Aspects de L'Empire Romain. Par François Burdeau, Nicole Charbonnel Et Michel Humbert, Etc

Augustan Egypt

Rabbinisme et Paganisme en Palestine romaine

Cambridge Economic History of Europe

Group Identity and Religious Individuality in Late Antiquity

Études sur les dieux phéniciens hérités par l'empire romain

MISCELLANEA PHILOLOGICA GRAECA ET LATINA. IN HONOREM FLORICAE BECHET

In Praise of Later Roman Emperors

Law in the Roman Provinces

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Paterculus: The Tiberian Narrative

Imperial Cult in the Latin West II.1

Venantius Fortunatus

Volume II, 2 comprises Abbreviated Titles, Select Bibliography, Indices and Corrigenda to Volumes I, I-II and II, I. Introduction, Books I-II, which together make a unit. The volume completes the preliminary set of studies and, by coincidence, brings the “EPRO” series to a conclusion.

The Imperial Cult in the Latin West

The rise of Christianity to the dominant position it held in the Middle Ages remains a paradoxical achievement. Early Christian communities in Gaul had been so restrictive that they sometimes persecuted misfits with accusations of heresy. Yet by the fifth century Gallic aristocrats were becoming bishops to enhance their prestige; and by the sixth century Christian relic cults provided the most comprehensive idiom for articulating values and conventions. To strengthen its appeal, Christianity had absorbed the ideologies of secular authority already familiar in Gallic society.

Imperial Rome, the Greek World, and the East

This volume deals with the most controversial part of Velleius’ work, regarded by the majority of modern scholars as a panegyric biography of Tiberius and used as an excuse for dismissing the historical value of Velleius’ whole work. In the introduction Dr Woodman considers the nature of the Tiberian narrative in the light of the literary tradition, and argues that it is no more panegyric than some of the most admired products of Roman historiography such as Livy and Ammianus. He also considers the transmission of Velleius’ text since its discovery in 1515, and argues that, contrary to the opinion of most nineteenth and twentieth-century editors, Rhenus’ editio princeps of 1520 is a more reliable authority than Amerbach’s apogaph of 1516. Dr Woodman provides a full apparatus criticus, and an extensive commentary which is intended for use by students and specialists in Roman literature, historiography, and history.

Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses, 1951

At the height of its power, the Roman Empire encompassed the entire Mediterranean basin, extending much beyond it from Britain to Mesopotamia, from the Rhine to the Black Sea. Rome prospered for centuries while successfully resisting attack, fending off everything from overnight robbery raids to full-scale invasion attempts by entire nations on the move. How were troops able to defend the Empire’s vast territories from constant attacks? And how did they do so at such moderate cost that their treasury could pay for an immensity of highways, aqueducts, amphitheaters, city baths, and magnificent temples? In The Grand Strategy of the Roman Empire, seasoned defense analyst Edward N. Luttwak reveals how the Romans were able to combine military strength, diplomacy, and fortifications to effectively respond to changing threats. Rome’s secret was not ceaseless fighting, but comprehensive strategies that unified force, diplomacy, and an immense infrastructure of roads, forts, walls, and barriers. Initially relying on client states to buffer attacks, Rome moved to a permanent frontier defense around 117 CE. Finally, as barbarians began to penetrate the empire, Rome fielded large armies in a strategy of “defense-in-depth,” allowing invaders to pierce Rome’s borders. This pioneering book remains essential to both ancient historians and students of modern strategy.

Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses, 1938

The Cambridge Ancient History

The first ever survey of Roman military and civil intelligence; examines in detail the operation of Roman intelligence gathering from shaky beginnings to a high level of efficiency, and shows who gathered it and for whom.

The Propaganda of Power

Latin Panegyric represents modern readings of classical Latin oratory addressed to Roman emperors. With a full introduction, and with four essays translated into English for the first time, the volume plots the narratives of Roman praise and gives students of classical literature and rhetoric direct access to key scholarship.

Chroniques saintongeaises et aunisiennes. Articles historiques, hydrologiques, biographiques, littéraires, etc

To understand the past, we necessarily group people together and, consequently, frequently assume that all of its members share the same attributes. In this ground-breaking volume, Eric Rebillard and Jérôme Rupke bring renowned scholars together to challenge this norm by seeking to rediscover the individual and to explore the dynamics between individuals and the groups to which they belong.

Redescribing the Gospel of Mark

Venantius Fortunatus, writing in the latter half of the sixth century, was not only a major Latin poet, but also an important historical figure. Born in the north of Italy and given a classical education in Ravenna, he travelled as a young man to seek patronage in the courts of Merovingian Gaul, writing both formal and informal poetry for three of the royal brothers, Sigibert, Chilibert and Chilpéric, and for many influential figures in ecclesiastical and secular life. He settled eventually in Poitiers, as the close friend of the ex-queen Radegund, of Agnes, abbess of the community Radegund had founded, and the major historian of the period, Gregory of Tours. In the period of cultural transition, he played an important part in adapting and developing literary traditions, influencing not only his contemporaries but also succeeding generations. He also played a personal role in events of national and international significance; his poems allow us vivid glimpses of the individual lives and characters of his patrons, painting a picture of a literary, not merely literate, culture, which complements Gregory’s canvas of bloodthirsty dynastic feuding.
2.1

—Book jacket.

**Holy Rulers and Blessed Princesses**

The Academy is a prestigious international institution for the study and teaching of Public and Private International Law and related subjects. The work of the Hague Academy receives the support and recognition of the UN. Its purpose is to encourage a thorough and impartial examination of the problems arising from international relations in the field of law. The courses deal with the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject, including legislation and case law. All courses at the Academy are, in principle, published in the language in which they were delivered in the "Collected Courses of the Hague Academy of International Law.

**The Cambridge Ancient History: Volume 12, The Crisis of Empire, AD 193-337**

**Origins of the European Economy**

Studies a wide range of topics concerning Medieval society, including the universities, folklore, and economy of the Middle Ages.

**The Story of the Roman Amphitheatre**

Authoritative history of the Roman Empire during a critical period in Mediterranean history.

**Latin Panegyric**

**The Politics of Honour in the Greek Cities of the Roman Empire**

This volume, featuring sixteen contributions from leading Roman historians and archaeologists, sheds new light on approaches to the economic history of urban craftsmen and traders in the Roman world, with a particular emphasis on the imperial period. Combining a wide range of research traditions from all over Europe and utilizing evidence from Italy, the western provinces, and the Greek-speaking east, this edited collection is divided into four sections. It first considers the scholarly history of Roman crafts and trade in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, focusing on Germany and the Anglo-Saxon world, and on Italy and France. Chapters discuss how scholarly thinking about Roman craftsmen and traders was influenced by historical and intellectual developments in the modern world, and how different (national) research traditions followed different trajectories throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The second section highlights the economic strategies of craftsmen and traders, examining strategies of long-distance traders and the phenomenon of specialization, and presenting case studies of leather-working and bread-baking. In the third section, the human factor in urban crafts and trade—including the role of apprenticeship, gender, freedmen, and professional associations—is analysed, and the volume ends by exploring the position of crafts in urban space, considering the evidence for artisanal clustering in the archaeological and papyrological record, and providing case studies of the development of commercial landscapes at Aquincum on the Danube and at Sagalassos in Pisidia.

**Exploratio**

A comprehensive analysis of economic transition between the later Roman empire and Charlemagne's reigne.

**Pax Romana**

**The Social History of Rome (Routledge Revivals)**

This study, first published in German in 1975, addresses the need for a comprehensive account of Roman social history in a single volume. Specifically, Alföldy attempts to answer three questions: What is the meaning of Roman social history? What is entailed in Roman social history? How is it to be conceived as history? Alföldy's approach brings social structure much closer to political development, following the changes in social institutions in parallel with the broader political milieu. He deals with specific problems in seven periods: Archaic Rome, the Republic down to the Second Punic War, the structural change of the second century BC, the end of the Republic, the Early Empire, the crisis of the third century AD and the Late Empire. Excellent bibliographical notes specify the most important works on each subject, making it useful to the graduate student and scholar as well as to the advanced and well-informed undergraduate.

**Time, Work, and Culture in the Middle Ages**

The 13 essays presented here shed new light on the role of panegyric in the western and eastern Roman Empire in the late antique world. The core of the volume deals with prose and verse panegyric under the Christian Roman Empire (4th-7th century)

**The Policy of the Emperor Gallienus**

Here, for the first time, is an annotated English translation of the eleven later panegyrics (291-389 C.E.) of the XII Panegyrici Latini, with the original Latin text prepared by R. A. B. Mynors. Each panegyric has a thorough introduction, and detailed commentary on historical events, style, figures of speech, and rhetorical strategies accompanies the translations. The very difficult Latin of these insightful speeches is rendered into graceful English, yet remains faithful to the original.

**Leadership and Community in Late Antique Gaul**

**The Roman Army and the Economy**

This study deals essentially with the knowledge of the Palestinian Rabbis concerning paganism in the days of Mishna and Talmud. The Late Professor Saul Lieberman wrote that "Many isolated items on idolatry and idol worshippers are scattered all over rabbinic literature. It would require a large volume to treat this topic." This valuable and exhaustive study proves methodically that the Rabbis had deeper knowledge about Syrian, Arabian, Anatolian and Graeco-Roman Pagan cults than is commonly believed. Clear, accessible and displaying considerable scholarship this work will undoubtedly provide an important challenge to both historians, archaeologists, and scholars of Rabbinic texts.

**A Companion to North Africa in Antiquity**

The Academy is a prestigious international institution for the study and teaching of Public and Private International Law and related subjects. The work of the Hague Academy receives the support and recognition of the UN. Its purpose is to encourage a thorough and impartial examination of the problems arising from international relations in the field of law. The courses deal with the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject, including legislation and case law. All courses at
the Academy are, in principle, published in the language in which they were delivered in the “Collected Courses of the Hague Academy of International Law.

**The Last Pagans of Rome**

Explore a one-of-a-kind and authoritative resource on Ancient North Africa A Companion to North Africa in Antiquity, edited by a recognized leader in the field, is the first reference work of its kind in English. It provides a comprehensive introduction to all aspects of North Africa's rich history from the Protohistoric period through Late Antiquity (1000 BCE to the 800 CE). Comprised of twenty-four thematic and topical essays by established and emerging scholars covering the area between ancient Tripolitania and the Atlantic Ocean, including the Sahara, the volume introduces readers to Ancient North Africa's environment, peoples, institutions, literature, art, economy and more, taking into account the significant body of new research and fieldwork that has been produced over the last fifty years. A Companion to North Africa in Antiquity is an essential resource for anyone interested in this important region of the Ancient World.

**Rome, a City and Its Empire in Perspective: The Impact of the Roman World through Fergus Millar's Research**

The politics of honour in the Greek cities of the Roman Empire studies the honorific habits in the later Greek city, and in particular the honorific inscriptions that were set up for citizens, magistrates and (foreign) benefactors.