

The Roman Empire And The Indian Ocean: The Ancient World Economy And The Kingdoms Of Africa, Arabia And India

#1 Best Seller - Learn the Epic Story of the Roman Empire!Are you fascinated by Ancient Rome? Would you like to know more about Caesar, Augustus, and Constantine? Is it time to dig in and really get to know this culture that shaped the world for millennia?When you purchase Rome: Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire, your knowledge will expand every day! You'll learn about Rome's roots in the aftermath of the Trojan War, and its mythical founders, Romulus and Remus. Rome shifted from Monarchy to Republic, only to be remade by the iconic Julius Caesar. Rome: Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire tells his life story from his birth to his assassination. You'll learn about his military victories and political legacy, from the First Triumvirate to his Consulship and Dictatorship. This book even helps you understand how his death led to the forming of the Second Triumvirate.You'll also learn about how the line of Emperors that followed Julius Caesar began to decline. Despite the unifying efforts of Constantine, the Roman Empire eventually broke into pieces. This book explains how the West fell, and the East survived - at least for a while.Purchase Rome: Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire now, and become well-versed in this essential and exciting period of World History!

This masterful study will have its place on every ancient historian's bookshelf!"—Claudia Rapp, author of Holy Bishops in Late Antiquity: The Nature of Christian Leadership in an Age of Transition At the height of its power, the Roman Empire encompassed the entire Mediterranean basin, extending much beyond it from Britain to Mesopotamia, from the Rhine to the Black Sea. Rome prospered for centuries while successfully resisting attack, fending off everything from overnight robbery raids to full-scale invasion attempts by entire nations on the move. How were troops able to defend the Empire's vast territories from constant attacks? And how did they do so at such moderate cost that their treasury could pay for an immensity of highways, aqueducts, amphitheaters, city baths, and magnificent temples? In The Grand Strategy of the Roman Empire, seasoned defense analyst Edward N. Luttwak reveals how the Romans were able to combine military strength, diplomacy, and fortifications to effectively respond to changing threats. Rome's secret was not ceaseless fighting, but comprehensive strategies that unified force, diplomacy, and an immense infrastructure of roads, forts, walls, and barriers. Initially relying on client states to buffer attacks, Rome moved to a permanent frontier defense around 117 CE. Finally, as barbarians began to penetrate the empire, Rome filed large armies in a strategy of "defense-in-depth," allowing invaders to pierce Rome's borders. This updated edition has been extensively revised to incorporate recent scholarship and archeological findings. A new preface explores Roman imperial statecraft. This illuminating book remains essential to both ancient historians and students of modern strategy.

Romantic comedy triple. Sandra Bullock stars in 'The Proposal' (2009) as Margaret Tate, a tyrannical business executive on the brink of deportation from the United States back to her homeland of Canada. Margaret coerces her young assistant Andrew (Ryan Reynolds) into marrying her so that she can stay in the country and he can stay in his job. In order to keep up the facade, Margaret must now endure a trip to Alaska to meet her future in-laws (Mary Steenburgen and Craig T. Nelson). In 'Runaway Bride' (1999), Ike Graham (Richard Gere) is a successful, flippant and misogynistic New York journalist, who writes an accusing piece on the antics of Maggie Carpenter (Julia Roberts), a Maryland woman who has left three men at the altar. When Maggie protests about the inaccuracies in the article, Ike is fired. Ike decides to pursue the story further, and journeys to Maryland, where he meets Maggie and discovers she is due to be married for a fourth time. As Ike gets to know Maggie, he begins to fall for her charms, and realises why so many men before have been led down the aisle. In 'Pretty Woman', lonely businessman Edward Lewis (Richard Gere) hires LA prostitute Vivian Ward (Julia Roberts) to give him directions when he gets lost, and later to be his escort while he goes wheeling and dealing for a week. He buys her clothes, she softens his heart and the unlikely couple fall head over heels in love.

Background Texts

Economy, Society and Culture

The Stoic Philosophy of Marcus Aurelius

Ancient Rome

Myth and Reality

The Grand Strategy of the Roman EmpireFrom the First Century CE to the ThirdJHU Press

No other political entity has shaped the modern world like the Roman Empire. Encompassing close to a quarter of the world's population and 3 million km2 of land, it represented a diverse and dynamic collection of nations, states and tribes, all bound to Rome and the ideal of a Roman identity. In the lively and engaging style that he's known for, Philip Matyszak traces the history of the Roman Empire from the fall of the Assyrians and the rise of the Roman Republic through to the ages of expansion, crisis and eventual split. Breathing new life into these extraordinary events, Matyszak explains how the empire operated, deploying its incredibly military machine to conquer vast territory then naturalizing its subject peoples as citizens of Rome. It was a method of rule so sophisticated that loyalty to Rome remained strong even after its collapse creating an expansive legacy that continues to this day.

"This book is a wonderful introduction to one of history's greatest figures: Marcus Aurelius. His life and this book are a clear guide for those facing adversity, seeking tranquility and pursuing excellence."—Ryan Holiday, bestselling author of The Obstacle is the Way and The Daily Stoic The life-changing principles of Stoicism taught through the story of its most famous proponent, Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius was the last famous Stoic philosopher of the ancient world. The Meditations, his personal journal, survives to this day as one of the most loved self-help and spiritual classics of all time. In How to Think Like a Roman Emperor, cognitive psychotherapist Donald Robertson weaves the life and philosophy of Marcus Aurelius together seamlessly to provide a compelling modern-day guide to the Stoic wisdom followed by countless individuals throughout the centuries as a path to achieving greater fulfillment and emotional resilience. How to Think Like a Roman Emperor takes readers on a transformative journey along with Marcus, following his progress from a young noble at the court of Hadrian—taken under the wing of some of the finest philosophers of his day—through to his reign as emperor of Rome at the height of its power. Robertson shows how Marcus used philosophical doctrines and therapeutic practices to build emotional resilience and endure tremendous adversity, and guides readers through applying the same methods to their own lives. Combining remarkable stories from Marcus's life with insights from modern psychology and the enduring wisdom of his philosophy, How to Think Like a Roman Emperor puts a human face on Stoicism and offers a timeless and essential guide to handling the ethical and psychological challenges we face today.

This compact book—which appeared earlier in the multivolume series A History of Private Life—is a history of the Roman Empire in pagan times. It is an interpretation setting forth in detail the universal civilization of the Romans—so much of it Hellenic—that later gave way to Christianity.

The Ruin of the Roman Empire

A Sourcebook

The Roman Empire: A Very Short Introduction

The Roman Empire and Medieval Realms

History, Philosophically Illustrated, from the Fall of the Roman Empire, to the French Revolution

The Ancient World Economy & the Empires of Parthia, Central Asia & Han China

The Greek statesman Polybius (c.200–118 BC) wrote his account of the relentless growth of the Roman Empire in order to help his fellow countrymen understand how their world came to be dominated by Rome. Opening with the Punic War in 264 BC, he vividly records the critical stages of Roman expansion: its campaigns throughout the Mediterranean, the temporary setbacks inflicted by Hannibal and the final destruction of Carthage. An active participant of the politics of his time as well as a friend of many prominent Roman citizens, Polybius drew on many eyewitness accounts in writing this cornerstone work of history.

The Roman Empire was more than just the city of Rome. Cities throughout the empire boasted paved roads, apartment complexes, and public baths. The City in the Roman Empire presents the distinct experiences of men, women, and children who lived urban lifestyles in the ancient empire. This book examines the pros and cons of city living, including opinions of Romans themselves.

The Roman Empire remains unique. Although Rome claimed to rule the world, it did not. Rather, its uniqueness stems from the culture it created and the loyalty it inspired across an area that stretched from the Tyne to the Euphrates. Moreover, the empire created this culture with a bureaucracy smaller than that of a typical late-twentieth-century research university. In approaching this problem, Clifford Ando does not ask the ever-fashionable question, Why did the Roman empire fall? Rather, he asks, Why did the empire last so long? Imperial Ideology and Provincial Loyalty in the Roman Empire argues that the longevity of the empire rested not on Roman military power but on a gradually realized consensus that Roman rule was justified. This consensus was itself the product of a complex conversation between the central government and its far-flung peripheries. Ando investigates the mechanisms that sustained this conversation, explores its contribution to the legitimization of Roman power, and reveals as its product the provincial absorption of the forms and content of Roman political and legal discourse. Throughout, his sophisticated and subtle reading is informed by current thinking on social formation by theorists such as Max Weber, Jürgen Habermas, and Pierre Bourdieu.

How devastating viruses, pandemics, and other natural catastrophes swept through the far-flung Roman Empire and helped to bring down one of the mightiest civilizations of the ancient world Here is the monumental retelling of one of the most consequential chapters of human history: the fall of the Roman Empire. The Fate of Rome is the first book to examine the catastrophic role that climate change and infectious diseases played in the collapse of Rome's power—a story of nature's triumph over human ambition. Interweaving a grand historical narrative with cutting-edge climate science and genetic discoveries, Kyle Harper traces how the fate of Rome was decided not just by emperors, soldiers, and barbarians but also by volcanic eruptions, solar cycles, climate instability, and devastating viruses and bacteria. He takes readers from Rome's pinnacle in the second century, when the empire seemed an invincible superpower, to its unraveling by the seventh century, when Rome was politically fragmented and materially depleted. Harper describes how the Romans were resilient in the face of enormous environmental stress, until the besieged empire could no longer withstand the combined challenges of a "little ice age" and recurrent outbreaks of bubonic plague. A poignant reflection on humanity's intimate relationship with the environment, The Fate of Rome provides a sweeping account of how one of history's greatest civilizations encountered and endured, yet ultimately succumbed to the cumulative burden of nature's violence. The example of Rome is a timely reminder that climate change and germ evolution have shaped the world we inhabit—in ways that are surprising and profound.

The War That Made the Roman Empire

The Roman Empire the Empire of the Endomite

Everyday Life in the Roman Empire

Rome

The Grand Strategy of the Roman Empire

Ancient Rome & the Rise & Fall

During the Principate (roughly 27 BCE to 235 CE), when the empire reached its maximum extent, Roman society and culture were radically transformed. But how was the vast territory of the empire controlled? Did the demands of central government stimulate economic growth or endanger survival? What forces of cohesion operated to balance the social and economic inequalities and high mortality rates? How did the official religion react in the face of the diffusion of alien cults and the emergence of Christianity? These are some of the many questions posed here, in the new, expanded edition of Garnsey and Saller's pathbreaking account of the economy, society, and culture of the Roman Empire. This second edition includes a new introduction that explores the consequences for government and the governing classes of the replacement of the Republic by the rule of emperors. Addenda to the original chapters offer up-to-date discussions of issues and point to new evidence and approaches that have enlivened the study of Roman history in recent decades. A completely new chapter assesses how far Rome's subjects resisted her hegemony. The bibliography has also been thoroughly updated, and a new color plate section has been added.

A fresh and vivid narrative history of the Roman Empire from the point of view of the "barbarian" enemies of Rome. History is written by the victors, and Rome had some very eloquent historians. Those the Romans regarded as barbarians left few records of their own, but they had a tremendous impact on the Roman imagination. Resisting from outside Rome's borders or rebelling from within, they emerge vividly in Rome's historical tradition, and left a significant footprint in archaeology. Kershaw builds a narrative around the lives, personalities, successes, and failures both of the key opponents of Rome's rise and dominance, and of those who ultimately brought the empire down. Rome's history follows a remarkable trajectory from its origins as a tiny village of refugees from a conflict zone to a dominant superpower. But throughout this history, Rome faced significant resistance and rebellion from peoples whom it regarded as barbarians: Ostrogoths, Visigoths, Goths, Vandals, Huns, Picts and Scots. Based both on ancient historical writings and modern archaeological research, this new history takes a fresh look at the Roman Empire through the personalities and lives of key opponents during the trajectory of Rome's rise and fall.

The Roman Empire was a remarkable achievement. With a population of sixty million people, it encircled the Mediterranean and stretched from northern England to North Africa and Syria. This Very Short Introduction covers the history of the empire at its height, looking at its people, religions and social structures. It explains how it deployed violence, "romanisation", and tactical power to develop an astonishingly uniform culture from Rome to its furthest outreaches.

Starting with the Roman army's first foray beyond its borders and ending with Hadrian's death (138 CE), David Potter's panorama of the early Empire recounts the wars, leaders and social transformations that lay the foundations of imperial success. As today's parallels reveal, the Romans have much to teach us about power, governance and leadership.

Life, Liberty, and the Death of the Republic

How to Think Like a Roman Emperor

Antony, Cleopatra, and Octavian at Actium

An Empire's Story

The Encyclopedia of the Ancient Roman Empire

Rome from the Republic to Hadrian

In this lively and very readable history of the Roman Empire from its establishment in 27 BC to the barbarian incursions and the fall of Rome in AD 476, Kershaw draws on a range of evidence, from Juvenal's ''''Satires'''' to recent archaeological finds. He examines extraordinary personalities such as Caligula and Nero and seismic events such as the conquest of Britain and the establishment of a 'New Rome' at Constantinople and the split into eastern and western empires. Along the way we encounter gladiators and charioteers, senators and slaves, fascinating women, bizarre sexual practices and grotesque acts of brutality, often seen through eyes of some of the world's greatest writers. He concludes with a brief look at how Rome lives on in the contemporary world, in politics, architecture, art and literature.

Shows how Europe's barbarians, strengthened by centuries of contact with Rome on many levels, turned into an enemy capable of overturning and dismantling the mighty Empire.

The very idea of empire was created in ancient Rome and even today traces of its monuments, literature, and institutions can be found across Europe, the Near East, and North Africa--and sometimes even further afield. In Rome, historian Greg Woolf expertly recounts how this mammoth empire was created, how it was sustained in crisis, and how it shaped the world of its rulers and subjects—a story spanning a millennium and a half of history. The personalities and events of Roman history have become part of the West's cultural lexicon, and Woolf provides brilliant retellings of each of these, from the war with Carthage to Octavian's victory over Cleopatra, from the height of territorial expansion under the emperors Trajan and Hadrian to the founding of Constantinople and the barbarian invasions which resulted in Rome's ultimate collapse. Throughout, Woolf carefully considers the conditions that made Rome's success possible and so durable, covering topics as diverse as ecology, slavery, and religion. Woolf also compares Rome to other ancient empires and to its many later imitators, bringing into vivid relief the Empire's most distinctive and enduring features. As Woolf demonstrates, nobody ever planned to create a state that would last more than a millennium and a half, yet Rome was able, in the end, to survive barbarian migrations, economic collapse and even the conflicts between a series of world religions that had grown up within its borders, in the process generating an image and a myth of empire that is apparently indestructible. Based on new research and compellingly told, this sweeping account promises to eclipse all previously published histories of the empire.

This volume looks at all these aspects of life in the Roman Empire.

The Enemies of Rome

A Beginner's Guide

Roman Empire

The Decline of the Roman Empire in the West

The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire

A New History of Rome and the Barbarians

The remains of Roman roads are a powerful reminder of the travel and communications system that was needed to rule a vast and diverse empire. Yet few people have questioned just how the Romans - both military and civilians - travelled, or examined their geographical understanding in an era which offered a greatly increased potential for moving around, and a much bigger choice of destinations. This volume provides new perspectives on these issues, and some controversial arguments; for instance, that travel was not limited to the elite, and that maps as we know them did not exist in the empire. The military importance of transport and communication networks is also a focus, as is the imperial post system (cursus publicus), and the logistics and significance of transport in both conquest and administration. With more than forty photographs, maps and illustrations, this collection provides a new understanding of the role and importance of travel, and of the nature of geographical knowledge, in the Roman world.

The Cambridge Companion to Ancient Rome offers thirty-one original essays by leading historians, classicists and archaeologist on the largest metropolis of the Roman Empire. While the Colosseum, imperial palaces and Pantheon are famous features of the Roman capital, Rome is addressed in this volume primarily as a city in which many thousands of men and women were born, lived, and died. The clearly written and succinct chapters discuss numerous issues related to the culture of the Roman Empire, from its monuments and games to the 'good' and 'bad' supply, from death and disease to pagan cults and the impact of Christianity. Richly illustrated and designed as a readable survey accessible to all audiences, the Companion opens ground-breaking new research against the background of current debate and reaches a level of sophistication that will be appreciated by the experts. The rise of Christianity during the first four centuries of the common era was the pivotal development in Western history and profoundly influenced the later direction of all world history. Yet, for all that has been written on early Christian history, the primary sources for this history are widely scattered, difficult to find, and generally unknown to by persons and to historians not specially trained in the field. In Christianity and the Roman Empire Ralph Novak interweaves these primary sources with a narrative text and constructs a single continuous account of these crucial centuries. The primary sources are selected to emphasize the manner in which the government and the people of the Roman Empire perceived Christians socially and politically, the ways in which these perceptions influenced the treatment of Christians within the Roman Empire; and the manner in which Christians established their political and religious dominance of the Roman Empire after Constantine the Great came to power in the early fourth century CE. Ralph Martin Novak holds a Masters Degree in Roman History from the University of Chicago. For: Undergraduates; seminarians; general audiences

The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire is Edward Gibbon's magnum opus, written and published over a 13-year period beginning in 1776. It not only chronicles the events of the downfall starting with the end of the rule of Marcus Aurelius, but proposes a theory as to why Rome collapsed: the populace, Gibbon theorizes, lost its moral fortitude, its militaristic will, and its sense of civic duty. History is considered a classic in world literature, and Gibbon is sometimes called the first "modern historian" for his insistence upon using primary sources for his research. Many scholars today still use his highly regarded work as reference. In this last of seven volumes, readers will find Chapter 64 ("Moguls, Ottoman Turks") through Chapter 71 ("Civil Prospect of the Ruins of Rome in the Fifteenth Century"), which cover the establishment of the Mogul empire and their conquests of China, Persia, Anatolia, and Siberia; the origin of the Ottomans; the establishment of the Ottomans in Europe; the history and life of Timur (Tamerlane); the siege of Constantinople by Amurath II; the reign of John Palaeologus II; the invention of gunpowder; the continued struggle between the Greeks and Latins for influence in the Eastern Roman Empire; the reign of Constantine (the last emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire); the reign of Mahomet (Mahmed) II of the Ottoman Empire; the siege of Constantinople; a summary of the state of Rome since the 12th century; the life of Petrarch; the Great Schism of the West; and the final decay of Rome in the 15th century. Also included in this volume is a complete index to the seven-volume series. English parliamentarian and historian EDWARD GIBBON (1737-1794)attended Magdalen College, Oxford for 14 months before his father sent him to Lausanne, Switzerland, where he continued his education. He published Essay sur l'ude de la Littature (1761) and other autobiographical works, including Mmoire Justificatif pour servir de Rponse l'Expos. etc. de la Cour de France (1779).

The Fate of Rome

The Fall of the Roman Empire

The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire Volume 8

The Cambridge Companion to Ancient Rome

Bandits in the Roman Empire

The Awful Revolution

Each book in KidHaven's "History of the World series vividly portrays a specific event or time period from history. Using a chronological approach, readers are engaged in the text with the use of enlightening anecdotes and facts.

Arguably the greatest Empire to ever exist, Rome has indelibly left a significant mark on the modern world. The posthumous influence of the Roman Republic and Empire have no equal in all of history. Their varied culture, stunning art, brilliant philosophy, and towering architecture is embedded in our modern world. Roman innovation has left behind a legacy that has remained admired and emulated for over a thousand years. They built massive networks of roads before the birth of Christ. They constructed elaborate public sewer systems over 1,500 years before the United States became a Nation, and had networks of aqueducts bringing running water. Their tactics in battle are still studied by historians and military leaders of today. Their history is filled with great conflicts, compelling love stories, and the most treacherous of leaders. Hollywood has explored their culture time and again on the silver screen. Larger than Life commanders like Julius Caesar would help shape their ultimate destiny. In his book entitled The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire: Life, Liberty, and the Death of the Republic author Barry Linton highlights and explains the significant struggles and contributions that have made Rome so well known. Join us as we explore the meteoric rise, monumental life, inevitable death, and eventual rebirth of Rome.

Analyses the origins and nature of the Roman empire, and its continuing influence in discussions and debates about modern imperialism This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work.This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. This work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Power and Belief Under Theodosius II (408-450)

Christianity and the Roman Empire

The Rise of the Roman Empire

Travel and Geography in the Roman Empire

The Roman Empire

An Entrhralling Overview of Roman History, Starting from the Romulus and Remus Myth Through the Republic to the Fall of the Roman Empire

This book examines how the Byzantine Empire came to lose so much of its territory to Islamic conquerors in the seventh century.

Offers a history of the Roman Empire from 44 B.C. to A.D. 235.

A fascinating history of the intricate web of trade routes connecting ancient Rome to Eastern civilizations, including its powerful rival, the Han Empire. The Roman Empire and the Silk Routes investigates the trade routes between Rome and the powerful empires of inner Asia, including the Parthian Empire of ancient Persia, and the Kushan Empire which seized power in Bactria (Afghanistan), laying claim to the Indus Kingdoms. Further chapters examine the development of Palmyra as a leading caravan city on the edge of Roman Syria. Raoul McLaughlin also delves deeply into Rome's trade ventures through the Tarim territories, which led its merchants to the Han Empire of ancient China. Having established a system of Central Asian trade routes known as the Silk Road, the Han carried eastern products as far as Persia and the frontiers of the Roman Empire. Though they were matched in scale, the Han surpassed its European rival in military technology. The first book to address these subjects in a single comprehensive study, The Roman Empire and the Silk Routes explores Rome's impact on the ancient world economy and reveals what the Chinese and Romans knew about their rival Empires.

What went wrong in imperial Rome, and how can we avoid it: "If you want to understand where America stands in the world today, read this." —Thomas E. Ricks The rise and fall of ancient Rome has been on American minds since the beginning of our republic. Depending on who's doing the talking, the history of Rome serves as either a triumphant call to action—or a dire warning of imminent collapse. In this "provocative and lively" book, Cullen Murphy points out that today we focus less on the Roman Republic than on the empire that took its place, and reveals a wide array of similarities between the two societies (The New York Times).

Looking at the blinkered, insular culture of our capitals; the debilitating effect of bribery in public life; the paradoxical issue of borders; and the weakening of the body politic through various forms of privatization, Murphy persuasively argues that we most resemble Rome in the burgeoning corruption of our government and in our arrogant ignorance of the world outside—two things that must be changed if we are to avoid Rome's fate. "Are We Rome? is just about a perfect book. . . . I wish every politician would spend an evening with this book." —James Fallows

The Fall of an Empire and the Fate of America

The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire

The Government of the Roman Empire

Roots of Imperialism

A New History

Imperial Ideology and Provincial Loyalty in the Roman Empire

A 'splendid' (The Wall Street Journal) account of one of history's most important and yet little-known wars, the campaign culminating in the Battle of Actium in 31 BC, whose outcome determined the future of the Roman Empire. Following Caesar's assassination and Mark Antony's defeat of the conspirators who killed Caesar, two powerful men remained in Rome—Antony and Caesar's chosen heir, young Octavian, the future Augustus. When Antony fell in love with the most powerful woman in the world, Egypt's ruler Cleopatra, and thwarted Octavian's ambition to rule the empire, another civil war broke out. In 31 BC one of the largest naval battles in the ancient world took place—more than 600 ships, almost 200,000 men, and one woman—the Battle of Actium. Octavian prevailed over Antony and Cleopatra, who subsequently killed themselves. The Battle of Actium had great consequences for the empire. Had Antony and Cleopatra won, the empire's capital might have moved from Rome to Alexandria, Cleopatra's capital, and Latin might have become the empire's second language after Greek, which was spoken throughout the eastern Mediterranean, including Egypt. In this "superbly recounted" (The National Review) history, Barry Strauss, ancient history authority, describes this consequential battle with the drama and expertise that it deserves. The War That Made the Roman Empire is essential history that features three of the greatest figures of the ancient world.

This book reveals how an empire that stretched from Glasgow to Aswan in Egypt could be ruled from a single city and still survive more than a thousand years. The Government of the Roman Empire is the only sourcebook to concentrate on the administration of the empire, using the evidence of contemporary writers and historians. Specifically designed for students, with extensive cross-referencing, bibliographies and introductions and explanations for each item, this new edition brings the book right up-to-date, and makes it the ideal resource for students of the subject.

This wide-ranging and informative survey of 'outsider' groups in the Roman Empire will contribute greatly to our understanding of Roman social history. Examining men such as As Viratus, Tacfarinus, Maternus and Bulla Felix, who were called latrones after clashing with the imperial authorities, special attention is given to perhaps the best-known 'bandit' of all, Spartacus, and to those who impersonated the emperor Nero after his death. Topics covered include: 'Whom did the Romans see as bandits (latrones)?' 'What did they understand as robbery (latrocinium)?' 'How pressing was the threat that the bandits posed?' 'How did their contemporaries perceive the danger?' We are shown that the term latrones was not just used to refer to criminals but was metaphorically and disparagingly applied to failed political rebels, rivals and avengers. The word also came to represent the 'noble brigands', idealising the underdog as a means of criticising the winning side. The author therefore presents 'the bandit' as a literary construct rather than a social type.

"An exotic and instructive tale, told with life, learning and just the right measure of laughter on every page. O'Donnell combines a historian's mastery of substance with a born storyteller's sense of style to create a magnificent work of art."—Madeleine K. Albright, former U.S. Secretary of State The dream Alexander the Great and Julius Caesar shared of uniting Europe, the Medi-terranean, and the Middle East in a single community shuddered and then collapsed in the wars and disasters of the sixth century. Historian and classicist James J. O'Donnell—who last brought readers his masterful, disturbing, and revelatory biography of Saint Augustine—revisits this old story in a fresh way, bringing home its sometimes painful relevance to today's issues. With unexpected detail and in his hauntingly vivid style, O'Donnell begins at a time of apparent Roman revival and brings readers to the moment of imminent collapse that just preceded the rise of Islam. Illegal migrations of peoples, religious wars, global pandemics, and the temptations of empire: Rome's end foreshadows today's crises and offers hints how to navigate them—! present leaders will heed this story.

Are We Rome?

A Greek Roman Empire

The Roman Empire and the Silk Routes

Byzantium and the Early Islamic Conquests

Climate, Disease, and the End of an Empire

The Origin of Empire