

Bibliography and Card Sort

WISDOM EXPLORER™



Center for
Creative
Leadership®



Wisdom Explorer™ Bibliography

Wisdom Explorer™ is used in leadership development and educational settings to promote well-considered thought and action. Each card contains a wisdom quotation in one of the three realms of leadership, learning, and life. Wisdom Explorer works by putting wisdom drawn from around the globe and across the ages into the middle of a creative conversation, enabling self-reflection and dialogue.

Three stages of wisdom are expressed in Wisdom Explorer™. These are the three stages of human development called *dependent*, *independent*, and *interdependent*. Different kinds of wisdom are appreciated at each stage of one's life. The selection of quotes is intended to span the three stages but no coding is offered since each quote in this deck may be interpreted differently at each of the three life stages.

Stage 1: **Dependent** is about tradition, belonging, power and survival.

Stage 2: **Independent** is about the journey of the self, and the power of personal experience and rational thinking.

Stage 3: **Interdependent** is about the interconnection of everything and the mysteries of existence.

The three themes are coded as: LD (Leadership) - LN (Learning) - LF (Life)

Refer to the code in the lower left corner of each card.

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Resources: www.leadingeffectively.com/leadership-explorer/category/wisdom/

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#001 Life	“All philosophy lies in two words, sustain and abstain.”	<i>Epictetus</i>	<i>Epictetus was born c. 55 AD, at Hierapolis, Phrygia. The name given by his parents, if one was given, is not known—the word epiktetos in Greek simply means “acquired.” He spent his youth as a slave in Rome to Epaphroditus, a very wealthy freedman of Nero. Epictetus studied Stoic philosophy under Musonius Rufus, as a slave. So far as is known, Epictetus himself wrote nothing. All that remains of his work was transcribed by his pupil Arrian (author of the Anabasi, (Alexandri). The main work is The Discourses, four books of which have been preserved (out of an original eight).</i>
#002 Life	“You will find, as you look back upon your life, that the moments when you really lived are the moments when you have done things in the spirit of love.”	<i>Henry Drummond</i>	<i>Henry Drummond (17 August 1851 - 11 March 1897) was a Scottish evangelist, writer and lecturer. Drummond was born in Stirling. He was educated at Edinburgh University, where he displayed a strong inclination for physical and mathematical science. The religious element was an even more powerful factor in his nature, and disposed him to enter the Free Church of Scotland.</i>
#003 Leadership	“It is easy to be brave from a distance.”	<i>Aesop</i>	<i>Aesop, c. 620-564 BCE was a Greek writer credited with a number of popular fables. Although his existence remains uncertain and no writings by him survive, numerous tales credited to him were gathered across the centuries and in many languages in a storytelling tradition that continues to this day. In many of the tales, animals speak and have human characteristics.</i>
#004 Learning	“In the middle of the road of my life I awoke in a dark wood where the true way was wholly lost.”	<i>Dante Alighieri</i>	<i>Dante Alighieri (May/June c.1265 – September 14, 1321), commonly known as Dante, was an Italian poet of the Middle Ages. His Divine Comedy, originally called Commedia by the author and later nicknamed Divina by Boccaccio, is often considered the greatest literary work composed in the Italian language and a masterpiece of world literature.</i>
#005 Life	“Everybody should take an interest in his own future, since he has to live with it for the rest of his life.”	<i>Mark Twain</i>	<i>Samuel Langhorne Clemens (November 30, 1835 – April 21, 1910), well-known by his pen name Mark Twain, was an American author and humorist. Twain is noted for his novels Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (1884), which has been called “the Great American Novel”, and The Adventures of Tom Sawyer (1876). He is extensively quoted. Twain was a friend to presidents, artists, industrialists, and European royalty.</i>
#006 Life	“This is the sum of duty: do naught unto others which would cause you pain if done to you.”	<i>Mahabharata 5:1517</i>	<i>The Mahabharata is one of the two major Sanskrit epics of ancient India, the other being the Rāmāyana. The epic is part of the Hindu itihāsa (or “history”).</i>
#007 Leadership	“Those who do not move, do not notice their chains.”	<i>Rosa Luxemburg</i>	<i>Rosa Luxemburg (5 March 1871 – 15 January 1919) was a Marxist theorist, philosopher, economist and activist of Polish Jewish descent who became a naturalized German citizen. She was successively a member of the Social Democracy of the Kingdom of Poland and Lithuania, the German SPD, the Independent Social Democratic Party and the Communist Party of Germany.</i>



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#008 Leadership	"A leader is a dealer in hope."	Napoleon Bonaparte	<i>Napoleon Bonaparte (15 August 1769 – 5 May 1821), was a military and political leader of France and Emperor of the French as Napoleon I, whose actions shaped European politics in the early 19th century. Napoleon's campaigns are studied at military academies the world over. While considered a tyrant by his opponents, he is also remembered for the establishment of the Napoleonic code, which laid the administrative and judicial foundations for much of Western Europe.</i>
#009 Leadership	"Where there is no vision people perish."	Proverbs 29:18	
#010 Leadership	"Rough waters are truer tests of leadership. In calm water every ship has a good captain."	Scandanavian Proverb	
#011 Life	"Why not seize the pleasure at once? How often is happiness destroyed by preparation, foolish preparation!"	Jane Austen: "Emma"	<i>Jane Austen (16 December 1775 – 18 July 1817) was an English novelist whose works of romantic fiction set among the gentry have earned her a place as one of the most widely read and most beloved writers in English literature. Amongst scholars and critics, Austen's realism and biting social commentary have cemented her historical importance as a writer.</i>
#012 Learning	"Don't let yesterday use up too much of today."	Native American Proverb	
#013 Leadership	"There are no bonds so strong as those which are formed by suffering together."	Harriet Ann Jacobs	<i>Harriet Ann Jacobs (February 11, 1813 - March 7, 1897) was an American writer, escaped slave, abolitionist speaker and reformer. Jacobs' single work, Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl, published in 1861 under the pseudonym "Linda Brent", was one of the first autobiographical narratives about the struggle for freedom by female slaves and an account of the sexual harassment and abuse they endured.</i>
#014 Leadership	"The greatest strength is gentleness."	Native American Proverb	
#015 Leadership	"Since they showed me no respect, since they did not put their noses to the ground for me, since they did not rub their lips in the dust for me, I shall personally fill the soaring mountain range with my terror."	En-hedu-Ana	<i>En-hedu-ana (2285 BC - 2250 BC), also known as Enheduana or Enheduanna, meaning "lord or lady ornament of An" or "high priestess ornament of An" (An being "the sky" or "heaven") was an Akkadian princess as well as high priestess of the Moon god Nanna (Sin) in Ur. She is often regarded by literary and historical scholars as the earliest writer or author known by name, her untitled, collective religious written works, usually referred to as the Hymns to Inanna, En-hedu-ana's Hymns to Inanna or simply En-hedu-ana's Hymns being some of the oldest examples of literature in recorded history. The hymns are also the first to utilize a first person narrative mode.</i>



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#016 Leadership	"The sword of murder is not the balance of justice. Blood does not wipe out dishonor nor violence indicate possession."	Julia Ward Howe	Julia Ward Howe (May 27, 1819 – October 17, 1910) was a prominent American abolitionist, social activist, and poet most famous as the author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." In 1870 Howe was the first to proclaim Mother's Day, with her Mother's Day Proclamation.
#017 Learning	"I am still determined to be cheerful and happy, in whatever situation I may be; for I have also learned from experience that the greater part of our happiness or misery depends upon our dispositions, and not upon our circumstances."	Martha Dandridge Custis Washington	Martha Dandridge Custis Washington (June 2, 1731 – May 22, 1802) was the wife of George Washington, the first president of the United States. Although the title was not coined until after her death, Martha Washington is considered to be the first First Lady of the United States. During her lifetime, she was known as "Lady Washington".
#018 Leadership	"Don't set sail on someone else's star."	African Proverb	
#019 Life	"I prefer to be true to myself, even at the hazard of incurring the ridicule of others, rather than to be false, and to incur my own abhorrence."	Frederick Douglass	Frederick Douglass (born Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey, circa 1818 – February 20, 1895) an American abolitionist, women's suffragist, editor, orator, author, statesman, minister and reformer. Escaping from slavery, he made strong contributions to the abolitionist movement, and achieved a public career that led to his being called "The Sage of Anacostia" and "The Lion of Anacostia". Douglass is one of the most prominent figures in African American and United States history. He was a firm believer in the equality of all people, whether black, female, Native American, or recent immigrant. He was fond of saying, "I would unite with anybody to do right and with nobody to do wrong."
#020 Life	"Sometimes I go about pitying myself and all the while I am being carried on great wings across the sky."	Ojibwe Saying	The Ojibwe (also Ojibwa or Ojibway) or Chippewa (also Chippeway) is the largest group of Native Americans-First Nations north of Mexico, including Métis. They are the third-largest in the United States, surpassed only by Cherokee and Navajo.
#021 Leadership	"All mankind is divided into three classes: Those that are immovable, those that are movable, and those that move."	Benjamin Franklin	Benjamin Franklin (January 17, 1706 [O.S. January 6, 1705] – April 17, 1790) was one of the Founding Fathers of the United States. A noted polymath, Franklin was a leading author and printer, satirist, political theorist, politician, scientist, inventor, civic activist, statesman, soldier, and diplomat. As a scientist, he was a major figure in the American Enlightenment and the history of physics for his discoveries and theories regarding electricity.



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#022 Leadership	"It takes boldness to invest in initiatives of uncertain potentialities, but it is out of such support that some of the greatest discoveries have been made."	<i>H. Smith Richardson, Sr.</i>	<i>The vision for CCL® belonged to H. Smith Richardson, who - as the family business grew - became its principal shareholder. Richardson was concerned about the sustainability of family firms like his own, observing that new leaders often failed after taking over from the previous generation. With the Vicks fortune, the Richardson family foundation began to fund scholars and behavioral scientists to study topics related to leadership and creativity.</i>
#024 Learning	"By seeking and blundering we learn."	<i>Johann Wolfgang von Goethe</i>	<i>Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, (28 August 1749 – 22 March 1832) was a German writer and polymath. Goethe's works span the fields of poetry, drama, literature, theology, philosophy, pantheism, and science. Goethe's influence spread across Europe, and for the next century his works were a major source of inspiration in music, drama, poetry and philosophy.</i>
#024 Life	"Nothing is more capable of troubling our reason, and consuming our health, than secret notions of jealousy in solitude."	<i>Aphra Behn</i>	<i>Aphra Behn (10 July 1640 – 16 April 1689) was a prolific dramatist of the Restoration and was one of the first English professional female writers. Her writing participated in the amatory fiction genre of British literature.</i>
#025 Leadership	"At the end of the game the king and the pawn go back in the same box."	<i>Italian proverb</i>	
#026 Learning	"We are the music makers, And we are the dreamers of dreams Yet we are the movers and shakers Of the world forever it seems."	<i>Arthur William Edgar O'Shaughnessy</i>	<i>Arthur William Edgar O'Shaughnessy (1844 – 1881) was a British poet and herpetologist of Irish descent, born in London.</i>
#027 Leadership	"You ask me why I do not write something...I think one's feelings waste themselves in words, they ought all to be distilled into actions and into actions which bring results."	<i>Florence Nightingale</i>	<i>Florence Nightingale (12 May 1820 – 13 August 1910) was an English nurse, writer and statistician. She came to prominence during the Crimean War for her pioneering work in nursing, and was dubbed "The Lady with the Lamp" after her habit of making rounds at night to tend injured soldiers. Nightingale laid the foundation of professional nursing with the establishment, in 1860, of her nursing school at St Thomas's Hospital in London, the first secular nursing school in the world.</i>



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#028 Life	“Dwell as near as possible to the channel in which your life flows.”	Henry David Thoreau	Henry David Thoreau (born David Henry Thoreau; July 12, 1817 – May 6, 1862) was an American author, poet, naturalist, tax resister, development critic, surveyor, historian, philosopher, and leading transcendentalist. He is best known for his book <i>Walden</i> , a reflection upon simple living in natural surroundings, and his essay, <i>Civil Disobedience</i> , an argument for individual resistance to civil government in moral opposition to an unjust state. Thoreau’s books, articles, essays, journals, and poetry total over 20 volumes.
#029 Life	“Always forgive your enemies, nothing annoys them so much.”	Oscar Wilde	Oscar Fingal O’Flahertie Wills Wilde (16 October 1854 – 30 November 1900) was an Irish writer, poet and prominent aesthete. His parents were successful Dublin intellectuals, and from an early age he was tutored at home. He attended boarding school for six years, then matriculated to university at seventeen years old where he proved to be an outstanding classicist, first at Dublin, then at Oxford. After university, Wilde moved around trying his hand at various literary activities: he published a book of poems, then toured America lecturing extensively on aestheticism.
#030 Learning	“Self-development is a higher duty than self-sacrifice.”	Elizabeth Cady Stanton	Elizabeth Cady Stanton (November 12, 1815 – October 26, 1902) was an American social activist, abolitionist, and leading figure of the early woman’s movement. Her <i>Declaration of Sentiments</i> , presented at the first women’s rights convention held in 1848 in Seneca Falls, New York, is often credited with initiating the first organized woman’s rights and woman’s suffrage movements in the United States.
#031 Learning	“A stumble may prevent a fall.”	English Proverb	
#032 Learning	“Nothing contributes so much to tranquilize the mind as a steady purpose — a point on which the soul may fix its intellectual eye.”	Mary Shelley	Mary Shelley (née Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin (30 August 1797 – 1 February 1851) was a British novelist, short story writer, dramatist, essayist, biographer, and travel writer, best known for her Gothic novel <i>Frankenstein: or, The Modern Prometheus</i> (1818). Her father was the political philosopher William Godwin, and her mother was the philosopher and feminist Mary Wollstonecraft.
#033 Leadership	“Far away there in the sunshine are my highest aspirations. I may not reach them, but I can look up and see their beauty, believe in them, and try to follow where they lead.”	Louisa May Alcott	Louisa May Alcott (1832 – 1888) was an American novelist and poet best known as the author of the novel <i>Little Women</i> (1868) and its sequels <i>Little Men</i> (1871) and <i>Jo’s Boys</i> (1886).



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#034 Learning	“Time ripens all things; no man is born wise.”	Miguel de Cervantes	<i>Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra (29 September 1547 – 23 April 1616), was a Spanish novelist, poet and playwright. He is best known for his novel Don Quixote, or Don Quijote de la Mancha, which is considered by many to be the first modern novel, one of the greatest works in Western literature, and the greatest of the Spanish language.</i>
#035 Learning	“To hold the same views at forty as we held at twenty is to have been stupefied for a score of years, and take rank, not as a prophet, but as an unteachable brat, well birched and none the wiser.”	Robert Louis Stevenson	<i>Robert Louis Balfour Stevenson (13 November 1850 – 3 December 1894) was a Scottish novelist, poet, essayist and travel writer. Stevenson has been greatly admired by many authors, including Jorge Luis Borges, Ernest Hemingway, Rudyard Kipling, Marcel Schwob, Vladimir Nabokov, J. M. Barrie, and G. K. Chesterton, who said of him that he “seemed to pick the right word up on the point of his pen, like a man playing spillikins”.</i>
#036 Life	“The highest form of bliss is living with a certain degree of folly.”	Desiderius Erasmus	<i>Desiderius Erasmus Roterodamus (sometimes known as Desiderius Erasmus of Rotterdam) (October 28, 1466/1469, Rotterdam – July 12, 1536, Basel) was a Dutch Renaissance humanist and a Catholic priest and theologian. Erasmus was a classical scholar who wrote in a “pure” Latin style and enjoyed the sobriquet “Prince of the Humanists.” He has been called “the crowning glory of the Christian humanists.” Using humanist techniques for working on texts, he prepared important new Latin and Greek editions of the New Testament.</i>
#037 Learning	“Wisdom hath her excesses, and no less need of moderation than folly.”	Michel de Montaigne	<i>Michel Eyquem de Montaigne (February 28, 1533 – September 13, 1592) was one of the most influential writers of the French Renaissance, known for popularizing the essay as a literary genre. He became famous for his effortless ability to merge serious intellectual speculation with casual anecdotes and autobiography — and his massive volume Essais (translated literally as “Attempts”) contains, to this day, some of the most widely influential essays ever written.</i>
#038 Learning	“Knowledge is the true organ of sight, not the eyes.”	Panchatantra	<i>The Panchatantra, (Sanskrit: ‘Five Principles’) was originally a collection of Sanskrit animal fables in verse and prose. The original Sanskrit work, now long lost, and which some scholars believe was composed in the 3rd century BCE, is attributed to Vishnu Sarma. However, based as it is on older oral traditions, its antecedents among storytellers probably hark back to the origins of language and the subcontinent’s earliest social groupings of hunting and fishing folk gathered around campfires.</i>
#039 Learning	“I hate quotation. Tell me what you know.”	Ralph Waldo Emerson	<i>Ralph Waldo Emerson (May 25, 1803 – April 27, 1882) was an American essayist, philosopher, and poet, best remembered for leading the Transcendentalist movement of the mid-19th century. His teachings directly influenced the growing New Thought movement of the mid-1800s. He was seen as a champion of individualism and a prescient critic of the countervailing pressures of society.</i>
#040 Learning	“To every answer you can find a new question.”	Yiddish Proverb	



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#041 Leadership	“One man cannot hold another man down in the ditch without remaining down in the ditch with him.”	Booker T. Washington	<i>Booker Taliaferro Washington (April 5, 1856 – November 14, 1915) was an American political leader, educator, orator and author. He was the dominant figure in the African American community in the United States from 1890 to 1915. Representing the last generation of black leaders born in slavery, and speaking for those blacks who had remained in the New South in an uneasy modus vivendi with the white Southerners, Washington was able throughout the final 25 years of his life to maintain his standing as the black leader because of the sponsorship of powerful whites, substantial support within the black community, his ability to raise educational funds from both groups and his skillful accommodation to the social realities of the age of segregation.</i>
#042 Leadership	“There is nothing more difficult to take in hand, more perilous to conduct, or more uncertain in its success, than to take the lead in the introduction of a new order of things.”	Niccolo Machiavelli: “The Prince” Chapter 4	<i>Niccolò di Bernardo dei Machiavelli (3 May 1469 – 21 June 1527) was an Italian philosopher/ writer, and is considered one of the main founders of modern political science. He was a diplomat, political philosopher, musician, and a playwright, but foremost, he was a civil servant of the Florentine Republic. Like Leonardo da Vinci, Machiavelli is considered a good example of the Renaissance Man. He is most famous for a short political treatise, The Prince, written in 1513, but not published until 1532, five years after Machiavelli's death.</i>
#043 Life	“I see my path, but I don't know where it leads. Not knowing where I'm going is what inspires me to travel it.”	Rosalia de Castro	<i>María Rosalía Rita de Castro (24 February 1837 – 15 July 1885), was a Galician romanticist writer and poet. Writing in the Galician language, after the Séculos Escuros (lit. Dark Centuries), she became an important figure of the Galician romantic movement, known today as the Rexurdimento (“renaissance”), along with Manuel Curros Enríquez and Eduardo Pondal. Her poetry is marked by ‘saudade’, an almost ineffable combination of nostalgia, longing and melancholy.</i>
#044 Life	“The important thing is not to think much, but to love much; and so, do that which best stirs you to love.”	Saint Teresa of Avila	<i>Saint Theresa of Ávila, also called Saint Theresa of Jesus, baptized as Teresa Sánchez de Cepeda y Ahumada, (March 28, 1515, at Gotarrendura (Ávila), Old Castile, Spain – October 4, 1582, at Alba de Tormes, Salamanca, Spain) was a prominent Spanish mystic, Carmelite nun, and writer of the Counter Reformation, and theologian of contemplative life through mental prayer. She was a reformer of the Carmelite Order and is considered to be, along with John of the Cross, a founder of the Discalced Carmelites.</i>
#045 Life	“True genius without heart is a thing of nought - for not great understanding alone, not intelligence alone, nor both together, make genius. Love! Love! Love! that is the soul of genius.”	Nikolaus Joseph von Jacquin	<i>Nikolaus Joseph von Jacquin (1727 - 1817) was a Dutch scientist who studied medicine, chemistry and botany.</i>



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#046 Leadership	“When you get into a tight place, and everything goes against you till it seems as if you couldn’t hold on a minute longer, never give up then, for that’s just the place and time that the tide’ll turn.”	Harriet Beecher Stowe	Harriet Beecher Stowe (June 14, 1811 – July 1, 1896) was an American abolitionist and author. Stowe’s novel <i>Uncle Tom’s Cabin</i> (1852) depicted life for African-Americans under slavery; it reached millions as a novel and play, and became influential in the U.S. and Britain and made the political issues of the 1850s regarding slavery tangible to millions, energizing anti-slavery forces in the American North, while provoking widespread anger in the South. Upon meeting Stowe, Abraham Lincoln allegedly remarked, “So you’re the little lady who started this great war!”
#047 Leadership	“Never discourage anyone who continually makes progress, no matter how slow.”	Plato	Plato (428/427 BC – 348/347 BC), was a Classical Greek philosopher, mathematician, writer of philosophical dialogues, and founder of the Academy in Athens, the first institution of higher learning in the Western world. Along with his mentor, Socrates, and his student, Aristotle, Plato helped to lay the foundations of natural philosophy, science, and Western philosophy. Plato was originally a student of Socrates, and was as much influenced by his thinking as by what he saw as his teacher’s unjust death.
#048 Leadership	“Among individuals, as among nations, respect for the rights of others is peace”	Benito Juarez	Benito Pablo Juárez García (March 21, 1806 – July 18, 1872) was a Zapotec Amerindian who served five terms as president of Mexico: 1858–1861 as interim, 1861–1865, 1865–1867, 1867–1871 and 1871–1872. Benito Juárez was the first Mexican leader who did not have a military background, and also the first full-blooded indigenous national ever to serve as President of Mexico and to lead a country in the Western Hemisphere.
#049 Leadership	“Every great dream begins with a dreamer. Always remember, you have within you the strength, the patience, and the passion to reach for the stars to change the world.”	Harriet Tubman	Harriet Tubman (born Araminta Ross; c. 1820 or 1821 – March 10, 1913) was an African-American abolitionist, humanitarian, and Union spy during the American Civil War. After escaping from slavery, into which she was born, she made thirteen missions to rescue over seventy slaves using the network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the Underground Railroad. She later helped John Brown recruit men for his raid on Harpers Ferry, and in the post-war era struggled for women’s suffrage.
#050 Learning	“Convictions are more dangerous foes of truth than lies.”	Friedrich Nietzsche	Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (October 15, 1844 – August 25, 1900) was a 19th-century European philosopher and classical philologist. He wrote critical texts on religion, morality, contemporary culture, philosophy and science, using a distinctive German-language style and displaying a fondness for metaphor, irony and aphorism.
#051 Learning	“I was gratified to be able to answer promptly, and I did. I said I didn’t know.”	Mark Twain	Samuel Langhorne Clemens (November 30, 1835 – April 21, 1910), well-known by his pen name Mark Twain, was an American author and humorist. Twain is noted for his novels <i>Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</i> (1884), which has been called “the Great American Novel”, and <i>The Adventures of Tom Sawyer</i> (1876). He is extensively quoted. Twain was a friend to presidents, artists, industrialists, and European royalty.



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#052 Learning	“Do not believe in a thing because you have read about it in a book. Do not believe in a thing because another man has said it was true. Do not believe in words because they are hallowed by tradition. Find out the truth for yourself. Reason it out. That is realization.”	Swami Vivekananda	Swami Vivekananda (January 12, 1863–July 4, 1902), born Narendranath Dutta, is the chief disciple of the 19th century mystic Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa and the founder of Ramakrishna Mission. He is considered a key figure in the introduction of Vedanta and Yoga in Europe and America and is also credited with raising interfaith awareness, bringing Hinduism to the status of a world religion during the end of the 19th century.
#053 Learning	“He’s a fool who cannot conceal his wisdom.”	Benjamin Franklin	Benjamin Franklin (January 17, 1706 [O.S. January 6, 1705] – April 17, 1790) was one of the Founding Fathers of the United States. A noted polymath, Franklin was a leading author and printer, satirist, political theorist, politician, scientist, inventor, civic activist, statesman, soldier, and diplomat. As a scientist, he was a major figure in the American Enlightenment and the history of physics for his discoveries and theories regarding electricity.
#054 Learning	“A wise man proportions his belief to the evidence.”	David Hume	David Hume (7 May 1711 [26 April O.S.] – 25 August 1776) was a Scottish philosopher, economist, historian and an important figure in the history of Western philosophy and the Scottish Enlightenment. Hume is often grouped with John Locke, George Berkeley, and a handful of others as a British Empiricist.
#055 Learning	“It is easier to judge the mind of a man by his questions rather than his answers.”	Pierre-Marc-Gaston de Lévis	Pierre-Marc-Gaston de Lévis (1764 – 1830), second duke of Lévis, peer of France, was a French politician, aphorist and député to the National Constituent Assembly.
#056 Life	“Presumption should never make us neglect that which appears easy to us, nor despair make us lose courage at the sight of difficulties.”	Stanisław Leszczyński	Stanisław Leszczyński (1677 – 1766) was King of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Duke of Lorraine and a count of the Holy Roman Empire.
#057 Leadership	“A great wind is blowing, and that gives you either imagination or a headache.”	Catherine the Great	Catherine II, also known as Catherine the Great, born 2 May [O.S. 21 April] 1729, reigned as Empress of Russia from 9 July [O.S. 28 June] 1762 until her death (17 November [O.S. 6 November] 1796). Under her direct auspices the Russian Empire expanded, improved its administration, and continued to modernize along Western European lines. Catherine’s rule re-vitalized Russia, which grew ever stronger and became recognized as one of the great powers of Europe. Her successes in complex foreign policy and her sometimes brutal reprisals in the wake of rebellion (most notably Pugachev’s Rebellion) complemented her hectic private life.



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#058 Life	“Economy, prudence, and a simple life are the sure masters of need, and will often accomplish that which, their opposites, with a fortune at hand, will fail to do.”	Clara Barton	<i>Clarissa Harlowe “Clara” Barton (December 25, 1821 – April 12, 1912) was a pioneer American teacher, nurse, and humanitarian. She is best remembered for organizing the American Red Cross. Barton achieved widespread recognition by delivering lectures around the country about her war experiences. She met Susan B. Anthony and began a long association with the suffrage movement. She also became acquainted with Frederick Douglass and became an activist for black civil rights, or an abolitionist.</i>
#059 Life	“Apparent failure may hold in its rough shell the germs of a success that will blossom in time, and bear fruit throughout eternity.”	Frances Ellen Watkins Harper	<i>Frances Ellen Watkins Harper (September 24, 1825 – February 22, 1911) was an African American abolitionist and poet. Born free in Baltimore, Maryland, she had a long and prolific career, publishing her first book of poetry at twenty and her first novel, the widely praised <i>Iola Leroy</i>, at age 67.</i>
#060 Leadership	“Many argue; not many converse.”	Amos Bronson Alcott	<i>Amos Bronson Alcott (1799 – 1888) was an American teacher, writer, philosopher, and reformer.</i>
#061 Life	“I had to make my own living and my own opportunity. But I made it! Don’t sit down and wait for the opportunities to come. Get up and make them.”	Madam C.J. Walker	<i>Madam C.J. Walker (December 23, 1867 – May 25, 1919) was an African-American businesswoman, hair care entrepreneur and philanthropist. She made her fortune by developing and marketing a hugely successful line of beauty and hair products for black women under the company she founded, Madam C.J. Walker Manufacturing Company.</i>
#062 Life	“The world is a severe schoolmaster, for its frowns are less dangerous than its smiles and flatteries, and it is a difficult task to keep in the path of wisdom.”	Phillis Wheatley	<i>Phillis Wheatley (1753 – December 5, 1784) was the first African American poet and first African-American woman whose writings were published. Born in Gambia, Senegal, she was sold into slavery at age seven. She was purchased by the Wheatley family of Boston, who taught her to read and write, and helped encourage her poetry. The 1773 publication of <i>Wheatley’s Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral</i> brought her fame, with figures such as George Washington praising her work.</i>
#063 Life	“The saddest day hath gleams of light, / The darkest wave hath bright foam / beneath it, the twinkles o’er / the cloudiest night, / Some solitary star to cheer it.”	Felicia Hemans	<i>Felicia Dorothea Hemans (1793 - 1835) was a widely-published English poet.</i>

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#064 Leadership	"If women want any rights more than they's got, why don't they just take them, and not be talking about it."	Sojourner Truth	<i>Sojourner Truth (c. 1797 – November 26, 1883) was the self-given name, from 1843, of Isabella Baumfree, an African-American abolitionist and women's rights activist. Truth was born into slavery in Swartekill, New York. Her best-known speech, Ain't I a Woman?, was delivered in 1851 at the Ohio Women's Rights Convention in Akron, Ohio.</i>
#065 Life	(said of God): "If this is the way you treat your friends, it's no wonder you have so few!"	St. Teresa of Avila	<i>Saint Teresa of Ávila, also called Saint Teresa of Jesus, baptized as Teresa Sánchez de Cepeda y Ahumada, (March 28, 1515 – October 4, 1582) was a prominent Spanish mystic, Roman Catholic saint, Carmelite nun, and writer of the Counter Reformation, and theologian of contemplative life through mental prayer. She was a reformer of the Carmelite Order and is considered to be, along with John of the Cross, a founder of the Discalced Carmelites.</i>
#066 Leadership	"With our short sight we affect to take a comprehensive view of eternity. Our horizon is the universe."	Paul Laurence Dunbar	<i>Paul Laurence Dunbar (June 27, 1872– February 9, 1906) was a seminal African American poet of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Dunbar gained national recognition for his 1896 Ode to Ethiopia, one poem in the collection Lyrics of Lowly Life.</i>
#067 Learning	"There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so."	William Shakespeare	<i>William Shakespeare (baptised 26 April 1564; died 23 April 1616) was an English poet and playwright, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. He is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon". His surviving works, including some collaborations, consist of about 38 plays, 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems, and several other poems. His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright.</i>
#068 Life	"Every artist dips his brush in his own soul, and paints his own nature into his pictures."	Henry Ward Beecher	<i>Henry Ward Beecher (June 24, 1813 – March 8, 1887) was a prominent, Congregationalist clergyman, social reformer, abolitionist, and speaker in the mid to late 19th century. An advocate of Women's suffrage, temperance and Darwin's theory of evolution, and a foe of slavery and bigotry of all kinds (religious, racial and social), Beecher held that Christianity should adapt itself to the changing culture of the times.</i>
#069 Life	"What shall it profit a man if he gains the whole world but loses his soul."	Jesus of Nazareth	<i>Jesus of Nazareth (c. 5 BC/BCE – c. 30 AD/CE) also known as Jesus Christ or Jesus, is the central figure of Christianity, which views him as the Messiah foretold in the Old Testament, with most Christian denominations believing him to be the Son of God and God incarnate who was raised from the dead. Islam considers Jesus a prophet and also the Messiah. Several other religions revere him in some way. He is one of the most influential figures in human history.</i>
#070 Leadership	"The past has vanished, everything that was uttered belongs there; now is the time to speak of new things."	Rumi	<i>Jalāl ad-Dīn Muhammad Balkhī and popularly known as Mowlānā but known to the English-speaking world simply as Rumi (30 September 1207 – 17 December 1273), was a 13th-century Persian poet, jurist, theologian, and Sufi mystic. Rūmī is a descriptive name meaning "the Roman" since he lived most of his life in an area called Rūm because it was once ruled by the Byzantine Empire.</i>



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#071 Life	“He who wishes to secure the good of others has already secured his own.”	Confucius	<i>Confucius (551 BC – 479 BC) was a Chinese teacher, editor, politician, and philosopher of the Spring and Autumn period of Chinese history.</i>
#072 Leadership	“No one can draw more out of things, books included, than he already knows. A man has no ears for that to which experience has given him no access.”	Friedrich Nietzsche	<i>Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (1844 – 1900) was a German philosopher, cultural critic, poet, philologist, and Latin and Greek scholar.</i>
#073 Leadership	“The real voyage of discovery consists not in seeking new landscapes, but in having new eyes.”	Marcel Proust	<i>Valentin Louis Georges Eugène Marcel Proust (10 July 1871 – 18 November 1922) was a French novelist, critic and essayist best known for his monumental À la recherche du temps perdu (In Search of Lost Time; earlier translated as Remembrance of Things Past). It was published in seven parts between 1913 and 1927.</i>
#074 Learning	“Sit down before fact as a little child, be prepared to give up every preconceived notion, follow humbly wherever and to whatever abysses nature leads, or you shall learn nothing.”	Thomas Henry Huxley	<i>Thomas Henry Huxley (4 May 1825 – 29 June 1895) was an English biologist, known as “Darwin’s Bulldog” for his advocacy of Charles Darwin’s theory of evolution. Huxley’s famous 1860 debate with Samuel Wilberforce was a key moment in the wider acceptance of evolution, and in his own career. Huxley had little formal schooling and taught himself almost everything he knew. Remarkably, he became perhaps the finest comparative anatomist of the latter 19th century.</i>
#075 Life	“The soul should always stand ajar, ready to welcome the ecstatic experience.”	Emily Dickenson	<i>Emily Elizabeth Dickinson (December 10, 1830 – May 15, 1886) was an American poet. Born in Amherst, Massachusetts, to a successful family with strong community ties, she lived a mostly introverted and reclusive life. After she studied at the Amherst Academy for seven years in her youth, she spent a short time at Mount Holyoke Female Seminary before returning to her family’s house in Amherst.</i>
#076 Learning	“Adventure is not outside man; it is within.”	Mary Ann Evans (George Eliot)	<i>Mary Anne (Mary Ann, Marian) Evans (22 November 1819 – 22 December 1880), better known by her pen name George Eliot, was an English novelist and one of the leading writers of the Victorian era. She used a male pen name, she said, to ensure that her works were taken seriously and to ensure that she was not seen as merely a writer of romances.</i>
#077 Leadership	“In the long history of humankind, those who learned to collaborate and improvise most effectively have prevailed.”	Charles Darwin	<i>Charles Robert Darwin (12 February 1809 – 19 April 1882) was an English naturalist who showed that all species of life have descended over time from common ancestors, and proposed the scientific theory that this branching pattern of evolution resulted from a process that he called natural selection. He published his theory with compelling evidence for evolution in his 1859 book On the Origin of Species.</i>



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#078 Leadership	“The path you can follow is not the real path.”	Lao Tzu	Laozi (also Lao Tse, Lao Tu, Lao-Tzu, Lao-Tsu, Laotze, Lao Zi, Laocius, and other variations) was a philosopher of ancient China and is a central figure in Taoism (also spelled “Daoism”). Laozi literally means “Old Master” and is generally considered an honorific. Laozi is revered as a deity in most religious forms of Taoism. According to Chinese tradition, Laozi lived in the 6th century BC. Historians variously contend that Laozi is a synthesis of multiple historical figures, that he is a mythical figure, or that he actually lived in the 4th century BC.
#079 Life	“If a man wishes to be sure of the road he treads on, he must close his eyes and walk in the dark.”	St. John of the Cross	Saint John of the Cross (24 June 1542 — 14 December 1591), born Juan de Yepes Alvarez, was a major figure of the Catholic Reformation, a Spanish mystic, and Carmelite friar and priest, born at Fontiveros, Old Castile. Saint John of the Cross was a reformer of the Carmelite Order and is considered, along with Saint Teresa of Ávila, as a founder of the Discalced Carmelites. He is also known for his writings. Both his poetry and his studies on the growth of the soul are considered the summit of mystical Spanish literature and one of the peaks of all Spanish literature.
#080 Learning	“Sometimes I’ve believed as many as six impossible things before breakfast.”	Lewis Carroll	Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (27 January 1832 – 14 January 1898), better known by the pseudonym Lewis Carroll was an English author, mathematician, logician, Anglican deacon and a photographer. His most famous writings are Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland and its sequel Through the Looking-Glass, as well as the poems “The Hunting of the Snark” and “Jabberwocky”, all examples of the genre of literary nonsense. He is noted for his facility at word play, logic, and fantasy, and there are societies dedicated to the enjoyment and promotion of his works and the investigation of his life in many parts of the world, including the United Kingdom, Japan, the United States, and New Zealand.
#081 Learning	“Go some distance away because the work appears smaller and more of it can be taken in at a glance, and a lack of harmony of proportion is rapidly seen.”	Leonardo da Vinci	Leonardo di ser Piero da Vinci (April 15, 1452 – May 2, 1519), was an Italian polymath: painter, sculptor, architect, musician, scientist, mathematician, engineer, inventor, anatomist, geologist, cartographer, botanist and writer. Leonardo has often been described as the archetype of the Renaissance man, a man whose unquenchable curiosity was equaled only by his powers of invention. He is widely considered to be one of the greatest painters of all time and perhaps the most diversely talented person ever to have lived.
#082 Life	“I wish I could show you when you are lonely or in darkness the astonishing light of your own being.”	Hafiz	Hafiz literally meaning ‘guardian’, is a term used by Muslims in modern days for someone who has completely memorized the Qur’an. The Arabs preserved their histories, genealogies, and poetry by memory alone. When Muhammad proclaimed the verses later collected as the Qur’an, his followers naturally preserved the words by memorizing them.



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#083 Life	“Better indeed is knowledge than mechanical practice. Better than knowledge is meditation. But better still is surrender of attachment to results, because there follows immediate peace.”	<i>The Bhagavad Gita</i>	<i>The Bhagavad Gita (Sanskrit “Song of The Blessed Lord”), also more simply known as Gita, is a sacred Hindu scripture, considered among the most important texts in the history of literature and philosophy. The Bhagavad Gita comprises roughly 700 verses, and is a part of the Mahabharata. The teacher of the Bhagavad Gita is Krishna, who is revered by Hindus as a manifestation of God himself, and is referred to within as Bhagavan, the Divine One.</i>
#084 Leadership	“He who binds to himself a joy, does the winged life destroy but he who kisses the joy as it flies, lives in eternity’s sunrise.”	<i>William Blake</i>	<i>William Blake (1757 – 1827) was an English poet, painter, and printmaker.</i>
#085 Leadership	“The older I get, the greater power I seem to have to help the world; I am like a snowball -- the further I am rolled the more I gain.”	<i>Susan B. Anthony</i>	<i>Susan Brownell Anthony (February 15, 1820 – March 13, 1906) was a prominent American civil rights leader who played a pivotal role in the 19th century women’s rights movement to introduce women’s suffrage into the United States. She traveled the United States, and Europe, and gave 75 to 100 speeches every year on women’s rights for 45 years.</i>
#086 Life	“Do not dwell in the past, do not dream of the future, concentrate the mind on the present moment.”	<i>Gautama Buddha</i>	<i>Siddhārtha Gautama was a spiritual teacher from the north eastern region of South Asia who founded Buddhism. In most Buddhist traditions, he is regarded as the Supreme Buddha of our age, “Buddha” meaning “awakened one” or “the enlightened one.” The time of his birth and death are uncertain: most early 20th-century historians dated his lifetime as c. 563 BCE to 483 BCE; more recently, however, at a specialist symposium on this question, the majority of those scholars who presented definite opinions gave dates within 20 years either side of 400 BCE for the Buddha’s death, with others supporting earlier or later dates.</i>
#087 Learning	“Fantasy abandoned by reason produces impossible monsters: united with her, she is the mother of the arts and the origin of their marvels.”	<i>Francisco Goya</i>	<i>Francisco José de Goya y Lucientes (30 March 1746 – 16 April 1828) was a Spanish romantic painter and printmaker regarded both as the last of the Old Masters and as the first of the moderns. Goya was a court painter to the Spanish Crown and a chronicler of history. The subversive and subjective element in his art, as well as his bold handling of paint, provided a model for the work of later generations of artists, notably Manet and Picasso.</i>



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#088 Learning	“The only means of strengthening one’s intellect is to make up one’s mind about nothing - to let the mind be a thoroughfare for all thoughts. Not a select party.”	<i>John Keats</i>	<i>John Keats (31 October 1795 – 23 February 1821) was the latest born of the great Romantic poets. Along with Byron and Shelley, he was one of the key figures in the second generation of the movement, despite publishing his work over only a four-year period. During his short life, his work was not well received by critics, but his posthumous influence on poets such as Alfred Tennyson and Wilfred Owen was significant. The poetry of Keats was characterized by sensual imagery, most notably in the series of odes which remain among the most popular poems in English literature. The letters of Keats are among the most celebrated by any English poet.</i>
#089 Learning	“In seeking wisdom, the first step is silence; the second, listening; the third, remembering; the fourth, practicing; the fifth, teaching others.”	<i>Ibn Gabirol</i>	<i>Solomon ibn Gabirol, also Solomon ben Judah was an Andalucian Hebrew poet and Jewish philosopher. He was born in Málaga about 1021; died about 1058 in Valencia.</i>
#090 Learning	“If he is indeed wise he does not bid you enter the house of his wisdom, but rather leads you to the threshold of your own mind.”	<i>Kahlil Gibran</i>	<i>Khalil Gibran (born Gubran Khalil Gubran (January 6, 1883 – April 10, 1931) also known as Kahlil Gibra, was a Lebanese American artist, poet, and writer. Born in the town of Bsharri in modern-day Lebanon (then part of the Ottoman Mount Lebanon mutasarrifate), as a young man he emigrated with his family to the United States where he studied art and began his literary career. He is chiefly known for his 1923 book The Prophet, a series of philosophical essays written in English prose.</i>
#091 Learning	“To know what you prefer instead of humbly saying “amen” to what the world tells you, you ought to prefer, is to have kept your soul alive.”	<i>Robert Louis Stevenson</i>	<i>Robert Louis Stevenson (1850 – 1894) was a Scottish novelist, poet, essayist, and travel writer.</i>
#092 Learning	“The road of excess leads to the place of wisdom You never know what is enough until you know what is more than enough.”	<i>William Blake</i>	<i>William Blake (28 November 1757–12 August 1827) was an English poet, painter, and printmaker. Largely unrecognised during his lifetime, Blake is now considered a seminal figure in the history of both the poetry and visual arts of the Romantic Age. His prophetic poetry has been said to form “what is in proportion to its merits the least read body of poetry in the English language”.</i>
#093 Leadership	“When the music changes, so does the dance.”	<i>African Proverb</i>	

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<p>#094 Learning</p>	<p>“The illusion which exalts us is dearer to us than ten-thousand truths.”</p>	<p>Alexander Pushkin</p>	<p><i>Aleksandr Sergeyevich Pushkin (June 6 99–February 10 1837) was a Russian author of the Romantic era who is considered by many to be the greatest Russian poet and the founder of modern Russian literature. Pushkin pioneered the use of vernacular speech in his poems and plays, creating a style of storytelling—mixing drama, romance, and satire—associated with Russian literature ever since and greatly influencing later Russian writers. He also wrote historical fiction. His Marie: A Story of Russian Love provides insight into Russia during the reign of Catherine the Great.</i></p>
<p>#095 Life</p>	<p>“We meet no Stranger, but Ourselves.”</p>	<p>Emily Dickenson</p>	<p><i>Emily Elizabeth Dickinson (December 10, 1830 – May 15, 1886) was an American poet. Born in Amherst, Massachusetts, to a successful family with strong community ties, she lived a mostly introverted and reclusive life. After she studied at the Amherst Academy for seven years in her youth, she spent a short time at Mount Holyoke Female Seminary before returning to her family’s house in Amherst. Thought of as an eccentric by the locals, she became known for her penchant for white clothing and her reluctance to greet guests or, later in life, even leave her room. Most of her friendships were therefore carried out by correspondence.</i></p>
<p>#096 Life</p>	<p>“If a test of civilization be sought, none can be so sure as the condition of that half of society over which the other half has power.”</p>	<p>Harriet Martineau</p>	<p><i>Harriet Martineau (12 June 1802 – 27 June 1876) was an English social theorist and Whig writer, often cited as the first female sociologist. Martineau wrote 35 books and a multitude of essays from a sociological, holistic, religious, domestic, and, perhaps most controversial, a feminine perspective, as well as translating various works from Auguste Comte. She earned enough to be supported entirely by her writing, a challenging feat for a woman in the Victorian era. Martineau has said of her approach: “when one studies a society, one must focus on all its aspects, including key political, religious, and social institutions’.</i></p>
<p>#097 Life</p>	<p>“In loss itself I find assuagement: having lost the treasure, I’ve nothing to fear.”</p>	<p>Juana Inés de la Cruz</p>	<p><i>Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz (12 November 1648/51 – 17 April 1695), fully Juana Inés de Asbaje y Ramírez de Santillana, was a self-taught scholar, poet of the Baroque school, and nun of New Spain. Although she lived in a colonial era when Mexico was part of the Spanish Empire, she is considered today a Mexican writer, and stands at the beginning of the history of Mexican literature.</i></p>
<p>#098 Learning</p>	<p>“The human mind always makes progress, but it is a progress in spirals.”</p>	<p>Madame de Staal</p>	<p><i>Marguerite Jeanne Cordier de Launay, baronne de Staal (30 August 1684 – 15 June 1750) was a French author. De Launay was born in Paris. Her father was a painter named Cordier. He seems to have deserted her mother, who then resumed her maiden name, de Launay, which was also adopted by her daughter. She was educated at a convent at Evreux, of which Mme de la Rochefoucauld, sister of François de la Rochefoucauld, author of the Maximes, was superior. There, she became attached to Mme de Grieu, who, being appointed abbess of the convent of St Louis at Rouen, took her friend with her.</i></p>



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#099 Life	“Male and female represent the two sides of the great radical dualism. But, in fact, they are perpetually passing into one another. Fluid hardens to solid, solid rushes to fluid. There is no wholly masculine man, no purely feminine woman.”	<i>Margaret Fuller</i>	<i>Sarah Margaret Fuller Ossoli, commonly known as Margaret Fuller, (May 23, 1810 – July 19, 1850) was a journalist, critic and women’s rights activist associated with the American transcendental movement. She was the first full-time female book reviewer in journalism. Her book Woman in the Nineteenth Century is considered the first major feminist work in the United States.</i>
#100 Life	“You may forget but let me tell you this: someone in some future time will think of us.”	<i>Sappho</i>	<i>Sappho was an Ancient Greek poetess, born on the island of Lesbos. Later Greeks included her in the canonical list of nine lyric poets. Her birth was sometime between 630 and 612 BC, and it is said that she died around 570 BC, but little is known for certain about her life. The bulk of her poetry, which was wellknown and greatly admired throughout antiquity, has been lost, but her immense reputation has endured through surviving fragments. The adjectives deriving from her name and place of birth (sapphic and lesbian) came to be associated with the love of one woman for another.</i>
#101 Learning	“We do not see things as they are. We see them as we are.”	<i>The Talmud</i>	<i>The Talmud is a central text of mainstream Judaism, in the form of a record of rabbinic discussions pertaining to Jewish law, ethics, philosophy, customs and history. The Talmud has two components: the Mishnah (c. 200 CE), the first written compendium of Judaism’s Oral Law; and the Gemara (c. 500 CE), a discussion of the Mishnah and related Tannaitic writings that often ventures onto other subjects and expounds broadly on the Tanakh.</i>