

Celtic Empire The First Millennium Of Celtic History 1000 B C To 51 A D

This volume challenges preconceptions of Athenian politics and history. It sets out to demonstrate that the widely received view that Hellenistic Athens and her political leaders were radically different from their Classical counterparts is fundamentally flawed. Through a re-examination of the internal politics of Hellenistic Athens, both in terms of its key institutions and its political leaders, After Demosthenes provides a comprehensive analysis of Athenian political life from 322-262 BC. Drawing on literary and epigraphic evidence the book identifies those who participated in the governing of Athens, and their motives for doing so, and redefines the nature of Athenian political ideology in the process. The leading political figures, each of whom can be identified with a particular ideological viewpoint, are explored in a series of biographical studies. Examining the intellectual origins of modern scholarly criticism of democracy in the Athens of this period, this volume shows how the politics of scholarly discourse have distorted modern views of Hellenistic Athens.

Preclassical and indigenous nonwestern military institutions and methods of warfare are the chief subjects of this annotated bibliography of works published 1967–1997. Emphasis is on historical studies of military organization and the relationships between military and other social institutions.

This fascinating book explores Great Britain's culture and myths, as well as the beliefs, values, and experiences represented in its stories and mythological figures. Readers discover the settlement of Britain by the Celts and the influence of the Roman invasion; pre-Christian myths, such as Beowulf; the Arthurian cycle; the adventures of Robin Hood; and the survival of British myth in literary tradition.

The Key to the Red Workbook gives clear, thoroughly-explained answers to all exercises in the Red Workbook, the second of four non-sequential books in the Grammar for the Well-Trained Mind series, providing detailed, well-designed exercises in the correct use of English grammar. The Key, along with the accompanying Red Workbook and the Core Instructor Text, make up Grammar for the Well-Trained Mind: a complete course that takes students from basic definitions (“A noun is the name of a person, place, thing, or idea”) through advanced sentence structure and analysis—all the grammar skills needed to write and speak with eloquence and confidence. This innovative program combines the three essential elements of language learning: understanding and memorizing rules (prescriptive teaching), repeated exposure to examples of how those rules are used (descriptive instruction), and practice using those rules in exercises and in writing (practical experience). Each year, parents and teachers go through the dialogue, rules, and examples in the Core Instructor Text; students follow along in the Workbook. This repetition solidifies the concepts, definitions, and examples in the student’s mind. There are four Student Workbooks, one for each year. Each Student Workbook contains the same rules and examples—but four completely different sets of exercises and assignments, allowing students to develop a wide-ranging knowledge of how the rules and examples are put to use in writing. Each Key to the Workbooks provides not only

answers, but also explanations for the parent/instructor, and guidance as to when the answers might be ambiguous (as, in English, they often are). All of the rules covered, along with the repeated examples for each, are assembled for ongoing reference in the Comprehensive Handbook of Rules. This will become the student's indispensable guide to writing through high school, into college and beyond. Step-by-step instruction takes students from the most basic concepts through advanced grammatical concepts such as modal and hortative verbs and multiple functions of noun clauses. Extensive diagramming exercises reinforce the rules and help technical and visual learners to understand and use the English language effectively. Each step of the diagramming process is illustrated and thoroughly explained to the student. Text for examples and exercises are drawn from great works of literature, as well as from well-written nonfiction texts in science, mathematics, and the social sciences. Regular review is built into each year of work. The Key accompanies the second of four non-sequential workbooks, each containing new exercises that allow students to practice and apply the grammar principles under study.

A Companion to Ancient History

The First Millennium AD in Europe and the Mediterranean

Myth and History in Celtic-Hellenic Contacts

Classical and Celtic Influence in the Construction of British Identities

Atlantic Europe in the First Millennium BC

A Short History of Ancient Religion, War, Prosperity, and Debt

The Complete Idiot's Guide to Celtic Wisdom

In his introduction to *The Well of Remembrance*, author Ralph Metzner provides a telling explanation of the theme of his work: "This book explores some of the mythic roots of the Western worldview, the worldview of the culture that, for better and worse, has come to dominate most of the rest of the world's peoples. This domination has involved not only economic and political systems but also values, basic attitudes, religious beliefs, language, scientific understanding, and technological applications. Many individuals, tribes, and nations are struggling to free themselves from the residues of the ideological oppression practiced by what they see as Eurocentric culture. They seek to define their own ethnic or national identities by referring to ancestral traditions and mythic patterns of knowledge. At this time, it seems appropriate for Europeans and Euro-Americans likewise to probe their own ancestral mythology for insight and self-understanding." Focusing on the mythology and worldview of the pre-Christian Germanic tribes of Northern Europe, Metzner offers a meaningful exploration of Western ancestry.

The ancient Celts were exceptional in their preference for goddesses over gods. Yet this may not be surprising in a people who had female rulers, invented chivalry, and were ahead of their time in having equal rights for men and women. While the Romans created a goddess of sewers (Cloacina), the Celts had goddesses for things they revered, such as the forest, and horses -- and even war.

"A gorgeous history a journey with the goddess herself: a journey through ritual, meditation, and magic. Weber does a masterful job. If you are a fan of Brigid this is the book you ¹ ve been waiting for." —Jason Mankey, managing editor, *Patheos Pagan "Lady of the Well, the Forge, and the Green Earth, I seek you. Brigid, I Seek You"* Brigid—mother, daughter, healer, bard,

warrior, fire goddess, goddess of the oak, animals, and magic. Brigid of the spring, her festival Imbolc, oversees fertility of all kinds. Brigid is many things to many people. In this enticing book, Courtney Weber offers up a wide-ranging exposition and celebration of all things Brigid, who is arguably the most popular figure in Celtic mythology and religion. Meet Brigid in her various incarnations—Celtic Pagan Goddess, Christian Saint, and Voudon Loa. Each chapter ends with guided meditations and exercises that help readers tap into Brigid's healing powers. Inside you'll find Brigid-focused spells, blessings, recipes, and rituals for love, harmony, protection, and much more.

This Companion provides a comprehensive introduction to key topics in the study of ancient history. Examines the forms of evidence, problems, approaches, and major themes in the study of ancient history Comprises more than 40 essays, written by leading international scholars Moves beyond the primary focus on Greece and Rome with coverage of the various cultures within the ancient Mediterranean Draws on the latest research in the field Provides an essential resource for any student of ancient history

Conflict in Ancient Greece and Rome: The Definitive Political, Social, and Military Encyclopedia [3 volumes]

Could an Ancient Archetype Save C21st Civilization?

World Military History Bibliography

History, Mystery, and Magick of the Celtic Goddess

After Demosthenes

The Historical Evolution of World-Systems

No description available.

The rise and decline of great powers remains a fascinating topic of vigorous debate. This book brings together leading scholars to explore the historical evolution of world systems through examining the ebb and flow of great powers over time, with particular emphasis on early time periods. The book advances understanding of the regularities in the dynamics of empire and the expansion of political, social and economic interaction networks, from the Bronze Age forward. The authors analyze the expansion and contraction of cross-cultural trade networks and systems of competing and allying political groupings. In premodern times, theses ranged from small local trading networks (even the very small ones of hunting-gathering peoples) to the vast Mongol world-system. Within such systems, there is usually one, or a very few, hegemonic powers. How they achieve dominance and how transitions lead to systems change are important topics, particularly at a time when the United States' position is in flux. The chapters in this book review several recent approaches and present a wealth of new findings.

In Greek mythology, Hyperboreans were a tribe who lived far to Greece's north.

Contained in what has come down to us of Greek literary tradition are texts that identify the Hyperboreans with the Celts, or Hyperborean lands with Celtic ones. This groundbreaking book studies the texts that make or imply this identification, and provides reasons why some ancient Greek authors identified a mythical people with an actual one. Timothy P. Bridgman demonstrates not only that these authors mythologize history, but that they used the traditional Greek parallel mythical world to interpret history throughout ancient Greek culture, thought and literature.

Readers of detective stories are turning more toward historical crime fiction to learn both what everyday life was like in past societies and how society coped with those who broke

the laws and restrictions of the times. The crime fiction treated here ranges from ancient Egypt through classical Greece and Rome; from medieval and renaissance China and Europe through nineteenth-century England and America. Topics include: Ellis Peter's Brother Cadfael; Umberto Eco's Name of the Rose; Susanna Gregory's Doctor Matthew Bartholomew; Peter Heck's Mark Twain as detective; Anne Perry and her Victorian-era world; Caleb Carr's works; and Elizabeth Peter's Egyptologist-adventurer tales.

The European Iron Age

The Politics of Early Hellenistic Athens

The Sister Fidelma Mysteries

Big History

History and Art in Historical Crime Fiction

A History of Liberty and Freedom from the Ancient Celts to the New Millennium

The Irish Language in Ireland

The islands of Britain have been a crossroads of gods, heroes, and kings-those of flesh as well as those of myth-for thousands of years. Successive waves of invasion brought distinctive legends, rites, and beliefs. The ancient Celts displaced earlier indigenous peoples, only to find themselves displaced in turn by the Romans, who then abandoned the islands to Germanic tribes, a people themselves nearly overcome in time by an influx of Scandinavians. With each wave of invaders came a battle for the mythic mind of the Isles as the newcomer's belief system met with the existing systems of gods, legends, and myths. In Gods, Heroes, and Kings, medievalist Christopher Fee and veteran myth scholar David Leeming unearth the layers of the British Isles' unique folkloric tradition to discover how this body of seemingly disparate tales developed. The authors find a virtual battlefield of myths in which pagan and Judeo-Christian beliefs fought for dominance, and classical, Anglo-Saxon, Germanic, and Celtic narrative threads became tangled together. The resulting body of legends became a strange but coherent hybrid, so that by the time Chaucer wrote "The Wife of Bath's Tale" in the fourteenth century, a Christian theme of redemption fought for prominence with a tripartite Celtic goddess and the Arthurian legends of Sir Gawain-itself a hybrid mythology. Without a guide, the corpus of British mythology can seem impenetrable. Taking advantage of the latest research, Fee and Leeming employ a unique comparative approach to map the origins and development of one of the richest folkloric traditions. Copiously illustrated with excerpts in translation from the original sources, Gods, Heroes, and Kings provides a fascinating and accessible new perspective on the history of British mythology.

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This book investigates the ways in which ideas associated with the Celtic and the Classical have been used to construct identities (national/ethnic/regional etc.) in Britain, from the period of the Roman conquest to the present day.

This is a collection of new essays on Peter Tremayne's Sister Fidelma novels, which feature Sister Fidelma's attempts to solve a wide range of crimes, often murders that occur under especially mysterious conditions. The novels, set mainly in 7th century Ireland, also include a great deal of history, which is not surprising given that the author is actually Peter Berresford Ellis, a noted Celtic historian. Some of the essays analyze aspects of the novels, focusing especially on the protagonist and her partner in detection and, ultimately, husband, Brother Eadulf. Other essays place Fidelma and the

novels within the tradition of detective fiction. Still others explore the historical, intellectual, spiritual and geographical contexts for her labors. Also included are accounts of the author's career, the International Sister Fidelma Society, and the biennial Sister Fidelma conferences held in Cashel, Ireland.

Approaching Chaos

The Well of Remembrance

The First Millennium of Celtic History, C. 1000 BC-51 AD

Human Rights and Dynamic Humanism

Gods, Heroes, and Kings : The Battle for Mythic Britain

Journal of Northwest Anthropology

Grammar for the Well-Trained Mind: Red Workbook: A Complete Course for Young Writers, Aspiring Rhetoricians, and Anyone Else Who Needs to Understand How English Works. (Grammar for the Well-Trained Mind)

Globalization and Global History argues that globalization is not an exotic and new phenomenon. Instead it emphasizes that globalization is something that has been with us as long as there have been people who are both interdependent and aware of that fact. Studying globalization from the vantage point of long-term global history permits theoretical and empirical investigation, allowing the authors collected to assess the extent of ongoing transformations and to compare them to earlier iterations. With this historical advantage, the extent of ongoing changes - which previously appeared unprecedented - can be contrasted to similar episodes in the past. The book is divided into three sections. The first focuses on how globalization has been written about from a historical perspective. The second part advances three different takes on how best to view globalization from a very long-term stance. The final section continues this interpretative thread by examining more narrow aspects of globalization processes, ranging from incorporation processes to systemic disruptions.

The Celtic EmpireThe First Millennium of Celtic History, C. 1000 BC-51 AD

Provides an introduction to the different styles of Celtic spirituality, covering such topics as the three paths, mythology, the role of ancestors, and incorporating the Celtic life into today's lifestyles.

Writing for the general reader, Peter Berresford Ellis provides a full survey of the rise of one of the greatest of Europe's ancient civilizations. He covers the first millennium of Celtic history up until the time of Christ when, for a period, the Celts dominated the ancient world - from Ireland in the west to Turkey in the east, from Belgium in the north, south to Spain and Italy. According to one ancient chronicler, they attempted a coup d'etat in the Egypt of the Ptolemy pharaohs. They sacked Rome and spread down the Iberian peninsula into northern Italy. They then moved eastward across to what is now Czechoslovakia, along the Danube valley as far as the Black Sea, and on into Asia Minor where they established the Galatian state in the third century BC. In Greece, the Celts destroyed every army the city-states could throw at them, their sophisticated weapons and sturdy war-chariots devastating all adversaries.

The Detective as Historian

British Mythology

The Battle for Mythic Britain

Everything You Ever Wanted to Know about the Celts from 1000 B.C. to the Present

Expansions

Who Were the Celts?

Celts, Romans, Britons

This volume of 33 papers on the Atlantic region of Western Europe in the first millennium BC reflects a diverse range of theoretical approaches, techniques, and methodologies across current research, and is an opportunity to compare approaches to the first millennium BC from different national and theoretical perspectives.

This ambitious study documents the underlying features which link the civilizations of the Mediterranean - Phoenician, Greek, Etruscan and Roman - and the Iron Age cultures of central Europe, traditionally associated with the Celts. It deals with the social, economic and cultural interaction in the first millennium BC which culminated in the Roman Empire. The book has three principle themes: the spread of iron-working from its origins in Anatolia to its adoption over most of Europe; the development of a trading system throughout the Mediterrean world after the collapse of Mycenaean Greece and its spread into temperate Europe; and the rise of ever more complex societies, including states and cities, and eventually empires. Dr Collis takes a new look at such key concepts as population movement, diffusion, trade, social structure and spatial organization, with some challenging new views on the Celts in particular. Modern archaeology, with its huge methodological repertoire, its interdisciplinary orientation and its rapidly expanding basis in excavations, is beginning to rewrite history, and to reshape our views of the development of Europe prior to the present millennium. Archaeological evidence draws attention to processes on which the written record is silent, or which were not fully appreciated by contemporaries in the literate centres. This book deals with the rise of medieval western Europe as the Roman Empire crumbled, and the integration of hitherto barbarian societies into the new mainstream of European society. Archaeological material is the main focus, but information derived from written sources, especially those illuminating the economic and the associated social circumstances, is also taken into account.

In this highly-illustrated book, Mary T. Boatwright examines five of the peoples incorporated into the Roman world from the Republican through the Imperial periods: northerners, Greeks, Egyptians, Jews, and Christians. She explores over time the tension between assimilation and distinctiveness in the Roman

world, as well as the changes effected in Rome by its multicultural nature. Underlining the fundamental importance of diversity in Rome's self-identity, the book explores Roman tolerance of difference and community as the Romans expanded and consolidated their power and incorporated other peoples into their empire. The Peoples of the Roman World provides an accessible account of Rome's social, cultural, religious, and political history, exploring the rich literary, documentary, and visual evidence for these peoples and Rome's reactions to them.

An Archaeological Essay

Crossing the Divide

Essays on the Historical Novels of Peter Tremayne

The Quest for King Arthur

Brigid

The First Millennium of Celtic History, 1000 BC-AD 51

The Celtic Empire

This book interprets the main lines of European prehistory from the first agricultural communities in the sixth or even seventh millennium B.C. until the incorporation of much of barbarian Europe within the Roman Empire. It traces the beginnings of animal domestication and plant cultivation in ancient Western Asia, and the transmission of these skills by movements of peoples or by assimilation, in the European continent. The early technology of working in copper, and later in bronze, is discussed. Metal winning and working, and trade in raw materials and finished products, brought social and political repercussions to barbarian and civilised peoples alike. The spread of the Indo-European languages is considered in its archaeological context, as is the formation of the Celtic peoples, soon to acquire iron technology and to become the main barbarian component in Europe, side-by-side with the civilised Mediterranean societies, Greek, Etruscan or Roman. The later Celtic world of Europe and the British Isles is examined, and an attempt made to estimate the contribution of the older barbarian world to the Europe, which emerged from the ruins of the Roman Empire, geographically, the book ranges over the whole European field, from the Atlantic shores to the Urals and the Caucasus. While it does not pretend to be a prehistory of Europe within the period chosen, the book does bring together and discuss for the first time much scattered and often little-known archaeological evidence. This book is organized in a manner that will permit it being read on two levels. For the general non-specialist reader, the text and illustrations should give a sufficient idea of the nature of the theme and of the evidence, and of the development of the barbarian cultures side-by-side with the civilizations of antiquity, as their precursors and

their subsequent counterparts. For the archaeological student however the text is documented with rather full references and notes at the end of each chapter

Designed to meet the curriculum needs of students from grades 7-12, this five-volume encyclopedia explores the history and civilizations of the ancient world from prehistory to approximately 1000 CE. Organized alphabetically within geographical volumes on Africa, Europe, the Americas, Southwest Asia, and Asia and the Pacific, entries cover the social, political, scientific and technological, economic, and cultural events and developments that shaped the ancient world in all areas of the globe. Each volume explores significant civilizations, personalities, cultural and social developments, and scientific achievements in its geographical area. Boxed features include Link in Time, Link in Place, Ancient Weapons, Turning Points, and Great Lives. Each volume also includes maps, timelines and illustrations; and a glossary, bibliography and indexes complete the set.

This book comprises the first complete treatment of the Irish language in social context throughout the whole of Ireland, with a particular focus on contemporary society. The possibilities and limitations of the craft of language planning for the revival of the Irish language are outlined and the book also situates the language issue in the context of current debates on the geography, history and politics of the nature of Irish identity. A comprehensive multidisciplinary approach is adopted throughout.

Twenty-first century civilization faces economic, ecological and spiritual meltdown. To survive this century as civilized people, we need to refer back to a time when city life was in harmony with nature and the wider environment. We cannot dismiss the ancients as 'primitive' when they had a blueprint for civilization that first appeared over 5,000 years ago. Perhaps we should look at the ancient past for solutions.

Ancient Europe

The Scottish Invention of America, Democracy and Human Rights
Hyperboreans

From Góidel to Globalisation

THE CELTIC EMPIRE: THE FIRST MILLENNIUM OF CELTIC HISTORY.

The Definitive Political, Social, and Military Encyclopedia

Premodern and Nonwestern Military Institutions and Warfare

The Geography of Place and Landscape Formation, High Bar, Hells Canyon, Idaho, Morris L.

Uebelacker [Student paper winner] Foodways at Fort Yamhill, 1856-1866: An Archaeological and Archival Perspective, Justin E. Eichelberger The Social Significance of the Watson Store to the

Community of Spalding, Idaho, Sarah Heffner First Nations Forts, Refuges, and War Lord Champions

Around the Salish Sea, Jay Miller Indigenous Digital Media and the History of the Internet on the

Columbia Plateau, Adam Fish The Boldt Decision: A Roundtable Discussion, Vine Deloria, Jr., Billy

Frank, Vernon Lane, Dick Poole, Al Ziontz The Daugherty 1947 Washington Coast Site List, Gary C. Wessen

The complex role warfare played in ancient Greek and Roman civilizations is examined through coverage of key wars and battles; important leaders, armies, organizations, and weapons; and other noteworthy aspects of conflict. □ Provides an up-to-date and comprehensive treatment of conflict in the ancient Greek and Roman worlds that relates warfare to society, politics, economy, and culture □

Examines major wars and other key conflicts; important generals and leaders; and Greek and Roman political, military, social, and cultural institutions □ Presents ancillary information, including maps and illustrations; a topically arranged bibliography; sourcebooks of primary sources in translation; and lists of the most interesting "sound bites" attributed to Greek and Roman leaders in ancient times

Ebbs and Flows of Ancient Imperial Power, 3000 BC□AD 900 provides a flow of history throughout the ancient world, describing the ebbs and flows of empires and their power. Author Will Slatyer presents empires in China and India in the same timeframes as Mediterranean empires to show patterns of similarity. During ancient times, wars were a vital part of power-building, focusing on gaining territory and wealth for ancient priests and kings who evolved into imperial leaders with absolute power. Religion was an important factor in allowing the popular power of leaders□until contamination of foreign religions diluted their authority. The financial evolution had its origins in the weights of precious metals owned by temples, which were then converted into gold and silver coins that could be used for retail purchases and to pay individual taxes. When governments took full control of the minting of coins, they also commenced the debasement of the value of money that continues to the present day. Ebbs and Flows of Ancient Imperial Power, 3000 BC□AD 900 shows that fear and greed experienced by the priest, kings, pharaohs, and emperors of ancient times have not changed from the fear and greed of modern leaders. Much can be learned from an overview of historic empires.

Dynamic humanism in the defense and promotion of human rights. Activism is driven by positive sentiment; deprivations are driven by negative sentiment. The book explores these issues in the context of theory as well as specific chapters which focus on the multiple dimensions of the human rights problem.

Competition and Conquest in Europe Since the Bronze Age

Peoples of the Roman World

Hanover and the British Empire, 1700-1837

The Ancient World

Volume 45 Number 1

The Eagle and the Bull

Ebbs and Flows of Ancient Imperial Power, 3000 BC□AD 900

In 101 B.C., Getorix, a fourteen-year-old Celt, is deprived of the honor of being sacrificed beside his father when the son of one of their Roman captors requests him as a servant, forcing Getorix to seek another way to what he believes is his fate.

Extend the human story backward for the five thousand years of recorded history and it covers no more than a millionth of a lifetime of the Earth. Yet how do we humans take stock of the history of our planet, and our own place within it? A "vast historical mosaic" (Publishers Weekly) rendered engaging and accessible, Big History interweaves different disciplines of knowledge to offer an all-encompassing account of history on Earth. Since its publication, Cynthia Brown's "world history on a grand scale" (Kirkus) has been translated into nine languages and has helped propel the "big history" concept to viral status. This new edition of Brown's seminal work is more relevant today than ever before, as we increasingly must grapple with accelerating rates of change and, ultimately, the legacy we will bequeath to future generations. Here is a pathbreaking portrait of our world, from the birth of the universe from a single point the size of an atom to life on a twenty-

first-century planet inhabited by 7 billion people.

The debate over King Arthur is one of the oldest on record. But up until now all attempts to settle the debate have centred on interpretations of the documentation. But documents, as important as they are, are not the only tools at our disposal. History repeats itself. One of the reasons it does this is that there are a surprisingly large number of things that can only happen one way. Furthermore different societies do certain things in specific ways. Once it is known how these things work, then no documentation is necessary to explain what happened. There is enough information to determine the basic political and military systems the Britons used. It then becomes a matter of using this information to explain what is known of the course of the wars of this period to determine whether or not there is reason to believe that any such hero existed. But the system has other uses as well. Legends also work in specific ways. This technique can also be used to trace the origin of many of the figures and events in the legends.

The Scottish Invention of America, Democracy and Human Rights is a history of liberty from 1300 BC to 2004 AD. The book traces the history of the philosophy and fight for freedom from the ancient Celts to the creation of America, asserting the roots of liberty originated in the radical political thought of the ancient Celts, the Scots' struggle for freedom, John Duns Scotus and the Arbroath Declaration (1320), a tradition that influenced Locke and the English Whig theorists as well as our Founding Fathers, particularly Jefferson, Madison, Wilson and Witherspoon. Author Alexander Klieforth argues the Arbroath Declaration (1320) and its philosophy was the intellectual foundation of the American Revolution and Declaration of Independence (1776). Thus, the work is a revolutionary alternative to the traditional Anglocentric view that freedom, democracy and human rights descended only from John Locke and England of the 1600s. The work is the first historical analysis to locate and document the origin of the doctrine of the "consent of the governed" in the medieval scholar, John Duns Scotus (c.1290s), four centuries before Locke and the English Whigs, and in the evolutionary progress of mankind. The work contends that the Arbroath Declaration (1320) and its philosophy was the intellectual foundation of the American Revolution and Declaration of Independence (1776). After showing the Scottish influence on the U.S. Constitution, Bill of Rights, and the new Federal government, the Braudel-style work traces the development of Scottish-style freedom and human rights through the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen influenced by Jefferson, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address that transformed Jefferson's Declaration, and Eleanor Roosevelt's role in creating the U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the foundation of the modern human rights struggle. More information about this book is available at the authors website www.braveheartsoul.com.

Rediscovering the Earth Wisdom Myths of Northern Europe
How Celtic Culture Invented Southern Literature
From the Big Bang to the Present
Getorix

The First Millennium of Celtic History 1,000 BC To 43 AD
Globalization and Global History
Gods, Heroes, & Kings