystery throughout, and, with this very secrecy, awe. Even by explaining yourself, you should avoid complete frankness, just as you should not open yourself to everyone in all your relationships. Careful silence is a haven of common sense. An openly announced decision is never respected; instead, it opens the way to criticism, and if things turn out badly, you'll be unhappy twice. Imitate divinity is a way of doing things to keep people alert and vigilant. Knowledge and courage, in turn, contribute to greatness. Because they are immortal, they perpetuate. You are as much as you know, and a wise man can do anything. A person without knowledge is a world in darkness. Judgment and strength, eyes and hands; without courage wisdom is sterile. Making people depend on you. The image is made sacred not by its creator, but by its admirer. Astute people would rather need them than thank them. To believe in vulgar gratitude is to devalue our hope, for as long as hope remembers, gratitude forgets. You can get more from addiction than from politeness; as soon as the thirst is quenched, people turn their backs to the fountain, and the orange, once compressed, is tossed into the mud. When the addiction ends, the harmony ends, and with it the respect. Let the experience first lesson is to maintain and never satisfy the addiction, keeping even royalty always needs you. But you don't have to go to the extreme of being so silent as to cause a mistake, or make someone else's problems incurable for your own benefit. Height of perfection. No one is born complete; improve yourself and your activities day by day until you become a truly unsurpassed being, your talents and your qualities are all perfected. This will be evident in the superiority of your taste, the sophistication of your intellect, the maturity of your judgment, the purity of your will. Some never manage to be complete; something is always missing. Others take a long time. An unsurpassed man, wise in word and reasonable in deed, admitted to, and even sought, a special company discreet. Avoid outdoing your boss. All triumphs are despised, and victory over your boss is either stupid or veil. Excellence has always been tested, especially by our superiors. Caution can usually hide the usual benefits, just as it hides beauty with a touch of negligence. There will always be someone willing to admit others have more luck or temperaments, but none, and especially not sovereign, that someone has a great For it is a sovereign attribute and any crime of crime it's lese-greatness. Sovereigns, therefore, desire sovereignty over what is most important. Princes love to be helped, but not superior. Advice should be offered as if a reminder of what they have forgotten rather than an understanding of what they have never had. Stars teach us such subtlety, because although they are children of the sun and shine brilliantly, they never compete with him in all its auroras. Belie your national defects. Water acquires the good and bad qualities of the channels through which it passes, people from the country where they were born. Some owe more than others to their homeland because the heavens were more favorable to them there. No country, even the most civilized, is free from any national failure that neighbouring countries will always criticize, for advantage or consolation. It is a skillful triumph to correct, or at least hide, these national flaws; You will get credit as unique among your compatriots, for what is least expected, has always been more respected. There are also defects in pedigree, status, profession and age, which, if they all appear in one person and are not carefully preset, produce an unbearable monster. Deal with people you can find out from. Let the friendly denouement be a school of erudition, and conversation, civilized learning. Prepare your teachers' friends by joining the usefulness of learning and the pleasure of conversation. Intelligent combine the two pleasures, enjoying the applause that welcomes what they say and the instructions received from what they hear. Usually we are drawn to someone through their interests, but here this interest is ennobled. A prudent frequent company of prominent personalities whose homes are theatres of grandeur rather than palaces of vanity. There are those who are known for their prudence, whose example and behavior are oracles in all matters of greatness and whose surroundings are also court academies of good and gallant prudence. Nature and art, material and craft. Beauty always needs help, and perfection is rude without polish cunning. It helps what is bad and improves what is good. Nature usually lets us down when we need it most; Let's then turn to art. Without it, our nature, even at best, lacks sophistication, and when there is a lack of culture, perfection remains incomplete. Everyone seems rude without cunning, and everyone needs his polish in all areas to be perfect. Reality and manner. Substance is not enough, circumstances are also vital. Bad manner destroys everything, even justice and reason. A good manner in everything is inducing: gilding no, sweetening the truth and decorating the age itself. The way things are done plays a key role in all matters, and a good way is Trick. Elegant behavior is the main adornment of life; It gets you out of any tough situation. Have intellectual support. Luck of the Strong: Be Be outstanding minds that can save them from bottlenecks caused by their own ignorance and fight the difficult battles for them. He shows exceptional greatness to use wise men much better than the barbaric preferences of Tigranes, who wanted to conquer kings as his servants. A new type of skill over what is best in life: skillfully make those whom nature has made above your servants. There's a lot to know, and life is short, and life without knowledge is not life. This particular skill is easy to learn a lot from many, getting knowledge from everyone. Then you can speak at a meeting for many or, through your words, as many wise people like advised you will speak. You will gain a reputation as an oracle through the sweat of others. Your scientists helpers first choose an object and then distill their knowledge and present it to you. If you can't have wisdom as your servant, at least be in an intimate relationship. Change your procedure. Not always the same to confuse those who are watching you, especially if they are rivals. Do not always fulfill your stated intentions, for others will take advantage of your predictability, anticipating and upsetting your actions. It is easy to kill a bird that flies straight, but not one that spins and turns. But don't always do the opposite of what you say, because the trick will be understood a second time. Malice always lies in anticipation - great subtlety is needed to mislead him. Sharp players never move a chunk their opponents expect, and especially not the one they want them to. A man born in the right century. Truly outstanding people depend on their time. Not everyone was born at a time when they deserved it, and many, though they were, failed to take advantage of it. Some of them were worthy of a better century, for every goodness does not triumph at all times. Everything has its time; even what is outstanding is subject to a change in taste. But wisdom has the advantage that is eternal, and if it is not her age, then many others will be. Spanish Jesuit and Baroque novelist and philosopher Baltasar GrazionBaltasar Gracion Bourne (1601-01-08)January 8, 1601Belmonte de Gracion, Aragon, SpainDeed6 December 1658 (1658-12-06) (age 57)Tarazona, Aragon, SpainEr17th century philosophyRegionWestern philosophySchool Christian philosophyMain interestedPolitical philosophy Influences Seneca, Epictetus, Plutarch, Publius Sirus, Desideria Erasmus Influenced by Arthur Schopenhauer, Friedrich Nietzsche Part series on The Catholic Philosophy of Aquinas, Scotus, and Ockham Ethics Cardinal Virtue Just Price Just War Probabilism Natural Law Personalism Social Training Virtues Ethics School Augustinian Neo-Sistolacism Scotsism Great Augustine Hippo Clement of Alexandria Cyril Alexandria Gregory Nissa Ireneev from Lyon Jerome John Goldoust John Damascus Martyr Origen Paul Apostle Tertullian Post-Classical Pseudo-Dionysius Boethy Isidore from Seville Scotus Eriugena Bede Anselm Canterbury Adegard Bingen Peter Abelar Simeon New Theologian Bernard Thomas Aquinas Benedict of Nurshiya Pope Gregory I Peter Lombard Bonaventure Albertus Magnus Dans Lacus Roger Bacon Giles from Rome James Uterbo Gibuttista Viko Gregory Rimini William Ockham Catherine Siena Paul Venice Contemporary Baltasar Grazion Erasmus Ofmas Rotterdam Cousa Luis de Molina Teresa of Avila Thomas More Francis de Sasp Francisco de Vitoria Domingo de Soto Martin de Azpilcoeta Tomas de Mercado Antoine Arnauld Ren Descartes Robert Bellarmin Ignasi Krasi Hugo Colyutai Francois Fonlon Alphonse Liguori Nicolas Malebranche Blaise Pascal Francisco Suarez Giovanni Botero Felicity de Lamenne Antonio Rosmini John Henry Newman Modern Pope Benedict XVI Pope John Paul II G. E. M. Ancombe Hans Urs von Baltasar Maurice Blondel G. C. Chesterton Yves Congar Henri de Love John Finnis Reginald Garrigu-Lag Riggen Gilson Rene Girard Nicolas Gomez Davila Romano Guardini John Huldein Dietrich von Hildebrand Bernard Lonergan Marshall Macluhan Alasdair McIntyre Gabriel Marcel S.Y. (Spanish: baltaˈsar ɣraˈθjan; January 8, 1601 -December 6, 1658) was a Spanish Jesuit and Baroque prose writer and philosopher. He was born in Belmont, near Calatayuda, Aragon. His writings were highly appreciated by Schopenhauer and Nietzsche. Biography Son of a doctor, as a child Grasion lived with his uncle, who was a priest. He studied at the Jesuit school in 1621 and 1623 and theology in Saragos. He was ordained in 1627 and took his last vows in 1635. He took the Jesuit vows in 1633 and devoted himself to teaching in various Jesuit schools. He spent time in Huesca, where he befriended the local scientist Vincencio Juan de Latsana, who helped him reach an important milestone in his intellectual upbringing. He gained the fame of a preacher, although some of his oratorical manifestations, such as reading a letter sent from hell from the pulpit, were frowned upon by his superiors. He was appointed rector of the Jesuit college of Tarragona and wrote works offering models for court behavior, such as El Hero (Hero), El Politico (Politician) and El Discreto (The Discreet One). During the Spanish War, he was the chaplain of the army that liberated Leida in 1646. In 1651 he published the first part of The Critic (Faultfinder) permission of his superiors, to whom he had repeatedly disobeyed. This caused discontent of the Society. Ignoring reprimands, he published the second part of The Critic in 1657, as a result was sanctioned and exiled to Grouse in early 1658. Soon Grazian wrote an application to join another religious order. His demand was not met, but his sanction was relaxed: in April 1658, he was sent to several minor positions at Tarazon College. His physical decline prevented him from visiting the colonial congregation of Calatayud and on December 6, 1658, Grazian died in Tarazon, near Saragosa in the Kingdom of Aragon. Grazion is the most representative writer of the Spanish Baroque literary style, known as Conceptismo, of which he was the most important theorist; his Agudeza y arte de ingenio (Wit and the Art of Inventiveness) is both poetic, rhetorical and conceptualist's anthology. The Aragonese village where he was born, Belmonte de Calatayud, in his honor changed its name to the Belmonte de Grasion. Critic of Criticon, first edition (1651). Three parts of The Critic, published in 1651, 1653 and 1657, gained notoriety in Europe, especially in German-speaking countries. It is, without a doubt, a masterpiece of the author and one of the great works of Siglo de Olo. This is a long allegorical novel with philosophical overtones. It recalls the Byzantine style of the novel in its many vicissitudes and in the many adventures to which the characters are exposed, as well as the picaresque novel in its satirical view of society, as evidenced by the long pilgrimage undertaken by the main characters, Critilo, the critical man who personifies disappointment, and Andanio, a natural man who represents innocence. The author constantly demonstrates a promising technique that unfolds according to the criteria or points of view of both characters, but in an antithetical rather than multiple form, as in Miguel de Cervantes. The novel reveals the philosophy, pessimism with which one of its greatest readers and admirers, the 19th-century German philosopher Arthur Schopenhauer, defined. Below is a summary of Criticon, reduced almost to the point of sketch, a complex work that requires detailed study. Critilo, a man of peace, was shipwrecked on the coast of the island of Santa Elena, where he meets Andrenio, a natural man who grew up completely unaware of civilization. Together they will make a long journey to the island of Immortality, traveling along the long and prickly path of life. In the first part, En la primavera de la ni'ez (Spring of Childhood), they join the royal court, where they suffer all sorts of disappointments; in the second part, en el oto'o de la varonil edad (Autumn of the age of masculinity), they pass through where they visit the house of Salastano (an anagram named after a friend Grazion Lastanos), and a trip to France, which the author calls the wasteland Of Hipocrinda, inhabited entirely by hypocrites and dunces, ending with a visit to the house of the madmen. In the third part, En el invierno de la vejez (Winter of Old Age), they arrive in Rome, where they encounter an academy where they meet the most inventive people arriving finally on the island of Immortality. He is intelligent and has made a great contribution to the world. One of his most famous phrases is: Respect yourself if you other respect you. The art of worldly wisdom Wikiquote has quotes related to: Orakulo Guide y Arte de Prudencia Graci's style, in a general sense called conceptualism, characterized by ellipsis and concentration of maximum value in a minimal form, an approach called in Spanish as agudeza (mind), and which is brought to extreme in Or'cude, usually translated as The Art of Worldly Wisdom), which is almost entirely composed of three hundred maxims. He constantly plays with words: each phrase becomes a puzzle, using a variety of rhetorical devices. His appeal could not stand: in 1992, the translation of this book by Christopher Maurer remained 18 weeks (2 weeks in the first place) in the bestseller list of The Washington Post. It sold almost 200,000 copies. Critically acclaimed Encyclopedia Britannica of 1911 wrote of Gracien, that: He was overly appreciated by Schopenhauer, whose appreciation of the author prompted him to translate oraculo's leadership, and he was unduly devalued by Tiknor and others. He is a keen thinker and observer, misled by his systematic misanthropy and fantastic literary theories. Nietzsche wrote of Oculo: Europe has never produced anything more subtle or complex in matters of moral subtlety, and Schopenhauer, who translated it into German, considered the book Absolutely unique... a book made for permanent use... companion for life for those who want to thrive in the great world. The translation of The Or'culo manual from Spanish by Joseph Jacobs (London: Macmillan and Co., Limited), first published in 1892, has been a huge commercial success, with many reissues over the years (recently Shambhala). Jacobs's translation was allegedly read by Winston Churchill, seven years later, on the ship that led him to the Boer Wars. In Paris, in 1924, the revision and reprint of the French translation of Abraham-Nicolas Amelo de La Hussain, with a foreword by Andre Ruveira, attracted a wide readership there and admired Andre Gante. Christopher Maurer's new translation (New York: Doubleday) became a national bestseller in 1992, and the English edition, which sold almost 200,000 copies, was translated into Finnish, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese and many other languages. Works by El Cheroe (1637, Hero), A critic of Machiavelli, drawing a portrait of the ideal Christian leader. El Politico Don Fernando el-Catalico (1640, Politician King Ferdinand Catholic), presents his perfect image of a politician. Arte de ingenio (1642, revised as Agudeza y arte de ingenio in 1648), essays on literature and aesthetics. El discreto (1646, Full Gentleman), described the qualities that make a complex man of the world. The Oraculo guide to Arte de Prudencia (1647), translates as The Art of Worldly Wisdom (Joseph Jacobs, 1892), Oracle, Guide to the Art of Discretion (L.B. Walton), Practical Wisdom for Dangerous Times (in J. Leonard Kaye's Choice), or The Science of Success and the Art of Prudence, his most famous book, some 300 aphorisms with commentary. El Criton (1651-1657) is a novel translated in 1681 by Sir Paul Raiko as Critic. The only publication bearing the name of Grazion is El Comulgatorio (1655); his more important books were published under the pseudonym Lorenzo Grazion (brother of the writer) or under the anagram of Grazia de Marlones. Grazion was punished for publishing without the permission of his superior El Criton (in which Defoe allegedly found Robinson Crusoe's embryo), but there was no objection to his substance. Notes : Blucher, Carl Alfred (September 15, 2005). Les origins of antiques d'un art de la prudence chez Baltasar Graci'n. Asterion. doi:10.4000/asterion.431. ISSN 1762-6110. Chisholm 1911, page 326. Duff, E. Grant. Baltasar Grazian. fortnightlyreview.co.uk. received on February 1, 2019. Chisholm 1911, page 326 Links Chisholm, Hugh, ed. Grazion and Morales, Baltasar. Encyclopedia Britannica. 12 (11th - Cambridge University Press. page 310-311.CS1 maint: ref'harv (link) Endnotes: See Karl Borinski, Baltasar Gracion and Die Hofliteratur in Germany (Halle, 1894); Benedetto Croce, I Trattatisti Italiani del concettismo e Baltasar Graci'n (Napoli, 1899); Narciso Jose Lyon and Heredia, Baltasar Grazion (Madrid, 1902). 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