

# Hadrian The Restless Emperor Roman Imperial Biographies

Recounts the life of the second century Roman emperor.

Papers from a round table held Aug. 9, 2000, in Oslo.

Through detailed analysis of a selection of material (poetry, prose and statues), this book explores how imperial power, and the authority and accessibility of the Roman emperor, were constructed and contested through the representation of sexual relations.

Of all Roman emperors none, with the possible exception of Nero, surpasses Caligula's reputation for infamy. But was Caligula really the mad despot and depraved monster of popular legend or the victim of hostile ancient historians? In this study of Caligula's life, reign and violent death, Anthony A. Barrett draws on the archaeological and numismatic evidence to supplement the later written record. In Professor Barrett's view, the mystery of Caligula's reign is not why he descended into autocracy, but how any intelligent Roman could have expected a different outcome - to grant total power to an inexperienced and arrogant young man was a recipe for disaster. This book, scholarly and accessible, offers a careful reconstruction of Caligula's life and times, and a shrewd assessment of his historical importance.

Hadrian and the Triumph of Rome

The Holy Roman Empire

The Rhind Lectures 2019

Reader's Guide to Lesbian and Gay Studies

Rome and her Empire

Tragic Tyrant

**This is the first ever study to assess Emperor Domitian from a psychological point of view and covers his entire career from the early years and the civil war AD through the imperial rule to the dark years and the psychology of suspicion. Pat Southern strips away hyperbole and sensationalism from the literary record, revealing an individual who caused undoubted suffering which must be accounted for.**

**Based on the annual Rhind Lectures delivered in May 2019, David J. Breeze presents six papers on Hadrian's Wall. He first considers the historiographical background before examining specific aspects: its purpose and operation; its later history; and life on and around the Wall. Finally, he considers the Wall today and some aspects of its future.**

**In Hadrian's Wall: A Life, Hingley addresses the post-Roman history of Hadrian's Wall, and considers the ways in which the monument has been imagined, represented, and researched from the sixth century to the internet. With over 100 images, it discusses the significant political, cultural, and religious role the Wall has played over the years.**

**Gibbon offers an explanation for why the Roman Empire fell, a task made difficult by a lack of comprehensive written sources, though he was not the only historian to tackle the subject. Most of his ideas are directly taken from what few relevant records were available: those of the Roman moralists of the 4th and 5th centuries.**

**Agricola and Germany**

**A New History**

**The Circumstances of Imperial Power**

**Emperor of Rome**

**Reconstructing Western Civilization**

**Empire and Conflict**

*Tiberius has always been one of the most enigmatic of the Roman emperors. At the same time, his career is uniquely important for the understanding of the Empire's development on the foundations laid by Augustus. Barbara Levick offers a comprehensive and engaging portrait of the life and times of Tiberius, including an exploration of his ancestry and his education, an analysis of his provincial and foreign policy and an examination of his debauched final years and his posthumous reputation. This new edition of Tiberius the Politician contains a new preface and a revised bibliography. Remaining on the virtually abandoned island of Britannia after centuries of Roman rule, two cousins pursue very different efforts to unite disparate tribes and factions throughout the land, including throne-seeking Dinas and reluctant leader Cadogan. By the Nobel Prize-nominated author of The Horse Goddess. 25,000 first printing.*

*Who's Who in Gay and Lesbian History: From Antiquity to the Mid-Twentieth Century is a comprehensive and fascinating survey of the key figures in gay and lesbian history from classical times to the mid-twentieth century. Among those included are: \* Classical heroes - Achilles; Aeneas; Ganymede \* Literary giants - Sappho; Christopher Marlowe; Arthur Rimbaud; Oscar Wilde \* Royalty and politicians - Edward II; King James I; Horace Walpole; Michel de Montaigne. Over the course of some 500 entries, expert contributors provide a complete and vivid picture of gay and lesbian life in the Western world throughout the ages.*

*This is a collection of eleven essays, laced with humor and irony, on the Dawn of Man, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Hebrews, Minoans and Mycenaens, classical Greece, Alexander the Great, the Hellenistic world, Rome's Republic and Empire, and several church fathers (Irenaeus, Tertullian, Jerome, and Augustine) who influenced the Primitive Church. Tinsley highlights current research while showcasing themes of contemporary as well as ancient significance - misogyny, the manipulation of rhetoric to justify privilege, the contributions of the anonymous to the well-being of the famous, the paradox of progress, the distortion of prophecy, the use and misuse of myth and other media, the exploitation of spiritual, intellectual, physical, and sexual resources, the comforts and perils of provincialism versus the dangers and benefits of organization - spiritual, imperial, or both.*

**Nerva and the Roman Succession Crisis of AD 96-99**

**An Imperial Journey**

**The Corruption of Power**

**A Biography**

**Who's Who in Gay and Lesbian History**

**Art & Architecture in Ancient Rome**

**"Sabina Augusta: an Imperial Journey synthesizes the textual and**

**(massive) material evidence on the empress Sabina (born ca. 85--died ca. 137). The book traces the development of Sabina's partnership with her husband, the emperor Hadrian (reigned 117-138), and shows the vital importance of the empress for Hadrian's own aspirations" --**

**Cornelius Tacitus, Rome's greatest historian, was inspired to take up his pen when the assassination of Domitian ended `fifteen years of enforced silence'. Agricola is the biography of his late father-in-law and an account of Roman Britain. Germania gives insight into Rome's most dangerous enemies, the Germans, and is the only surviving specimen from the ancient world of an ethnographic study. Each in its way has had immense influence on our perception of Rome and the northern `barbarians' and the edition reflects recent research in Roman-British and Roman-German history. - ; `Long may the barbarians continue, I pray, if not to love us, at least to hate one another.' Cornelius Tacitus, Rome's greatest historian and the last great writer of classical Latin prose, produced his first two books in AD 98. He was inspired to take up his pen when the assassination of Domitian ended `fifteen years of enforced silence'. The first products were brief: the biography of his late father-in-law Julius Agricola and an account of Rome's most dangerous enemies, the Germans. Since Agricola's claim to fame was that as governor for seven years he had completed the conquest of Britain, begun four decades earlier, much of the first work is devoted to Britain and its people. The second is the only surviving specimen from the ancient world of an ethnographic study. Each in its way has had immense influence on our perception of Rome and the northern `barbarians'. This edition reflects recent research in Roman-British and Roman-German history and includes newly discovered evidence on Tacitus' early career. -**

**Cities throughout the Roman Empire flourished during the reign of Hadrian (A.D. 117-138), a phenomenon that not only strengthened and legitimized Roman dominion over its possessions but also revealed Hadrian as a masterful negotiator of power relationships. In this comprehensive investigation into the vibrant urban life that existed under Hadrian's rule, Mary T. Boatwright focuses on the emperor's direct interactions with Rome's cities, exploring the many benefactions for which he was celebrated on coins and in literary works and inscriptions. Although such evidence is often as imprecise as it is laudatory, its collective analysis, undertaken for the first time together with all other related material, reveals that over 130 cities received at least one benefaction directly from Hadrian. The benefactions, mediated by members of the empire's municipal elite, touched all aspects of urban life; they included imperial patronage of temples and hero tombs, engineering projects, promotion of athletic and cultural competitions,**

settlement of boundary disputes, and remission of taxes. Even as he manifested imperial benevolence, Hadrian reaffirmed the self-sufficiency and traditions of cities from Spain to Syria, the major exception being his harsh treatment of Jerusalem, which sparked the Third Jewish Revolt. Overall, the assembled evidence points to Hadrian's recognition of imperial munificence to cities as essential to the peace and prosperity of the empire. Boatwright's treatment of Hadrian and Rome's cities is unique in that it encompasses events throughout the empire, drawing insights from archaeology and art history as well as literature, economy, and religion. This book unravels the legends behind the art in the Greco-Roman Period, such as the myths of Isis and the Statue of Liberty, the stories of Apuleius, the Three Graces, and Zephyr and Psyche, as well as the symbolism of the peacock, the myths of Kom al-Dikka, and other exciting legends. Legends of Art includes examples from around the world that highlight the mutual influences between different civilizations in ancient thought. Illustrations include sculptures from the Greco-Roman Period, paintings from the Renaissance, and art from the modern era.

**Rome's Gothic Wars**

**Marcus Aurelius**

**Following Hadrian**

**Hadrian's Wall: A study in archaeological exploration and interpretation**

**The Ruin of the Roman Empire**

**The Age of Justinian**

*"A fascinating insight into the mind of the Roman emperor."—Sunday Telegraph (London)* Born in A.D. 76, Hadrian lived through and ruled during a tempestuous era, a time when the Colosseum was opened to the public and Pompeii was buried under a mountain of lava and ash. Acclaimed author Anthony Everitt vividly recounts Hadrian's thrilling life, in which the emperor brings a century of disorder and costly warfare to a peaceful conclusion while demonstrating how a monarchy can be compatible with good governance. What distinguished Hadrian's rule, according to Everitt, were two insights that inevitably ensured the empire's long and prosperous future: He ended Rome's territorial expansion, which had become strategically and economically untenable, by fortifying her boundaries (the many famed Walls of Hadrian), and he effectively "Hellenized" Rome by anointing Athens the empire's cultural center, thereby making Greek learning and art vastly more prominent in Roman life. By making splendid use of recently discovered archaeological materials and his own exhaustive research, Everitt sheds new light on one of the most important figures of the ancient world. In AD 132, Shim'on Ben Koseba, a rebel leader who assumed the

messianic name Shim'on Bar Kokhba ('Son of a Star'), led the people of Judaea in open rebellion, aiming to establish their own independent Jewish state and to liberate Jerusalem from the Romans. During the ensuing 'Bar Kokhba War' (AKA the Second Jewish War), the insurgents held their own against the crack Roman troops sent by Emperor Hadrian for three-and-a-half years. The cost of this rebellion was catastrophic: hundreds of thousands of casualties, the destruction and enslavement of Jewish communities and a ban on Jews entering Jerusalem. Bar Kokhba remains important in Israel today because he was the last leader of a Jewish state before the rise of Zionism in modern times. This fully illustrated volume explores the gripping story of the uprising, profiling its rebel leader Bar Kokhba as well as the Emperor Hadrian and his generals, and assesses the impact that this violent rebellion had on the region and those that were displaced.

The legions of Rome were among the greatest fighting forces in history. For almost half a millennium they secured the known world under the power of the Caesars. This pioneering account gathers together the stories of each and every imperial legion, telling the tales of their triumphs and defeats as they policed the empire and enlarged its borders. Focusing on the legions as the core of the Roman army, and chronicling their individual histories in detail, this volume builds on the thematic account of the Roman military force given by its companion *The Complete Roman Army*, and is vital reading for anyone who has enjoyed that book.

Nero's personality and crimes have always intrigued historians and writers of fiction. However, his reign also illuminates the nature of the Julio-Claudian Principate. Nero's suicide brought to an end the dynasty Augustus had founded, and placed in jeopardy the political system he had devised. Miriam T. Griffin's authoritative survey of Nero's reign incorporates both a chronological account, as well as an analysis of the reasons for Nero's collapse under the pressure of his role as emperor.

*The Restless Emperor*

*The Bar Kokhba War AD 132-135*

*A Life*

*The African Emperor*

*Caligula*

*Nero Caesar Augustus*

*The Age of Justinian* examines the reign of the great emperor Justinian (527-565) and his wife Theodora, who advanced from the theatre to the throne. The origins of the irrevocable split between East and West, between the Byzantine and the Persian Empire are chronicled, which continue up to the present day. The book looks at the social structure of sixth century Byzantium, and the neighbours that surrounded the empire. It also deals with Justinian's wars, which restored Italy, Africa and a part of Spain to the empire.

*Hadrian The Restless Emperor Routledge*

*Classical archaeology was long equated to ancient art history. Today these fields find themselves at a major crossroads. The influence on them—from the discipline of anthropology—has increased substantially in the past 15 years, adding to the ways in which scholars can study the Roman past. The classical archaeologist of the 21st century is likely to be versed in Greek and Latin, computer technology, ancient history, great monuments, various hard sciences such as physics or even astronomy, GPS, GIS, surveying, mapping, digitizing, artistic rendering, numismatics, geo-science, astronomy, environmental studies, material culture analysis and/or a host of other disciplines and sub-disciplines. Universities are seeking specialists whose talents embrace not one but several different fields of research. It is not necessary for each scholar to know everything about each discipline being used within the fields of art history, classical archaeology and anthropology, but these days a basic knowledge of all relevant disciplines is becoming indispensable. This book will layout the basic information and steps necessary to take the beginning archaeologist's search for knowledge of the past and lead them to adventures of the future.*

*Marcus Aurelius, the philosopher-emperor who ruled the Roman Empire between AD 161 and 180, is one of the best recorded individuals from antiquity. Even his face became more than usually familiar: the imperial coinage displayed his portrait for over 40 years, from the clean-shaven young heir of Antonius to the war-weary, heavily bearded ruler who died at his post in his late fifties. His correspondence with his tutor Fronto, and even more the private notebook he kept for his last ten years, the Meditations, provides a unique series of vivid and revealing glimpses into the character and preoccupations of this emperor who spent many years in terrible wars against northern tribes. In this accessible and scholarly study, Professor Birley paints a portrait of an emperor who was human and just - an embodiment of the pagan virtues of Rome.*

*Beloved and God*

*Hadrian and the Cities of the Roman Empire*

*Domitian*

*Encyclopedia of the Roman Empire*

*Army and Power in the Ancient World*

*The Grand Strategy of the Roman Empire*

"Hadrian, a Roman emperor, the builder of Hadrian's Wall in the north of England, a restless and ambitious man who was interested in architecture and was passionate about Greece and Greek culture. Is this the common image today of ruler of one of the greatest powers of the ancient world?" "Published to complete a major exhibition at the British Museum, this wide-ranging book rediscovers Hadrian. The sharp contradictions in his personality are examined, previous concepts are questioned and myths that surround him are exploded." --Book Jacket  
In this, the only biography of Septimius Severus in English, Anthony R. Birley explores how 'Roman' or otherwise this man was and examines his remarkable background and career. Severus was descended from Phoenician settlers in Tripolitania, and his reign, AD 193-211, represents a key point in Roman history. Birley explores what was African and what was Roman in Septimius' background given that he came from an African city. He asks whether Septimius was a 'typical cosmopolitan bureaucrat', a 'new Hannibal on the throne of Caesar' or 'principle author of the decline of the Roman Empire'?

"An exotic and instructive tale, told with life, learning and just the right measure

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 brought readers his masterful, disturbing, and revelatory biography of Saint Augustine—revisits this old story in a fresh way, bringing home its sometimes p relevance to today's issues. With unexpected detail and in his hauntingly vivid st 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 migrati of peoples, religious wars, global pandemics, and the temptations of empire: Rom end foreshadows today's crises and offers hints how to navigate them—if prese leaders will heed this story.

"A leading authority on imperial Rome and the historical work of Tacitus, as well being an expert on coins, David Shotter has a distinguished record of publication on the Julio-Claudians. His new biography of the ever-fascinating Nero is up to c on the latest scholarship, extremely readable, and attractively illustrated." Antho Birley, author of "Hadrian: the Restless Emperor" (1997), "Marcus""Aurelius" (2nd ed. 1987) and "The African Emperor Septimius Severus" (2nd ed. 1988). We all think we know Nero - murderer of his brother, his mother and his pregnant w the Emperor who believed himself a god, fiddled while Rome burned and threw h Christian subjects to the lions. But has history got it right? The Emperor Nero is one of the most notorious figures in Roman history. His fourteen year reign was marked by paranoia, murder and persecution. He has remained ever since a benchmark for tyranny in the popular imagination. Yet, as this fascinating study shows, his reign began with high hopes. He was young, attractive, a refreshing change from his stepfather, Claudius. He was also, however, wholly inadequate t the task of ruling Rome on his own. His addiction to popular approval and fear o potential rivals drove a wedge between him and Rome's senators. The quality of government deteriorated and he retreated more and more into his own cultural artistic interests. Self-indulgent and paranoid to the point of criminality, he crea a vicious circle which detached him from his subjects and encouraged the very conspiracies he feared. Terrible crimes, obsessive self-indulgence, big-hearted generosity, erratic judgements - David Shotter's account reveals the many contradictory faces of Nero and gives the most balanced introduction currently available for students and general readers alike of this endlessly fascinating figu

Septimius Severus

A Second-Century Journey Through the Roman Empire

Hadrian

Life in Roman Britain

Power and Eroticism in Imperial Rome

A Novel of Celtic Britain

*Hadrian's reign (AD 117-138) was a watershed in the history of the Roman Empire. Hadrian abandoned his predecessor Trajan's eastern conquests - Mesopotamia and Armenia - trimmed down the lands beyond the lower Danube, and constructed new demarcation lines in Germany, North Africa, and most famously Hadrian's Wall in Britain, to delimit the empire. The emperor Hadrian, a strange and baffling figure to his contemporaries, had a many-sided personality. Insatiably ambitious, and a passionate Philhellene, he promoted the 'Greek Renaissance' extravagantly. But his attempt to Hellenize the Jews, including the outlawing of circumcision, had disastrous consequences, and his 'Greek' love of the beautiful Bithynian boy Antinous ended in tragedy. No comprehensive account of Hadrian's life and reign has been attempted for over seventy years. In *Hadrian: The Restless Emperor*, Anthony Birley brings together the new evidence from inscriptions and papyri, and up-to-date and in-depth examination of the work of other scholars on aspects of Hadrian's reign and policies such as the Jewish war, the coinage, Hadrian's building programme in Rome, Athens and Tivoli, and his relationship with his favourite, Antinous, to provide a thorough and fascinating account of the private and public life of a man who, though hated when he died, left an indelible mark on the Roman Empire.*

*Not much has happened in the Roman Empire since 1994 that required the first edition to be updated, but Bunson, a prolific reference and history author, has revised it, incorporated new findings and thinking, and changed the dating style to C.E. (Common Era) and B.C.E. (Before Common Era). For the 500 years from Julius Caesar and the Gallic Wars in 59-51 B.C.E. to the fall of the empire in the west in 476 C.E, he discusses personalities, terms, sites, and events. There is very little cross-referencing.*

*Rome's Gothic Wars is a concise introduction to research on the Roman Empire's relations with one of the most important barbarian groups of the ancient world. The book uses archaeological and historical evidence to look not just at the course of events, but at the social and political causes of conflict between the empire and its Gothic neighbours. In eight chapters, Michael Kulikowski traces the history of Romano-Gothic relations from their earliest stage in the third century, through the development of strong Gothic politics in the early fourth century, until the entry of many Goths into the empire in 376 and the catastrophic Gothic war that followed. The book closes with a detailed look at the career of Alaric, the powerful Gothic general who sacked the city of Rome in 410.*

*The Reader's Guide to Lesbian and Gay Studies surveys the field in some 470 entries on individuals (Adrienne Rich); arts and cultural studies (Dance); ethics, religion, and philosophical issues (Monastic Traditions); historical figures, periods, and ideas (Germany between the World Wars); language, literature, and communication (British Drama); law and politics (Child Custody); medicine and biological sciences (Health and Illness); and psychology, social sciences, and education (Kinsey Report).*

*The Story of Hadrian and Antinous*

*The Complete Roman Legions*

*Tiberius the Politician*

*The last Jewish revolt against Imperial Rome*

*Hadrian's Empire*

*From Antiquity to the Mid-Twentieth Century*

The name of Rome excites a picture of power and organisation, as do the widely-spread ruins of Roman civilization left behind. Yet Rome grew out of a collection of small villages and major developments such as the growth of Empire were unplanned and completely unprepared

for. Influenced by a small number of self-interested aristocrats who lacked a broader vision, the emperor's rule was often threatened by their intrigues. Brought to the ground on a number of occasions, the emperor and his successors were able to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat. How did Rome survive for nearly 1000 years, ruling over millions of people with few instances of internal rebellion? David Shotter argues that the key was the way Rome managed to adapt to new circumstances, without at the same time losing too many of its cherished traditions.

Hadrian's Wall is one of the world's best known legacies of the Roman Empire. It has stood for over two thousand years as a monument to its creator, and yet he himself remains an enigmatic figure. In this bestselling author Danny Danziger and Nicholas Purcell reveal the details of the extraordinary life of this mysterious man, and the age in which he lived and ruled. Hadrian was Spanish, and a curious and inquiring intellectual. He travelled constantly and spent much time in cultural centres like Athens and Alexandria. Although he was not warlike, he was a good soldier, and was comfortable and at ease amongst all ranks. And yet his personal life was a complicated one, rife with scandal and controversy, including his sexuality. This complex character was also responsible for some of the world's most enduring architectural treasures. He built the Pantheon in Rome, the largest dome built using pre-industrial methods and a sprawling 900-room villa at Tivoli with a towering 'pumpkin dome' - a fittingly idiosyncratic memorial to this most unusual of emperors.

Who was Antonius? Why did he become a God? In *Beloved and God*, Royston Lambert tackles the mysteries the story presents. With many illustrations of the people and places concerned, and of the splendid and fascinating artefacts which it produced, this account, based on the latest research, is a compelling read.

At the height of its power, the Roman Empire encompassed the entire Mediterranean basin and 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 robberies 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? How could their treasury pay for an immensity of highways, aqueducts, amphitheaters, city buildings, and magnificent temples? In *The Grand Strategy of the Roman Empire*, seasoned defense analyst N. Luttwak reveals how the Romans were able to combine military strength, diplomacy, and infrastructure to effectively respond to changing threats. Rome's secret was not ceaseless military expansion, but comprehensive strategies that unified force, diplomacy, and an immense infrastructure of roads, 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 raised large armies in a strategy of "defense-in-depth," allowing invaders to pierce Rome's borders but not reach the heartland. 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 reading to both ancient historians and students of modern strategy.

After Rome

From the First Century CE to the Third

Hadrian's Wall

Legends of Art

The End of a Dynasty

John Grainger's detailed study examines a period of intrigue and conspiracy, studies how, why and by whom Domitian was killed and investigates the effects of this dynastic uncertainty and why civil war didn't occur in this time of political upheaval.

History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire

From the Third Century to Alaric

Irreverent Essays on Antiquity

Nero

Sabina Augusta