

Roman Spain Exploring The Roman World

Romans is one of the few books in the New Testament that was not composed as a pastoral response to specific, localized problems. Instead this letter was written primarily to challenge and ultimately correct widespread misunderstandings about Christianity held by mid-first-century believers. Some of these beliefs are embraced even now, and the careful study of this letter to believers whom Paul had not yet met is vital to every sincere Christian.Pauls central focus in Romans is the means of obtaining salvation. Point by point, he systematically builds his case by articulating who needs salvation and why, the role of the law, Gods response to the sin problem, resolution of the legal issues presented by sin, and the effect each has on the Christians life. This devotional commentary divides the entire text into short passages that are followed by a detailed, user-friendly exegetical explanation and practical application to everyday life.

New York Times Bestseller A New York Times Notable Book Named one of the Best Books of the Year by the Wall Street Journal, the Economist, Foreign Affairs, and Kirkus Reviews Finalist for the National Book Critics Circle Award (Nonfiction) Shortlisted for the Cundill Prize in Historical Literature Finalist for the Los Angeles Times Book Prize (History) A San Francisco Chronicle Holiday Gift Guide Selection A New York Times Book Review Editors' Choice Selection A sweeping, "magisterial" history of the Roman Empire from one of our foremost classicists shows why Rome remains "relevant to people many centuries later" (Atlantic). In SPQR, an instant classic, Mary Beard narrates the history of Rome "with passion and without technical jargon" and demonstrates how "a slightly shabby Iron Age village" rose to become the "undisputed hegemon of the Mediterranean" (Wall Street Journal). Hailed by critics as animating "the grand sweep and the intimate details that bring the distant past vividly to life" (Economist) in a way that makes "your hair stand on end" (Christian Science Monitor) and spanning nearly a thousand years of history, this "highly informative, highly readable" (Dallas Morning News) work examines not just how we think of ancient Rome but challenges the comfortable historical perspectives that have existed for centuries. With its nuanced attention to class, democratic struggles, and the lives of entire groups of people omitted from the historical narrative for centuries, SPQR will to shape our view of Roman history for decades to come.

This classic work of scholarship scrutinizes all aspects of Roman military forces throughout the Roman Empire, in Europe, North Africa, and the Near and Middle East. Graham Webster describes the Roman army's composition, frontier systems, camps and forts, activities in the field (including battle tactics, signaling, and medical services), and peacetime duties, as well as the army's overall influence in the Empire. First published in 1969, the work is corrected and expanded in this third edition, which includes new information from excavations and the finding of contemporary scholars. Hugh Elton provides an introduction surveying scholarship on the Roman army since the last edition of 1995.

This volume aims to present an updated portrait of the Roman countryside in Roman Spain by the comparison of different theoretical orientations and methodological strategies including the discussion of textual and iconographic sources and the analysis of the faunal remains. The archaeology of rural areas of the Roman world has traditionally been focused on the study of villae, both as an architectural model of Roman otium and as the central core of an economic system based on the extensive agricultural exploitation of latifundia. The assimilation of most rural settlements in provincial areas of the Roman Empire with the villa model implies the acceptance of specific ideas, such as the generalization of the slave mode of production, the rupture of the productive capacity of Late Iron Age communities, or the reduction in importance of free peasant labor in the Roman economy of most rural areas. However, in recent decades, as a consequence of the generalized extension of preventive or emergency archaeology and survey projects in most areas of the ancient territories of the Roman Empire, this traditional conception of the Roman countryside articulated around monumental villae is undergoing a thorough revision. New research projects are changing our current perception of the countryside of most parts of the Roman provincial world by assessing the importance of different types of rural settlements. In the last years, we have witnessed the publication of archaeological reports on the excavation of thousands of small rural sites, farms, farmsteads, enclosures, rural agglomerations of diverse nature, etc. One of the main consequences of all this research activity is a vigorous discussion of the paradigm of the slave mode of production as the basis of Roman rural economies in many provincial areas. A similar change in the paradigm is taking place, with some delay, in the archaeology of Roman Spain. After decades of preventive/emergency interventions there is a considerable quantity of unpublished data on this kind of rural settlements. However, unlike the cases of Roman Britain or Gallia Comata, no synthesis or national projects are undertaking the task of systematizing all these data. With the intention of addressing this current situation the present volume discusses the results and methodological strategies of different projects studying peasant settlements in several regions of Roman Spain.

Classical Models in Sixteenth-century Spanish America

An Antique-Medieval Waltz - the Complex Legal Footwork of 'Roman' and 'post-Roman'

The Roman Villa in the Mediterranean Basin

A Maritime Archaeology of Eastern Mediterranean Economies

La España Romana

Roman Spain (Routledge Revelvs)

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 and solidified cities from Spain to Syria, the major exception being his 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.

Discusses every aspect of the four year Roman Civil War that began in 49 BCE, with individual chapters devoted to campaigns in Greece, Africa, Spain, and Egypt.

Histories of Rome emphasize the ways the empire assimilated conquered societies, bringing civilization to "barbarians." Yet these interpretations leave us with an incomplete understanding of the diverse cultures that flourished in the provinces. Andrew C. Johnston recaptures the identities, memories, and discourses of these variegated societies.

"A must for anyone interested in the Roman Empire and its impact on world history." —Tony Robinson, star of Blackadder and Time Team. This entertaining and informative guide is the perfect introduction to the amazing world of ancient Rome and its emperors, epic wars, awesome architecture, heroes, and villains. With a complete rundown of Roman history alongside fascinating insights into the lives of everyday Romans, you'll discover the amazing people and events involved in the rise and fall of one of the greatest of all ancient civilizations and how its influence is felt around the world today. If you've tuned into any of several TV shows focused on Rome and want to learn more about this fascinating part of history, The Romans For Dummies is the book for you. Schoolteachers and lecturers looking for light-hearted inspiration for lessons will also benefit from this riotous Roman adventure chronicling the rise and fall of the Empire. The Romans For Dummies is an accessible guide written in plain English giving you the fascinating facts of this ancient civilization. You'll learn about the following (and more): How Roman Spain was divided into classes The assemblies that ruled Rome Why villas were important to the Romans Details about the Roman army, including a Roman soldier's equipment The wonder of Roman architecture, cities, roads, aqueducts, and sewers Everything you ever wanted to know about gladiators and then some The importance of Roman temples, shrines, and the gods How Rome became a republic, an empire, and then collapsed Additionally, you'll learn about turning points in Roman history, (mostly) good and (some) bad Romans, Rome's greatest enemies, and great places to visit you won't want to miss on your next Roman holiday. Grab a copy of The Romans For Dummies to discover this and so much more. Guy de la Bédoyère is a historian, archaeologist, and Roman expert, he is well known for his numerous books and appearances on TV, especially Channel 4's Time Team.

A Devotional Commentary

Exploring Ancient Rome

Caesar Against Rome

Exploring the Middle Ages

Hannibal

Romans in a New World shows how the ancient Romans haunted the Spanish conquest of the New World, more often than not as passionately rejected models. While the conquistadors themselves and their publicists challenged the reputations of the Romans for incomparable military genius and daring, Spanish critics of the conquest launched a concerted assault upon two other prominent uses of ancient Rome as a model: as an exemplar of imperialistic motives and behavior fit for Christians to follow, and as a yardstick against which to measure the cultural level of the natives of the New World. In the course of this debate, many Spaniards were inspired to think more deeply on their own ethnic ancestry and identity, as Spanish treatment of the New World natives awakened the slumbering memory of Roman treatment of the Iberian tribes whom modern Spaniards were now embracing as their trust ancestors. At the same time, growing awareness of the cultural practices—especially the religious rituals—of the American natives framed a new perspective on both the pre-Christian ancestors of modern Europeans and even on the survival of “pagan” customs among modern Europeans themselves. In this incisive study, David A. Luger addresses the increasingly debated question of the impact the discovery of the New World had upon Europeans’ perceptions of their identity and place in history. Romans in a New World holds much to interest both classicists and students of the history and culture of early modern Europe—especially, though not exclusively, historians of Spain. David A. Luger’s concern with the ideology of imperialism and colonization and with cross-cultural negotiations will be useful to students of cultural studies, as well. David A. Luger is Professor of Classics, University of Puget Sound.

When most people think of the Roman Empire, they think of a vast expanse of peace and order, with the Roman legions ready to put down unrest of rebel invaders - and they think of the world outside the Empire as uncivilized, peopled by barbarians. Beyond the frontiers of the Empire come the blank spaces on the map. 'Outside the Empire' describes these people and others, starting with the 'barbarous' Britons and Gauls on the north-west side of the world and working eastward to the great Chinese empire of the Han dynasty. It also describes the trade routes that linked ancient peoples together, and the goods they exchanged - amber from the Baltic, purple dye from Morocco, incense from Arabia, spices from the Indies, pearls from Ceylon, and silk brought along the famous Silk Road from China. Contents: 1. The Celts 2. The Germans 3. Eastern Europe 4. Africa 5. Arabia and the incense routes 6. The Parthians and Sassanians 7. India 8. South-East Asia and the Spice Routes 9. China 10. Central Asia and the Silk Routes.

A vivid, visceral account of the social world of Rome as it unfolded from republic to empire. In 49 B.C., the seven hundred fifty fifth since the founding of Rome, Julius Caesar crossed a small border river called the Rubicon and plunged Rome into cataclysmic civil war. Tom Holland 's enthralling account tells the story of Caesar 's generation, witness to the twilight of the Republic and its bloody transformation into an empire. From Cicero, Spartacus, and Brutus, to Cleopatra, Virgil, and Augustus, here are some of the most legendary figures in history brought thrillingly to life. Combining verve and freshness with scrupulous scholarship, Rubicon is not only an engrossing history of this pivotal era but a uniquely resonant portrait of a great civilization in all its extremes of self-sacrifice and rivalry, decadence and catastrophe, intrigue, war, and world-shaking ambition.

This groundbreaking history of Spain in late antiquity sheds new light on the fall of the western Roman empire and the emergence of medieval Europe. Historian Michael Kulikowski draws on the most recent archeological and literary evidence in this fresh an enlightening account of the Iberian Peninsula from A.D. 300 to 600. In so doing, he provides a definitive narrative that integrates late antique Spain into the broader history of the Roman empire. Kulikowski begins with a concise introduction to the early history of Roman Spain, and then turns to the Diocletian reforms of 293 and their long-term implications for Roman administration and the political ambitions of post-Roman contenders. He goes on to examine the settlement of barbarian peoples in Spain, the end of Roman rule, and the imposition of Gothic power in the fifth and sixth centuries. In parallel to this narrative account, Kulikowski offers a wide-ranging thematic history, focusing on political power, Christianity, and urbanism. Kulikowski 's portrait of late Roman Spain offers some surprising conclusions, finding that the physical and social world of the Roman city continued well into the sixth century despite the decline of Roman power. Winner of an Honorable Mention in the Association of American Publishers ' Professional and Scholarly Publishing Awards in Classics and Archeology

Insight Guides Explore Rome (Travel Guide eBook)

The World's Romans Knew

Routes and Myths

The History of Ancient Rome's Conquest of Spain and the Iberian Peninsula

Economy, Society and Culture

Roman Seas

Few civilizations have been as large and successful as the Romans, but Rome wasn't always the capital of an expanding empire. Explore the history of Rome from the city's founding through its peak.

Volume one of this bilingual series ROMAN SPAIN (LA ESPAÑA ROMANA) briefly covers the history of Roman Spain from Scipio's invasion in 218 B.C. until the end of Roman rule at the beginning of the fifth century. Teachers and students will first read about Rome's victory in the Punic Wars that opened the way for Roman rule in the Iberian Peninsula for approximately 600 years. After battling the different native peoples for some 200 years, the Romans were finally able to achieve their so-called "Pax Romana" (Roman Peace). During the following 400 years, the Romans incultured and spread their culture to all parts of the Iberian Peninsula. The five major Roman contributions to Western civilization are (1) Law and Administration (2) Christianity (3) Language (4) Architecture (5) Roads and Communication. Today there are approximately 600 million speakers of Spanish and Portuguese in the world -- both languages derived from the Latin spoken by the Romans in the Iberian Peninsula. Many Roman writers of the time, such as Seneca and Quintilian, are still read today 2000 years later. This eBook is complete with questions to help (bilingual) students seeking to improve their language skills in either English or Spanish or both. At the same time they learn about Roman history that has so greatly influenced our way of life today. Check volume 4 of this series to learn about Visigothic Spain. This book is the third in a series of bilingual guides (English & Spanish) for teachers and students -- each featuring an important topic in the field of history, literature or art of Spain and Latin America. Beginning students in either language can learn about their culture in their native language and advanced students can concentrate on the new language they want to learn. Why not learn a language and, at the same time, learn about its great culture by studying history, literature and art? These guides will be especially helpful for bilingual students who will learn to appreciate their history and background in both languages. Questions are included and can be used as notes to compose short presentations to promote connected speech rather than one or two word answers.

Describes the influence of the Roman Empire on Spain, and looks at society, industry, trade, architecture, and religion in Spain during Rome's rule.

'Includes pictures 'Includes ancient accounts 'Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading Spain's geographical position has made it a focus of attention throughout history for numerous migrants, traders, colonizers, and conquerors alike. Iberia, also known as Hispaniola or Hispania, is in the southwestern corner of Europe and is separated from Africa by a mere eight miles, the point at which the Mediterranean meets the Atlantic. The whole of the Iberian Peninsula, which today incorporates the modern nation states of Spain and Portugal, was known to the Romans and Greeks as Hispania. Over the centuries, before Roman involvement in the Iberian Peninsula, it had been settled by different waves of eastern tribes: Celts, Phoenicians, Greeks, Africans, and Carthaginians. It was the settlement in the south of Spain by the last of these that led to Roman interest in the area, and ultimately to its conquest and integration into the Roman Empire, though the complete process was to take over 200 years. Once the Carthaginian territories had been taken, those parts of Hispania between the two provinces of Hispania Citerior and Hispania Ulterior, which in turn were later subdivided into further provinces. They became some of the wealthiest and most Romanized of the empire's provinces, but the process by which the whole of Spain came under Roman rule was both violent and complex. Given that the Iberian Peninsula is Europe's second largest peninsula, maintaining control required vigorous efforts, including Roman-sponsored migrations by the Sueves, Alani, and Vandals. Visigoths, and Ostrogoths, in turn, invaded the Iberian Peninsula, and in Spain, along the Mediterranean coast, and then crossing the Alps with his army and war elephants. Hannibal won victories in northern Italy by outmaneuvering his Roman adversaries and defeated a larger Roman army at the battle of Cannae in 216 BC. Unable to force Rome to capitulate, however, he was eventually forced to leave Italy and return to Carthage when a savvy Roman general named Scipio invaded North Africa. Hannibal and Scipio fought an epic battle at Zama, which Hannibal lost. Many Carthaginians blamed Hannibal, who was exiled until his death. Hannibal is still regarded as a military genius. Napoleon, George Patton, and Norman Schwarzkopf, Jr. are only some of the generals who studied and admired him. His strategy and tactics are still taught in military academies. "With wonderful energy...archeologist and historian Patrick Hunt distills his survey of literature about the Second Punic War into a brightly dramatic story that covers virtually every anecdote connected with Hannibal" (The Christian Science Monitor). "Hunt's story of the doomed general, whose exploits are more celebrated than those of his vanquishers, will appeal to any reader interested in military history or strategy" (Publishers Weekly).

"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—if present leaders will heed this story.

From the First Century CE to the Third

Roman Art

Roman Social History

Roman Empire

The Great Roman Civil War

Roman Iberia

The rugged, parched landscape and fierce inhabitants of the Iberian Peninsula resisted Rome's best generals for two centuries. Roman Spain tells the story of this conquest, making use of the latest archaeological evidence to explore the social, religious, political and economic implications of the transition from a tribal community accustomed to grisly human sacrifices to a civilised, Latin-speaking provincial society. From the fabled kingdom of Tartessos to the triumph of Christianity, Professor Curchin traces the evolution of Hispano-Roman cults, the integration of Spain into the Roman economy, cultural 'resistance' to Romanisation, and surveys the chief cities of the Roman administration as well as conditions in the countryside. Special emphasis is placed on social relationships: soldier and civilian, the emperor and the provincials, patrons and clients, the upper and lower classes, women and the family.

The aim of this thesis is to explore a part of the complex process of social transformation that accompanied the political breakdown of a centralised Roman Empire in the Western Mediterranean. The specific aspect to be explored is the change present in the emerging laws and legal practices of 'post-Roman' communities. Primarily, this will be accomplished through the close reading and comparison of legislative material sourced from the later Roman Empire, and a limited selection of post-Roman communities. In light of the fact that legislation alone does not provide a complete picture of legal activity broadly, other material will be used to supplement the picture. Further sources drawn on will include private and public correspondence, private and public legal records, juristic writings and analysis, historical and theological texts, a variety of other records, and inscriptions. By making use of broader social evidence, an understanding of Roman, and post-Roman, legal practice beyond official adjudication is possible. Efforts will also be made to understand the characters responsible for the development and evolution of legal practice throughout this period, so as to understand the biases and traditions that shape that evolution. As a case study, post-Roman Spain, often referred to as Visigothic Spain, has been selected for primary treatment in this thesis. Despite the fact it is a single region, the quality and quantity of material it provides is superior to that found in most others. This should provide the thesis the means to arrive at a more complete, and substantially uncompromised, understanding of relevant legal practice. Further, it will hopefully provide the ability to investigate wider social implications of the transition, and form conclusions about the processes of legal adaptation, change, continuity, and evolution.

Hannibal is "an exciting biography of one of history's greatest commanders...a thrilling page-turner" (Kirkus Reviews, starred review) about the brilliant general who successfully crossed the Alps with his war elephants and brought Rome to its knees, and who is still regarded today as one of the greatest military strategists in history. Hannibal Barca of Carthage, born 247 was one of the great generals of the ancient world. His father, Hamilcar, imposed Carthaginian rule over much of present-day Spain. After Hamilcar led the Carthaginian forces against Rome in the First Punic War, Hannibal followed his father's footsteps. From the time he was a teenager, Hannibal fought against Rome. He is famed for leading Carthage's army across North Africa, into Spain, along the Mediterranean coast, and then crossing the Alps with his army and war elephants. Hannibal won victories in northern Italy by outmaneuvering his Roman adversaries and defeated a larger Roman army at the battle of Cannae in 216 BC. Unable to force Rome to capitulate, however, he was eventually forced to leave Italy and return to Carthage when a savvy Roman general named Scipio invaded North Africa. Hannibal and Scipio fought an epic battle at Zama, which Hannibal lost. Many Carthaginians blamed Hannibal, who was exiled until his death. Hannibal is still regarded as a military genius. Napoleon, George Patton, and Norman Schwarzkopf, Jr. are only some of the generals who studied and admired him. His strategy and tactics are still taught in military academies. "With wonderful energy...archeologist and historian Patrick Hunt distills his survey of literature about the Second Punic War into a brightly dramatic story that covers virtually every anecdote connected with Hannibal" (The Christian Science Monitor). "Hunt's story of the doomed general, whose exploits are more celebrated than those of his vanquishers, will appeal to any reader interested in military history or strategy" (Publishers Weekly).

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The Rise of the Roman Empire

Exploring Romans

The Sons of Remus

Late Republic to Late Antiquity

A Resource for Educators

The Roman Empire from Severus to Constantine

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 endless fighting, but comprehensive strategies that unified force, discipline, 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 fielded 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 strategy. This illuminating book remains essential to both ancient historians and students of modern strategy.

Learn about the history and civilization of the Middle Ages.

This is the first book to examine the economic impact of external cultures - the Phoenicians, Greeks and Romans - upon the Iberian Peninsula throughout the first millennium BC. Benedict Lowe provides a synthesis of recent archaeological work to place Spain in the broader context of debates about Romanisation during the Republic and Early Imperial period. He adopts a chronological approach, focusing on the processes of integration and regionalism in the economy of the Iberian peninsula. The book begins with an introduction to the kingdom of Tartessos and the impact of the Phoenician and Greek colonists upon the economy of the peninsula, setting the scene for Rome's conquest. Subsequent chapters explore the growing Roman presence, culminating in the first century AD. Combining literary and archaeological evidence, 'Roman Iberia' provides an in-depth analysis of the Romanisation of Iberia in economic terms: villas, urbanism, pottery and trade and the interaction of Roman and native populations.

The third century AD in the Roman Empire began and ended with Emperors who are recognised today as being strong and dynamic - Septimius Severus, Diocletian and Constantine. Yet the intervening years have traditionally been seen as a period of crisis. The 260s saw the nadir of Imperial fortunes, with every frontier threatened or overrun, the senior emperor imprisoned by the Persians, and Gaul and Palmyra breaking away from central control. It might have been thought that the empire should have collapsed – yet it did not. Pat Southern shows how this was possible by providing a chronological history of the Empire from the end of the second century to the beginning of the fourth, the emergence and devastating activities of the Germanic tribes and the Persian Empire are analysed, and a conclusion details the economic, military and social aspects of the third century 'crisis'.

The Last Years of the Roman Republic

The Archaeology of Peasantry in Roman Spain

SPQR: A History of Ancient Rome

The Ruin of the Roman Empire

Marcus Crassus and the Late Roman Republic

Roman Gaul and Germany

Arguably the most formidable of powers the world has ever seen, the Roman Empire in its prime stretched from Spain to Iraq and from Germany to Egypt, encompassing all the territory in between. By AD 117, it had engulfed almost fifty countries we know today , marrying a fascinating range of cultures and traditions . This beautifully illustrated book explores the diverse peoples of the Roman Empire: how they viewed themselves and others as Romans and examin ing their enduring legacy today, from the languages we speak, to the legal systems we live by, the towns and cities we live in, and even to our table manners. Featuring some of the finest pieces from the Roman period in the British Museum collection , including sculpture from the villas of the Emperors Tiberius and Hadrian, coins from the famous Hoixne treasure, beautiful jewellery and even near - perfectly preserved childrens clothing, Roman Empire: Power and People demost rates that although the wealth and might of the Empire rendered it irresistible and often unstoppable, provincial traditions and heritage flourished in the face of overwhelming change.

Roman SpainUniv of California Press

That seafaring was fundamental to Roman prosperity in the eastern Mediterranean is beyond doubt, but a tendency by scholars to focus on the grandest long-distance movements between major cities has obscured the finer and varied contours of maritime interaction. This book offers a nuanced archaeological analysis of maritime economy and connectivity in the Roman east. Drawing together maritime landscape studies and network analysis, Roman Seas takes a bottom-up view of the diverse socioeconomic conditions and seafaring logistics that generated multiple structures and scales of interaction. The material record of shipwrecks and ports along a vital corridor from the southeast Aegean across the northeast Mediterranean provides a case study of regional exchange and communication based on routine sails between simple coastal harbors. Rather than a single well-integrated and persistent Mediterranean network, multiple discrete and evolving regional and interregional systems emerge. This analysis sheds light on the cadence of economic life along the coast, the development of market institutions, and the regional continuities that underpinned integration-despite imperial fragmentation-between the second century BCE and the seventh century CE. Roman Seas advances a new approach to the synthesis of shipwreck and other maritime archaeological and historical economic data, as well as a path through the stark dichotomies-either big commercial voyages or small-scale cabotage-that inform most paradigms of Roman connectivity and trade. The result is a unique perspective on ancient Mediterranean trade, seafaring, cultural interaction, and coastal life.

This lively and original guidebook is the first to show students new to the subject exactly what Roman social history involves, and how they can study it for themselves. After presenting a short history of the development and current position of the discipline, the author discusses the kinds of evidence that can be used, and the full range of resources available. Two case-studies provide practical examples of how to approach sources, and what we can learn from them. Clear, concise and accessible, with all text extracts translated into English, this is the ideal introduction to an increasingly popular subject.

Exploring the Transition from the Legal World of the Roman Empire to that of the Succeeding 'post-Roman' Mediterranean

The Grand Strategy of the Roman Empire

The Roman Imperial Army of the First and Second Centuries A.D.

Pre-Roman Spain

Roman Hispania

The Romans For Dummies

Pieces together archaeological evidence with fragmentary writings of Caesar, Tacitus, and others to give a picture of Roman Britain

This volume offers a comprehensive survey of Roman villas in Italy and the Mediterranean provinces of the Roman Empire, from their origins to the collapse of the Empire. The architecture of villas could be humble or grand, and sometimes luxurious. Villas were most often farms where wine, olive oil, cereals, and manufactured goods, among other products, were produced. They were also venues for hospitality, conversation, and thinking on pagan, and ultimately Christian, themes. Villas spread as the Empire grew. Like towns and cities, they became the means of power and assimilation, such as aqueducts and bridges, was transforming the Mediterranean into a Roman sea. The distinctive Roman/Italian villa type was transferred to the provinces, resulting in Mediterranean-wide culture of rural dwelling and work that further unified the Empire.

In this colorfully illustrated book, Rose Walker surveys Spanish and Portuguese art and architecture from the time of the Roman conquest to the early twelfth century. For generations, scholarly discussions of such art have been complicated by a focus on maps of the pilgrimage roads and images of the Reconquista. Walker contextualizes these aspects by bringing together an exceptionally diverse range of academic studies, including work previously familiar only to Hispanophone audiences. By breaking down chronological, regional, and disciplinary divides that have limited scholarship on the subject for decades, this book enriches the wider English-language literature on early medieval art.

How Roman Spain was divided into classes The assemblies that ruled Rome The early history of Roman Spain, and then turns to the Diocletian reforms of 293 and their long-term implications for Roman administration and the political ambitions of post-Roman contenders. He goes on to examine the settlement of barbarian peoples in Spain, the end of Roman rule, and the imposition of Gothic power in the fifth and sixth centuries. In parallel to this narrative account, Kulikowski offers a wide-ranging thematic history, focusing on political power, Christianity, and urbanism. Kulikowski 's portrait of late Roman Spain offers some surprising conclusions, finding that the physical and social world of the Roman city continued well into the sixth century despite the decline of Roman power. Winner of an Honorable Mention in the Association of American Publishers ' Professional and Scholarly Publishing Awards in Classics and Archeology

Heritage and art? These guides will be especially helpful for bilingual students who will learn to appreciate their history and background in either or both languages. Questions are included and can be used as notes to compose short presentations to promote connected speech rather than one or two word answers.

Roman Italy

La España Prerromana

Roman Britain

Hadrian and the Cities of the Roman Empire

Late Roman Spain and Its Cities

Conquest and Assimilation

A complete introduction to the rich cultural legacy of Rome through the study of Roman art . . . It includes a discussion of the relevance of Rome to the modern world, a short historical overview, and descriptions of forty-five works of art in the Roman collection organized in three thematic sections: Power and Authority in Roman Portraiture; Myth, Religion, and the Afterlife; and Daily Life in Ancient Rome. This resource also provides lesson plans and classroom activities."--Publisher website.

The rugged, parched landscape and fierce inhabitants of the Iberian Peninsula resisted Rome's best generals for two centuries. Roman Spain tells the story of this conquest, making use of the latest archaeological evidence to explore the social, religious, political and economic implications of the transition from a tribal community accustomed to grisly human sacrifices to a civilised, Latin-speaking provincial society. From the fabled kingdom of Tartessos to the triumph of Christianity, Professor Curchin traces the evolution of Hispano-Roman cults, the integration of Spain into the Roman economy, cultural 'resistance' to Romanisation, and surveys the chief cities of the Roman administration as well as conditions in the countryside. Special emphasis is placed on social relationships: soldier and civilian, the emperor and the provincials, patrons and clients, the upper and lower classes, women and the family.

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