

enslavement by Irish pirates, his decision to convert the Irish to Christianity, and the letters that revealed information about his belief system and life in Ireland.

This volume includes: "The Influence of 19th century Anthologies of Celtic Music in Redefining Celtic Nationalism" by Graham Aubrey; "A Reactionary Dimension in Progressive Revolutionary Theories?" by Olivier Coquelin; "The Spiteful Tongue: Breton Song Practices and the Art of the Insult" by Natalie Franz; "Celtic Democracy" by D. Blair Gibson; "Pendragon's Ancestors" by Natalie Ginoux; "When Historians Study Breton Oral Ballads: A Cultural Approach" by Eva Guillorel; "The British Tristan Tradition" by Sabine Heinz; "Time and the Translation of the Breton Laws" by Heather Laird; "Judas, His Sister, and the Miraculous Cock in the Middle Irish poem Críst ro crochadh" by Christopher Leydon; "Se principen nominat: Rhetorical Self-Fashioning and Epistolary Style in the Letters of Owain Gwynedd" by Patricia Malone; and "Abduction, Swordplay, Monsters and Mistrust: Findabair, Gwenhwyfa and the Restoration of Honour" by Sharon Paice MacLeod.

Master the psychological "playbook" top performers use to shift their negative thinking and behaviors into peak performance and lasting success . . . inside and outside the gym.

Most people have heard of the Celts--the elusive, ancient tribal people who resided in present-day England, Ireland, Scotland and France. Paradoxically characterized as both barbaric and innocent, the Celts appeal to the modern world as a symbol of a bygone era, a world destroyed by the ambition of empire and the spread of Christianity throughout Western Europe. Despite the pervasive cultural and literary influence of the Celts, shockingly little is known of their way of life and beliefs, because very few records of their stories exist. In this book, for the first time, Philip Freeman brings together the best stories of Celtic mythology. Everyone today knows about the gods and heroes of the ancient Greeks, such as Zeus, Hera, and Hercules, but how many people have heard of the Gaulish god Lugus or the magical Welsh queen Rhiannon or the great Irish warrior Cú Chulainn? We still thrill to the story of the Trojan War, but the epic battles of the Irish Táin Bó Cuailgne are known only to a few. And yet those who have read the stories of Celtic myth and legend--among them writers like J. R. R. Tolkien and C. S. Lewis--have been deeply moved and influenced by these amazing tales, for there is nothing in the world quite like them. In these stories a mysterious and invisible realm of gods and spirits exists alongside and sometimes crosses over into our own human world; fierce women warriors battle with kings and heroes, and even the rules of time and space can be suspended. Captured in vivid prose these shadowy figures--gods, goddesses, and heroes--come to life for the modern reader.

????????????????,??????,????????????????????????????,????????????,????????????

Early in the first century B.C. a Greek philosopher named Posidonius began an ambitious and dangerous journey into the little-known lands of the Celts. A man of great intellectual curiosity and considerable daring, Posidonius traveled from his home on the island of Rhodes to Rome, the capital of the expanding empire that had begun to dominate the Mediterranean. From there Posidonius planned to investigate for himself the mysterious Celts, reputed to be cannibals and savages. His journey would be one of the great adventures of the ancient world. Posidonius journeyed deep into the heart of the Celtic lands in Gaul. There he discovered that the Celts were not barbarians but a sophisticated people who studied the stars, composed beautiful poetry, and venerated a priestly caste known as the Druids. Celtic warriors painted their bodies, wore pants, and decapitated their foes. Posidonius was amazed at the Celtic women,

had the capacity to ruthlessly wipe out an ancient city. The Death of Alexander scrutinizes the circumstances surrounding the young king's death in the summer palace of the Persian kings. Did Alexander die of alcohol poisoning? Or were there other, more sinister factors involved? The great general had surrounded himself with outstanding captains of war. Was it they who ultimately made a decision to bring this young god's life to a violent, untimely end? What readers are saying about Paul Doherty: 'Doherty proves that he is a scholar as well as a writer of novels' 'I could not stop reading this book by Paul Doherty as it is very well written, immensely readable and fascinating. For me an absolute MUST' 'Pure brilliance'

More than two thousand years after his death, Julius Caesar remains one of the great figures of history. He shaped Rome for generations, and his name became a synonym for "emperor" -- not only in Rome but as far away as Germany and Russia. He is best known as the general who defeated the Gauls and doubled the size of Rome's territories. But, as Philip Freeman describes in this fascinating new biography, Caesar was also a brilliant orator, an accomplished writer, a skilled politician, and much more. Julius Caesar was a complex man, both hero and villain. He possessed great courage, ambition, honor, and vanity. Born into a noble family that had long been in decline, he advanced his career cunningly, beginning as a priest and eventually becoming Rome's leading general. He made alliances with his rivals and then discarded them when it suited him. He was a spokesman for the ordinary people of Rome, who rallied around him time and again, but he profited enormously from his conquests and lived opulently. Eventually he was murdered in one of the most famous assassinations in history. Caesar's contemporaries included some of Rome's most famous figures, from the generals Marius, Sulla, and Pompey to the orator and legislator Cicero as well as the young politicians Mark Antony and Octavius (later Caesar Augustus). Caesar's legendary romance with the Egyptian queen Cleopatra still fascinates us today. In this splendid biography, Freeman presents Caesar in all his dimensions and contradictions. With remarkable clarity and brevity, Freeman shows how Caesar dominated a newly powerful Rome and shaped its destiny. This book will captivate readers discovering Caesar and ancient Rome for the first time as well as those who have a deep interest in the classical world.

Barry Strauss mette a confronto i capi militari più importanti e più grandi dell'antichità. Il migliore fu Annibale, il generale cartaginese, un condottiero formidabile, superiore persino ad Alessandro e a Cesare. Di lui si può dire che fu l'eroe delle cause perdute e delle battaglie perfette. Ha scritto Winston Churchill: «Quelli che sanno vincere una guerra, raramente sanno stabilire una buona pace, e quelli che hanno saputo fare una buona pace, non avrebbero mai vinto la guerra». Annibale avrebbe potuto essere l'unica eccezione della storia. Paolo Mieli, "Corriere della Sera" Strauss si concentra sull'elemento biografico e psicologico dei tre condottieri. Non mancano lunghe digressioni di pura strategia militare, come la magistrale descrizione della battaglia di Canne, la più grande battaglia terrestre dell'antichità. "Il Foglio" Dal confronto di Alessandro, Annibale e Cesare emergono le 10 qualità necessarie per essere un comandante di successo. Questi giganti della classicità si mostrano come straordinari strateghi a tutto campo, eterni esempi. "BBC History"

[Copyright: 292a3aa4aefe899dd608e719182f8bc2](https://www.bbc.com/history/antiquity/antiquity_20190301)