

## Inscriptions Of Roman Britain Lactor

A history of the Persian Empire and its rulers from c.620 to 424BC, based on a range of source material. Brosius ends this study with a general discussion of the organisation and administration of the Empire and its religious aspects. Also includes an index of people and gods, extensive notes on sources and lists of authors and texts, maps, family tree, calendrical and chronological information.

This textbook is endorsed by OCR and supports the specification for GCSE Ancient History (first teaching September 2017). It covers the whole of Component 2, both the compulsory longer Period Study and the three optional Depth Studies: Longer Period Study: The Foundations of Rome: From Kingship to Republic, 753–440 BC by Paul Fowler Depth Study: Hannibal and the Second Punic War, 218–201 BC by Paul Fowler Depth Study: Cleopatra: Rome And Egypt, 69–30 BC by James Melville Depth Study: Britannia: From Conquest to Province, AD 43–c. 84 by Christopher Grocock How did reactions to the exploitation of women and the poor make Rome great? How did Rome survive a fourteen-year invasion? Was Cleopatra a great queen? What was the impact of Roman invasion on Britain's diverse and prosperous culture? This book raises these and other key questions. GCSE students and their teachers will explore the foundation of Rome, the rise of its empire, and its interactions with neighbouring cultures, through the eyes of its historians and archaeology. This book invites us to look at Ancient Rome and the modern world in a new light. The ideal preparation for the final examinations, all content is presented by experts and experienced teachers in a clear and accessible narrative. Ancient literary and visual sources are described and analysed, with supporting images. Helpful student features include study questions, further reading, and boxes focusing in on key people, events and terms. Practice questions and exam guidance prepare students for assessment. A Companion Website is available at [www.bloomsbury.com/anc-hist-gcse](http://www.bloomsbury.com/anc-hist-gcse).

Jones offers a lucid and thorough analysis of the economic, social, military, and environmental problems that contributed to the failure of the Romans, drawing on literary sources and on recent archaeological evidence.

An extensively revised and updated version of a classic title.

Roman Britain: A Sourcebook has established itself as the only comprehensive collection of source material on the subject. It incorporates literary, numismatic and epigraphic evidence for the history of Britain under Roman rule, as well as translations of major literary sources. This new edition includes not only recently discovered material, but also the texts of Caesar's commentaries on his expeditions to Britain in 55 and 54 BC, as well as relevant sections of Tacitus' biography of his father-in-law, former governor of Britain. The inclusion of these pivotal texts, which provide the most detailed account of the Romans campaigns in Britain, significantly underlies the volume's usefulness to all students of Roman Britain. Though most of the material is arranged chronologically, there are also thematic sections on geography, religion and social and economic activity. Each section is prefaced by an introductory note, and the inclusion of illustrations and maps enhances the attractiveness of this updated collection as a teaching tool and a work of reference.

"Lucid and engaging . . . should take pride of place on the bookshelf of specialists and non-specialists interested in Roman Britain." —Minerva This illuminating account of Britain as a Roman province sets the Roman conquest and occupation of the island within the larger context of Romano-British society and how it functioned. The author first outlines events from the Iron Age period immediately preceding the conquest in AD 43 to the emperor Honorius's advice to the Britons in 410 to fend for themselves. He then tackles the issues facing Britons after the absorption of their culture by an invading army, including the role of government and the military in the province, religion, commerce, technology, and daily life. For this revised

edition, the text, illustrations, and bibliography have been updated to reflect the latest discoveries and research in recent years. The superb illustrations feature reconstruction drawings, dramatic aerial views of Roman remains, and images of Roman villas, mosaics, coins, pottery, and sculpture.

This revised edition of the classic text of the period provides both the student and the specialist with an informative account of post-Roman English society.

A translation with brief comment.

Part of the Penguin History of Britain series, *An Imperial Possession* is the first major narrative history of Roman Britain for a generation. David Mattingly draws on a wealth of new findings and knowledge to cut through the myths and misunderstandings that so commonly surround our beliefs about this period. From the rebellious chiefs and druids who led native British resistance, to the experiences of the Roman military leaders in this remote, dangerous outpost of Europe, this book explores the reality of life in occupied Britain within the context of the shifting fortunes of the Roman Empire.

A selection of 277 inscriptions and coins from or referring to Roman Britain, including recently discovered curses and Vindolanda writing tablets. As well as full Latin (and Greek) texts, translations and commentary, it contains updated articles by S. Frere, A. L. F. Rivet, C. Haselgrove, M. H. Crawford and J. C. Mann.

The Romans tried to conquer Scotland three times 2000 years ago. These forays have left their mark, which can still be seen in the form of earthworks - the remains of forts and frontiers constructed by the army. This study shows the effect of these periods of occupation on Scotland and its people.

Some Inscriptions from Roman Britain  
Inscriptions of Roman Britain  
Lactor

The Roman army was the greatest fighting machine in the ancient world. More than that, it was the single largest organization in Western antiquity, taking in members from all classes, from senators to freed slaves. The Roman Empire depended on its army not just to win its wars, defend its frontiers, and control the seas, but to act as the very engine of the state. In *Gladius*, Guy de la Bédoyère takes us straight to the heart of what it meant to be a part of the Roman army. Rather than a history of the army itself, or a guide to military organization and fighting methods, this book is a ground-level recreation of what it was like to be a soldier in the army that made the empire.

Surveying numerous aspects of life in the Roman army between 264 BCE and 337 CE, *Gladius*—the Latin word for sword—draws not only on the words of famed Roman historians, but also those of the soldiers themselves, as recorded in their religious dedications, tombstones, and even private letters and graffiti. *Gladius* reveals the everyday life of these soldiers and their families, whether stationed in a bleak frontier garrison in Britain or North Africa, tasked with guarding the emperor in Rome, fighting on foreign battlefields, mutinying over pay, marching in triumph, throwing their weight around on city streets, or enjoying esteem in honorable retirement. By illuminating the history of one organization that reflected all corners of the Roman world, *Gladius* gives us a portrait of an ancient society that is unprecedented in both its broad sweep and gritty intimacy.

Seeking to recover something of the appearance of Roman Britain by reconstructing the buildings from existing ground plans, this book deals thematically with an extensive range of building types, from country villas and urban basilicas to bridges and lighthouses.

This textbook supports the specification for AS and A-Level Ancient History (first teaching

September 2017). It covers the whole of Component 2, both the compulsory Period Study and the three optional Depth Studies: Period Study: The Julio-Claudian Emperors, 31 BC–AD 68 by Robert Cromarty and James Harrison Depth Study: The Breakdown of the Late Republic, 88–31 BC by Steve Matthews Depth Study: The Flavians, AD 68–96 by Robert Cromarty Depth Study: Ruling Roman Britain, AD 43–c.128 by James Harrison How did Augustus change the Roman Constitution? Why was the Roman Republic doomed to fail? How did the Flavians re-invent the Imperial image? What was life like in Roman Britain? These are the sort of questions that you are required to consider for A-Level Ancient History. This textbook guides you through the use of power and politics in the Roman Senate and Imperial court from the Late Republic into the Principate. It considers individual ambition against the need for change, and substantive action against image and deception. The ideal preparation for the final examinations, all content is presented by experts and experienced teachers in a clear and accessible narrative. Ancient literary and visual sources are described and analysed, with supporting images. Helpful student features include study questions, further reading, and boxes focusing in on key people, events and terms. Practice questions and exam guidance prepare students for assessment. A Companion Website is available at [www.bloomsbury.com/anc-hist-as-a-level](http://www.bloomsbury.com/anc-hist-as-a-level).

The first commentary in English on the Agricola for almost half a century. Particular attention is paid to the understanding of Tacitus' Latin, but a whole range of generic, historical, textual and narrative topics is covered; it will be suitable for advanced undergraduates and graduate students as well as scholars.

This rich collection of essays by an international group of scholars explores commentaries in many different languages on ancient Latin and Greek texts. The commentaries discussed range from the ancient world to the twentieth century. The volume pays particular attention to individual commentaries, national traditions of commentary, the part played by commentaries in the reception of classical texts, and the role of printing and publishing.

This revised edition of the classic text of the period provides both the student and the specialist with an informative account of post-Roman English society. ...

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.

“The dramatic story of the soldiers at the heart of the Roman empire . . . traces the history of the praetorians and the emperors they served.”—Adrian Goldsworthy, author of *Philip and Alexander: Kings and Conquerors* Founded by Augustus around 27 B.C., the elite Praetorian Guard was tasked with the protection of the emperor and his family. As the centuries unfolded, however, Praetorian soldiers served not only as protectors and enforcers but also as powerful political players. Fiercely loyal to some emperors, they vied with others and ruthlessly toppled those who displeased them, including Caligula, Nero, Pertinax, and many more. Guy de la Bédoyère provides a compelling first full narrative history of the Praetorians, whose dangerous ambitions ceased only when Constantine permanently disbanded them. de la Bédoyère introduces Praetorians of all echelons, from prefects and messengers to artillery experts and executioners. He explores the delicate position of emperors for whom prestige and guile were the only defenses against bodyguards hungry for power. Folding fascinating details into a broad assessment of the Praetorian era, the author sheds new light on the wielding of power in the greatest of the ancient world's empires. “Any future researcher into the subject will certainly begin here.”—The Times (London) “A lively and up-to-date history of the Praetorian

Guard, the anti-coup divisions of the Roman emperors from Augustus to Constantine. De la Bédoyère tells their story with clarity and panache, and his book can be most warmly recommended both to aspiring tyrants and the ordinary armchair historian.”—The Sunday Times “Fast paced and engaging.”—The Sunday Telegraph “A definitive and highly readable account.”—Tom Holland, author of *Rubicon: The Last Years of the Roman Republic*

A collection of literary evidence from major and minor authorities for the whole period of Roman interest in Britain. Each author is introduced and a full topical guide given.

Two thousand years ago, southern Scotland was part of a great empire, the Roman Empire. About AD 140, a Roman army marched north from what is now Northumbria and, 20 years after and over 100 miles further north than Hadrian's Wall, built a new frontier across the Forth-Clyde isthmus. With reference to contemporary coins and literary sources together with the archaeological remains, inscriptions and sculpture from the Antonine Wall itself, David Breeze explains the historical context for, and the creation of, the fortifications. Stunning photography by David Henrie of Historic Scotland illustrates all aspects of this most northerly Roman frontier. These photographs help us to appreciate the Antonine Wall in its landscape and allow us a visual explanation for its construction almost 2000 years ago.

Hadrian's Wall and the Antonine Wall defined the edge of the Roman Empire in Britain. Today, the spectacular remains of these great frontier works stand as mute testimony to one of the greatest empires the world has ever seen. This new accessible account, illustrated with 25 detailed photographs, maps and plans, describes the building of the walls, and reconstructs what life was like on the frontier. It places these frontiers into their context both in Britain and Europe, examining the development of frontier installations over four centuries. Designed for students and teachers of Ancient History or Classical Civilisation at school and in early university years, this series provides a valuable collection of guides to the history, art, literature, values and social institutions of the ancient world. This book addresses a range of cultural responses to the Roman conquest of Britain with regard to priestly roles. The approach is based on current theoretical trends focussing on dynamics of adaptation, multiculturalism and appropriation, and discarding a sharp distinction between local and Roman cults.

The Roman Empire is widely admired as a model of civilisation. In this compelling new study Neil Faulkner argues that in fact, it was nothing more than a ruthless system of robbery and violence. War was used to enrich the state, the imperial ruling classes and favoured client groups. In the process millions of people were killed or enslaved. Within the empire the landowning elite creamed off the wealth of the countryside to pay taxes to the state and fund the towns and villas where they lived. The masses of people – slaves, serfs and poor peasants – were victims of a grand exploitation that made the empire possible. This system, riddled with tension and latent conflict, contained the seeds of its own eventual collapse.

The Edinburgh Companion, newly available in paperback, is a gateway to the fascinating worlds of ancient Greece and Rome. Wide-ranging in its approach, it

demonstrates the multifaceted nature of classical civilisation and enables readers to gain guidance in drawing together the perspectives and methods of different disciplines, from philosophy to history, from poetry to archaeology, from art history to numismatics, and many more.

In the ancient world the Roman Empire was not only a great military power but also a trading and industrial one. This was no less true in Britain where in archaeological terms Roman levels are distinguished from prehistoric and post-Roman ones by the sheer mass of finds - pottery, coins, brooches, tools and all sorts of everyday objects - made of almost every material known at the time. Excavations since the 19th century have produced a vast amount of information and artefacts from the Roman period.

254 texts, in English translation, from lesser known authors (and also many passages from Cassius Dio not in LACTOR 15), legal sources, inscriptions, papyri and coins, grouped to illustrate the main themes of: Roman imperialism, including expansion, wars, frontiers; provincial government, including urbanisation, taxation, revolts; and social and economic life, including manpower, religion. The texts are presented within a continuous narrative, which aids understanding of their historical context, and also means that the volume can be read as an introduction to the history of the Roman empire under the Principate. There are tables of coins and measures, three maps, a list of emperors, and full indexes to sources, names and subjects. Invaluable for any course on the government of the Roman empire in this period, including the OCR Ancient History AS/A-level module 'Emperors and Empire AD 14-117'.

Excerpts from the ancient Greek authors illustrating aspects of Athenian culture and society; selected and translated by the members of the London Association of Classical Teachers. "Practically all new information on the greatest empire of all and how it controlled and policed its frontiers. Absolutely fascinating!"—Books Monthly At its height, the Roman Empire was the greatest empire yet seen with borders stretching from the rain-swept highlands of Scotland in the north to the sun-scorched Nubian desert in the south. But how were the vast and varied stretches of frontier defined and defended? Many of Rome's frontier defenses have been the subject of detailed and ongoing study and scholarship. Three frontier zones are now UNESCO World Heritage sites (the Antonine Wall having recently been granted this status—the author led the bid), and there is growing interest in their study. This wide-ranging survey will describe the varying frontier systems, describing the extant remains, methods and materials of construction and highlighting the differences between various frontiers. Professor Breeze considers how the frontiers worked, discussing this in relation to the organization and structure of the Roman army, and also their impact on civilian life along the empire's borders. He then reconsiders the question of whether the frontiers were the product of an overarching Empire-wide grand strategy, questioning Luttwak's seminal hypothesis. This is a detailed and wide-ranging study of the frontier systems of the Roman Empire by a leading expert. Intended for the general reader, it is sure also to be of great value for academics and students in this field. The appendixes will include a brief guide to visiting the sites today. "The result of this book-crafting care and Breeze's erudition is a near-perfect example of specialized military history done for a popular audience." —Open Letters Monthly

A full selection of Cicero's correspondence of 51-5- BC. This revised edition follows the order and dating of Shackleton and Bailey.

This collection of sources and commentary replaces the 1973 Athenian Politics , taking account of the increase in knowledge on demes, and the work of Mogens Herman Hansen. Part I contains a conceptual and historical background to the democratic system as it was at the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War in 431, Part II surveys the principal institutions of democracy, and Part III demonstrates the various ways in which the system was tested from the plague of 430 to the naval battles of Arginousai and Aigospotamoi. A vital resource for all students of the period.

One of the most important festivals for a Roman legion was the birthday of the eagle, which celebrated the anniversary of the legion's foundation. For the Second Augustan Legion, based in Caerleon, this was 23 September, birthday of the Emperor Augustus. The National Museum celebrated this date for ten years with a prestigious lecture. These lectures, tracing the life and history of the Legion and related topics, became of international renown, and are finally available as an anthology, beautifully produced in hardback with new illustrations.

An innovative, informative, and entertaining history of Roman Britain told through the lives of individuals in all walks of life The Britain of the Roman Occupation is, in a way, an age that is dark to us. While the main events from 55 BC to AD 410 are little disputed, and the archaeological remains of villas, forts, walls, and cities explain a great deal, we lack a clear sense of individual lives. This book is the first to infuse the story of Britannia with a beating heart, the first to describe in detail who its inhabitants were and their place in our history. A lifelong specialist in Romano-British history, Guy de la Bédoyère is the first to recover the period exclusively as a human experience. He focuses not on military campaigns and imperial politics but on individual, personal stories. Roman Britain is revealed as a place where the ambitious scramble for power and prestige, the devout seek solace and security through religion, men and women eke out existences in a provincial frontier land. De la Bédoyère introduces Fortunata the slave girl, Emeritus the frustrated centurion, the grieving father Quintus Corellius Fortis, and the brilliant metal worker Boduogenus, among numerous others. Through a wide array of records and artifacts, the author introduces the colorful cast of immigrants who arrived during the Roman era while offering an unusual glimpse of indigenous Britons, until now nearly invisible in histories of Roman Britain.

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