

## Roman History V 9 Vol 9 Loeb Classical Library

A history of pivotal military and political events in Ancient Rome from 425 to 457 BC. *Military History of Late Rome 425–457* analyses in great detail how the Romans coped with the challenge posed by masses of Huns in a situation in which the Germanic tribes had gained a permanent foothold in the territories of West Rome. This analysis reassesses the strategy and tactics of the period. The book shows how cooperation between the West Roman Master of Soldiers, Aetius, and East Roman Emperor Marcian saved Western civilization from the barbarian nightmare posed by the Huns of Attila. A fresh appraisal of the great clash at the Catalaunian Fields in 451 offers new insights into the mechanics of the fighting and shows that it was a true battle of nations which decided nothing less than the fate of human civilization. Had Aetius and his allies lost the battle and had Marcian not cooperated with Aetius in 451 and 452, we would not have seen the rise of the West and the rise of the scientific thinking. Praise for *Military History of Late Rome 425–457* “An outstanding work . . . [the series] gives us a very good picture of the long process that has come to be known as the “Fall of Rome”. This is an invaluable read for anyone with an interest in Late Antiquity.” —The NYMAS Review

Diodorus Siculus, Greek historian of Agyrium in Sicily, ca. 80?20 BCE, wrote forty books of world history, called *Library of History*, in three parts: mythical history of



travelling lecturer, before settling in Athens and developing his original brand of satire. Late in life he fell on hard times and accepted an official post in Egypt. Although notable for the Attic purity and elegance of his Greek and his literary versatility, Lucian is chiefly famed for the dialogues in which he satirises human folly, superstition and hypocrisy. His aim was to amuse rather than to instruct. Among his best works are *A True Story* (the tallest of tall stories about a voyage to the moon), *Dialogues of the Gods* (a 'reductio ad absurdum' of traditional mythology), *Dialogues of the Dead* (on the vanity of human wishes), *Philosophies for Sale* (great philosophers of the past are auctioned off as slaves), *The Fisherman* (the degeneracy of modern philosophers), *The Carousal* (philosophers misbehave at a party), *Timon* (the problems of being rich), *Twice accused* (Lucian's defence of his literary career) and (if by Lucian) *The ass* (the amusing adventures of a man who turned into an ass).

Prosopography definition: "a study that identifies and relates a group of persons or characters within a particular historical or literary context"--[Http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/prosopography](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/prosopography).

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Classified English Prose Fiction Including Translations and Juvenile Works with Notes and Index to Subject-references ...Dio's Roman History With an English Translation Civilization of the Ancient Mediterranean Greece and Rome Charles

### Scribner's Sons

This carefully crafted ebook is formatted for your eReader with a functional and detailed table of contents: The Constitution of the Monarchy The Administrative Machinery Constantinople The Neighbours of the Empire at the End of the Fourth Century The Supremacy of Stilicho The German Invasions Under Honorius Theodosius II and Marcian The Dismemberment of the Empire in the West The Empire of Attila Leo I and Ricimer's Rule in Italy Church and State The Reign of Zeno, and the German Viceroyalty in Italy The Reign of Anastasius I and the Viceroyalty of Theoderic The Empire and Persia Justin I and Justinian I The Persian Wars The Reconquest of Africa The Reconquest of Italy Diplomacy and Commerce Administrative Reforms and Finance Ecclesiastical Policy The Legislative Work of Justinian Procopius Cassius Dio's Forgotten History of Early Rome brings together ten studies on the literary, historiographical, rhetorical, and generic and textual dimensions of the least explored section of Dio's enormous history of Rome: Books 1–21.

The History of the Decline & Fall of the Roman Empire was written by English historian Edward Gibbon & originally published in six quarto volumes. Volume 1 was published in 1776, going thru six printings; 2-3 in 1781; 4-6 in 1788-89. It was a major literary achievement of the 18th century, adopted as a model for the methodologies of historians. The books cover the Roman Empire after Marcus Aurelius, from 180 to 1590. They take as their material the behavior & decisions that led to the eventual fall of the Empire in East & West, offering explanations. Gibbon is called the 1st modern historian of ancient Rome. By virtue of its mostly objective approach & accurate use of reference material, his work was adopted as a model for the methodologies of 19-20th century historians. His pessimism & detached irony was common to

the historical genre of his era. Although he published other books, Gibbon devoted much of his life (1772-89) to this one work. His *Memoirs of My Life & Writings* is devoted largely to his reflections on how the book virtually became his life. He compared the publication of each succeeding volume to a newborn. Gibbon offers an explanation for why the Roman Empire fell, a task difficult because of few comprehensive written sources, tho he wasn't the only historian to tackle the subject. Most of his ideas are taken from what few relevant records were available: those of Roman moralists of the 4-5th centuries. According to Gibbon, the Empire succumbed to barbarian invasions because of lost of civic virtue. They'd become weak, outsourcing defence to barbarian mercenaries, who became so numerous & ingrained that they took over. Romans had become effeminate, incapable of tough military lifestyles. In addition, Christianity created belief that a better life existed after death, fostering indifference to the present, sapping patriotism. Its comparative pacifism tended to hamper martial spirit. Lastly, like other Enlightenment thinkers, he held in contempt the Middle Ages as a priest-ridden, superstitious, dark age. It wasn't until his age of reason that history could progress. A comprehensive and radical new survey of religious life in Rome over the course of a millennium.

Sextus Empiricus (ca. 160?210 CE), exponent of scepticism and critic of the Dogmatists, was a Greek physician and philosopher, pupil and successor of the medical sceptic Herodotus (not the historian) of Tarsus. He probably lived for years in Rome and possibly also in Alexandria and Athens. His three surviving works are 'Outlines of Pyrrhonism' (three books on the practical and ethical

