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2. 提供コンテンツ
3. 便利な補足リソース(Overview Page, 年表)
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1. Oxford Referenceとは？

The screenshot shows the Oxford Reference website. At the top right, there are links for 'About', 'What's New', 'Subscriber Services', 'Contact Us', 'Take a Tour', and 'Help'. Below these, there are options to 'Sign in.', 'Not registered? Sign up.', and 'Advanced Search'. A search bar is present with a magnifying glass icon and a dropdown menu for 'Search within my subject specializations: Select ...'. The main navigation bar includes 'Subject' and 'Reference Type' menus, along with 'My Content (0)' and 'My Searches (0)'. The central content area features an article titled 'Outlooks on Life' with a compass image. The compass has 'POSITIVE' and 'NEGATIVE' written on it. The article text discusses Mark Twain's words from 1863 and Charles Lamb's essay. Below the article is a 'News' section with an RSS icon, containing two news items: 'Brand new functionality and a new Feature Article added to the site this January' and 'The Oxford Classical Dictionary 4 ed. and more added in December release!'. To the right of the news section is a 'Did you know?' section with an RSS icon, asking 'Which body parts of an aardvark are useful to some tribes of the Democratic Republic of the Congo?' and providing a link to 'View the answer'. On the left side of the screenshot, there is a sidebar with a search bar and various navigation options like 'Reference', 'Easy', 'Restrictious', 'you can', 'A-Z', 'of a', 'Watch the instructional video', 'the titles', 'Title List', 'Reference:', 'elines', 're Articles', 'test', and 'brarians'.

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トップページでは、特集記事や、製品のニュースの他、日々更新するDid you Know?セクション(知識試しクイズ)を設けて、様々な情報を提供し、知識の幅を広げていただくことを可能にしています。



2.提供コンテンツ-事実や定義

人文社会科学系から医科学系の辞書・事典より、200万件以上の見出し記事に加え、16,000点以上の画像を収録しています。

*Oxford Reference*の提供コレクション:

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人文社会科学系から医科学系まで約140の主題に関し、簡潔な記述で簡単に意味や事実、主要情報等を調べることができるコレクション。

- Oxford Reference Library

特定分野の百科事典やコンパニオン辞書、またパートナー出版局の厳選コンテンツより、専門性の高い情報を調べる際に役立つコレクション。

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The Oxford Dictionary of the Middle Ages
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eISBN: 9780199574934

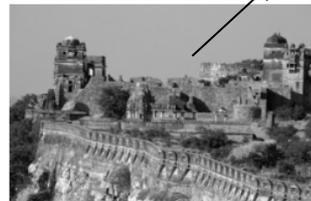
India

[Arabic, *al-Hind*] The earliest Arab incursions into *India* were in Sind in the early 8th century. Under the early Abbasids, mainly through the patronage of the Barmakid family, Indian sciences were translated from Sanskrit into Arabic. The rise of the Ghaznavid dynasty facilitated major incursions into *India*, lasting some two centuries. It was with the Ghaznavid sultan Mahmud (r. 998–1030) that the incursions penetrated as far as western *India*, into southern Kashmir, and even to Benares. However, since there were no permanent occupations of these territories, there was little sustained cultural or religious interaction between the Ghaznavids and Indians. The chief motive for the Ghaznavid incursions was gold and slaves rather than conversion to Islam. Unconverted Hindu troops were used by the Ghaznavid sultans against their own subjects and to offset the Turks' position in the military. Ghaznavid *India* remained in the territory of Sind and the Punjab. The most important Muslim scholar of Indian civilization at the time was al-Biruni (d. 1048), who learned Sanskrit and authored works on Indian religions and philosophies. After the Ghaznavids, the Ghurids (11th–13th centuries) and later Bihar and parts of Bengal. The independent Sultanate of Delhi (1206–1519) was founded by Qutb al-Din (the first Islamic woman sovereign), who defended the Sultanate from the Mongols, consolidated his power among his elite of the sultanate of Delhi was largely maintained by free immigrants, including nobles and officials.

In 1241, after subjugating the trans-Indus territories, the Mongols invaded the Sultanate of Delhi. With the outbreak of the Mongol civil war (1206–1259) and the rise of the Mamluk sultans of Delhi, the Sultanate of Delhi was undermined by Turkish extraction, who undermined the traditional Sultanate of Delhi. The Sultanate of Delhi penetrated beyond the Punjab; plunder and the Mongol onslaughts on the northwestern front of the Sultanate of Delhi who ascended the throne only to be overthrown by the Sultanate of Delhi and the founder of the Tughluqids. The Tughluqids therefore relied on and supported the Sultanate of Delhi. In 1414 they were succeeded by the Sayyids (1414–1451) whose reign ended with the founding of the Mughal Empire.



Medieval fort walls, Chittaurgarh, Rajasthan, India. © 2009 Brian A. Vikander



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3. 便利な補足リソース-Overview ページ

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OVERVIEW
William Shakespeare
(1564–1616) playwright and poet

QUICK REFERENCE
(1564–1616).
was baptized in Holy Trinity Church, Stratford-upon-Avon, on 26 April 1564. His birth is traditionally celebrated on 23 April, also known to have been the date of his death. He was the eldest son of John Shakespeare, a glover and dealer in other commodities who played a prominent part in local affairs. John had married c.1557 Mary Arden, who came from a family of higher social standing. It is probable that William was educated at the local grammar school. Records indicate that in 1582 he married Anne Hathaway of Shottery, eight years his senior. A daughter, Susanna, was baptized on 26 May 1583, and twins, Hamnet and Judith, on 2 February 1585. According to *Aubrey*, 'he had been in his younger yeares as Schoolmaster in the Countrey.'

Nothing is known of his beginnings as a writer, nor when or in what capacity he entered the theatre, in 1592, in the pamphlet *Greenes Groats-Worth of Witte*; its mention of 'an upstart Crow' who 'suppl...

From: Shakespeare, William in *The Concise Oxford Companion to English Literature* »

Subjects: Literature

Related content in Oxford Reference

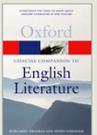
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Length: 1443 words

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 **The Concise Oxford Companion to English Literature (3 ed.)**
Edited by Margaret Drabble, Jenny Stringer, Daniel Hahn
Publisher: Oxford University Press
Print ISBN-13: 9780199214921
Current Online Version: 2012
Print Publication Date: 2007
Published to Oxford Reference: 2007
eISBN: 9780191727092

Shakespeare, William
(1564–1616).
was baptized in Holy Trinity Church, Stratford-upon-Avon, on 26 April 1564. His birth is traditionally celebrated on 23 April, also known to have been the date of his death. He was the eldest son of John Shakespeare, a glover and dealer in other commodities who played a prominent part in local affairs. John had married c.1557 Mary Arden, who came from a family of higher social standing. It is probable that William was educated at the local grammar school. Records indicate that in 1582 he married Anne Hathaway of Shottery, eight years his senior. A daughter, Susanna, was baptized on 26 May 1583, and twins, Hamnet and Judith, on 2 February 1585. According to *Aubrey*, 'he had been in his younger yeares as Schoolmaster in the Countrey.'

Nothing is known of his beginnings as a writer, nor when or in what capacity he entered the theatre. The first printed allusion to him is from 1592, in the pamphlet *Greenes Groats-Worth of Witte*; its mention of 'an upstart Crow' who



3. 便利な補足リソース-年表

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Timeline: First 10 billion years

Years: c. 13.7 billion years ago - c. 3 billion years ago Subject: History, Ancient history (non-classical to 500 CE)

Publisher: HistoryWorld Online Publication Date: 2012

Current online version: 2012 eISBN: 9780191735325

Jump to a year: BCE CE

Year	Event
C. 13.7 BILLION YEARS AGO	Big Bang an unimaginably large explosion from an unimaginably small state to modern theory the first moment of the universe
	Go to Big Bang in A Dictionary of Space Exploration
	See this event in other timelines: Science; Physics
	Hydrogen and helium nuclei form in the first three minutes of the universe before they combine with electrons to form atoms

A Dictionary of Space Exploration (3 ed.)
E. Julius Dasch

Publisher: Oxford University Press Print Publication Date: 2005
Print ISBN-13: 9780192806314 Published to Oxford Reference: 2006
Current Online Version: 2012 eISBN: 9780191728013

Big Bang

The hypothetical but widely accepted 'explosive' event that marked the origin of the universe as we know it. At the time of the Big Bang, the entire universe was squeezed into an infinitely small, hot, superdense state. The Big Bang explosion threw this compact material outwards, producing the expanding universe seen today (see REDSHIFT). The cause of the Big Bang is unknown; observations of the current rate of expansion of the universe suggest that it took place about 13–14 billion years ago. The Big Bang theory began modern cosmology.

According to a modified version of the Big Bang theory, called the **inflationary theory**, the universe underwent a rapid period of expansion shortly after the Big Bang, which accounts for its current large size and uniform nature. The inflationary theory is supported by the most recent observations of cosmic background radiation.



4. 検索

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Reference type: Subject Reference Subject: Social sciences, Education

Current Version: 2012 Length: 158146 words Illustration(s): 1

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The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Art Terms (2 ed.) Quick reference

Reference type: Subject Reference Subject: Art & Architecture

Current Version: 2012 Length: 123633 words

... **academy** **academy** board acanthus acrolithic acropolis acroterion acrylic colour Action Painting...



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Academy

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7. コメントの送信

Philon (scholarch c. 110–c. 87)
Tullius (RE 29) Cicero (1),
Marcus
Xenocrates(1) (of Chalcedon)
Abbreviations used in the Present
Work

(scholarch c. 128–c. 110) regarded his arguments as still promoting *epochē*, but Metrodorus (4) of Stratonicea and Philon (3) of Larissa (possibly the last scholarch, c. 110–c. 79) considered their intent doctrinal, albeit fallibilist, with the 'convincing' (*pithanon*) an adequate basis for both action and philosophical judgement. Cicero's main philosophical works reflect his allegiance to the Philonian **Academy**.

In 87 BC, when the Academics were refugees from Athens, Philon was openly challenged by his disciple Antiochus (11) of Ascalon, whose 'Old **Academy**' claimed to return to the doctrines of the 'ancients', meaning especially Plato and Aristotle. Thereafter the **Academy** as an institution disintegrated (whether Antiochus ever became scholarch is uncertain), although the title 'Academic' lived on (cf. PLUTARCH).

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- H. Cherniss, *The Riddle of the Early **Academy*** (1945);
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- T. Dorandi (ed.), *Filodemo, 'Storia dei filosofi: Platone e l'Academia'* (1991);
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- M. Ostwald and J. P. Lynch, *CAH 6²* (1994), ch. 12a;
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- J. Dillon, *The Heirs of Plato* (2003).
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Oxford Reference

The Oxford Classical Dictionary (4 ed.)
Edited by Simon Hornblower, Antony Spawforth, Esther Eidinow

Academy

public gymnasium at Athens, sacred to the hero Academus, north-west of the Dipylon gate. It gave its name to the school founded there by Plato (1) in the early 4th cent. and maintained by an unbroken line of successors until the 1st cent. BC. The school's private property was never there, but, at least during the 4th cent., at Plato's nearby house.

The **Early Academy** is the phase of doctrinal Platonism under Plato himself (d. 347) and his successors Speusippus, Xenocrates (1), Polemon (2), and Crates.

The **'New Academy'** is the phase, from c.269 to the early or mid-1st cent. bc (its further subdivision, Sext. Emp. *Pyr.* 1. 220, is a later imposition), in which the school, formerly under Arcesilaus (1), interpreted true Platonism as scepticism. Dialectical criticism of doctrines, usually Stoic, was orchestrated to demonstrate *akatalēpsia*, the impossibility of knowledge, resulting in *epochē*, suspension of judgement. Carneades, its most influential head (mid 2nd cent.), was a systematic critic of all doctrines. His successors disagreed about his true intentions: Clitomachus (scholar of c.128–c.110) regarded his arguments as still promoting scepticism, but Metrodorus (4) of Stratonicea and Philon (3) of Larissa (possibly the last scholar, c.110–c.79) considered their intent doctrinal, albeit fallibilist, with the 'convincing' (*pitthanon*) an adequate basis for both action and philosophical judgement. Cicero's main philosophical works reflect his allegiance to the Philonian **Academy**.

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H. Chernik, *The Phase of the Early Academy* (1942).
 J. Goulet, *Arcesilaus and the Late Academy* (1975).
 T. Dorandi (ed.), *Polosimo: storia del filosofo Platone e l'Accademia* (1991).
 M. Goodfriend, *J. P. Lynch, CAH 9* (1994), 16–128.
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 Polemon(2)
 Speusippus (c.407–339 bc)
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The Oxford Classical Dictionary (4 ed.)
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Publisher: Oxford University Press
 Print ISBN-13: 9780199545568
 Current Online Version: 2012

Print Publication Date: 2012
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Academy

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Early **Academy** is the phase of doctrinal Platonism under Plato himself (d. 347) and his successors, Xenocrates (1), Polemon (2), and Crates.

New **Academy** is the phase, from c.269 to the early or mid-1st cent. BC (its further subdivision, Sext. Emp. *Pyrr.* 20, is a later imposition), in which the school, initially under Arcesilaus (1), interpreted true Platonism as Pyrrhonism. Dialectical criticism of doctrines, usually Stoic, was orchestrated to demonstrate *akatalēpsia*, the impossibility of knowledge, resulting in *epochē*, suspension of judgement. Carneades, its most influential head (mid 2nd cent.), was a systematic critic of all doctrines. His successors disagreed about his true intentions: Clitomachus (c.128–c.110) regarded his arguments as still promoting *epochē*, but Metrodorus (4) of Stratonicea and Antipater (3) of Larissa (possibly the last scholar, c.110–c.79) considered their intent doctrinal, albeit fallibilist, with the vincible (*pithanon*) an adequate basis for both action and philosophical judgement. Cicero's main philosophical works reflect his allegiance to the Philonian **Academy**.



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Academy,

public gymnasium at Athens, sacred to the hero Academus, north-west of the Dipylon gate. It gave its name to the school founded there by Plato (1) in the early 4th cent. and maintained by an unbroken line of successors until the 1st cent. BC. The school's private property was never there, but, at least during the 4th cent., at Plato's nearby house.

The Early **Academy** is the phase of doctrinal Platonism under Plato himself (d. 347) and his successors Speusippus, Xenocrates (1), Polemon (2), and Crates.

The 'New **Academy**' is the phase, from c.269 to the early or mid-1st cent. BC (its further subdivision, Sext. Emp. *Pyr.* 1. 220, is a later imposition), in which the school, initially under **Arcesilaus** (1), interpreted true Platonism as scepticism. Dialectical criticism of doctrines, usually Stoic, was orchestrated to demonstrate *akatalēpsia*, the impossibility of knowledge, resulting in *epochē*, suspension of judgement. Carneades, its most influential head (mid 2nd cent.), was a systematic critic of all doctrines. His successors disagreed about his true intentions: Clitomachus (scholar c.128–c.110) regarded his arguments as still promoting *epochē*, but Metrodorus (4) of Stratonicea and Philon (3) of Larissa (possibly the last scholar, c.110–c.79) considered their intent doctrinal, albeit fallibilist, with the 'convincing' (*pitthanon*) an adequate basis for both action and philosophical judgement. Cicero's main philosophical works reflect his allegiance to the Philonian **Academy**.



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