Les Res gestae d’Ammien Marcellin sont la source historique principale de notre connaissance du ive siècle. Ainsi s’expliquent, pour une grande part, le nombre et la variété des recherches que cette œuvre a suscitées. Encore faut-il distinguer les études où l’œuvre et, le plus souvent, des passages de l’œuvre d’Ammien sont utilisés à titre de document, de “source littéraire”, à côté d’autres documents et d’autres sources littéraires ; et, d’autre part, les recherches consacrées entièrement aux Res gestae, et dont l’unique projet est d’aboutir à une meilleure compréhension de l’œuvre. Il n’est peut-être pas inutile de souligner ici que la validité des premières études est conditionnée par les
progrès des secondes. Car mieux l’œuvre sera comprise en elle-même et plus elle pourra être interprétée à sa juste valeur de document par les historiens. » Telle est l’ambition de l’auteur dans cet étude magistrale consacrée non à la vie d’Ammien Marcellin mais bien à son travail d’historiographe. Sont analysés successivement les documents, rapports et récits d’informateurs avec lesquels l’historien à travaillé, l’influence de la littérature contemporaine, notamment politique, sur son œuvre (Libanios, Julien, Symmaque, les panégyristes romains) et enfin ses techniques d’argumentations et les grandes thèses qu’il défend dans son œuvre.

Le livre médical dans le monde gréco-romain-Marie-Hélène Marganne 2004

Philological and Historical Commentary on Ammianus Marcellinus XXVI- 2008

The Late Roman World and Its Historian-Jan Willem Drijvers 2003-09-02 Ammianus Marcellinus, Greek by birth but writing in Latin c. AD 390, was the last great Roman historian. His writings are an indispensable basis for our knowledge of the late Roman world. This book represents a collection of papers analysing Ammianus's writings from a variety of perspective, including Ammianus as historian of, and participant in, Julian's Persian campaign, his identification with traditional religious attitudes and values...
in Rome and his view of the Persian Magi. The contributors engage especially with the concept of self-identification. They address the tension of Ammianus' dual role as both 'outside' external narrator and at the same time and 'insider' to the contemporary experiences and events which make up his surviving history.

**BEGINNING AND END** Álvaro Sánchez-Ostiz 2018-04-12

El volumen recoge catorce estudios que contrastan las obras historiográficas de Amiano Marcelino y de Eusebio de Cesarea: ambas coinciden en sentido amplio en el siglo IV d.C. y representan dos mundos religiosos, lingüísticos y literarios diferentes. El propósito de tal comparación no es la mera identificación de las diferencias de estilo, expectativas, público, método y escala, o una evaluación de méritos artísticos o de rigor histórico, aspectos tratados eventual y parcialmente en los capítulos, o la identificación de coincidencias entre la visión que ambos tienen de su propio proyecto literario. Dos estudios de conjunto se centran respectivamente en Eusebio de Cesarea y Amiano Marcelino, a los que se suman es capítulos centrados en la interpretación de pasajes particulares o de una determinada técnica literaria especialmente representativa de un autor o visión historiográfica, de modo que el volumen en su conjunto permite profundizar en los rasgos generales de continuidad y discontinuidad de la cultura literaria de la Antigüedad Tardía.

**Greek and Roman Historiography in Late Antiquity**
Gabriele Marasco 2003-08-29 This book offers the first comprehensive study of Greek and Latin historiography from Constantine to the age of Justinian, dealing particularly with the relations between pagan and Christian historians, their polemics and also their agreements. Greek and Roman Historiography in Late Antiquity has been selected by Choice as Outstanding Academic Title (2005).

The Last Pagan Emperor - H. C. Teitler 2017-03-13 Flavius Claudius Julianus was the last pagan to sit on the Roman imperial throne (361-363). Born in Constantinople in 331 or 332, Julian was raised as a Christian, but apostatized, and during his short reign tried to revive paganism, which, after the conversion to Christianity of his uncle Constantine the Great early in the fourth century, began losing ground at an accelerating pace. Having become an orphan when he was still very young, Julian was taken care of by his cousin Constantius II, one of Constantine's sons, who permitted him to study rhetoric and philosophy and even made him co-emperor in 355. But the relations between Julian and Constantius were strained from the beginning, and it was only Constantius' sudden death in 361 which prevented an impending civil war. As sole emperor, Julian restored the worship of the traditional gods. He opened pagan temples again, reintroduced animal sacrifices, and propagated paganism through both the spoken and the written word. In his treatise Against the Galilaeans he sharply criticised the religion of the followers of Jesus whom he disparagingly called 'Galilaeans'. He put his words into action, and issued laws which were displeasing to Christians--the most
notorious being his School Edict. This provoked the anger of the Christians, who reacted fiercely, and accused Julian of being a persecutor like his predecessors Nero, Decius, and Diocletian. Violent conflicts between pagans and Christians made themselves felt all over the empire. It is disputed whether or not Julian himself was behind such outbursts. Accusations against the Apostate continued to be uttered even after the emperor's early death. In this book, the feasibility of such charges is examined.

The Fragmentary Latin Histories of Late Antiquity (AD 300-620) - 2020-06-25 The first systematic collection of fragmentary Latin historians from the period AD 300–620, this volume provides an edition and translation of, and commentary on, the fragments. It proposes new interpretations of the fragments and of the works from which they derive, whilst also spelling out what the fragments add to our knowledge of Late Antiquity. Integrating the fragmentary material with the texts preserved in full, the volume suggests new ways to understand the development of history writing in the transition from Antiquity to the Middle Ages.

Ammianus Marcellinus - 2009 Continuing the series of philological and historical commentaries on Ammianus' Res Gestae this volume deals with Book 27, in which the author deals with military operations and internal affairs. In the central part of the book the emperor Valentinian is portrayed.
Failure of Empire-Noel Lenski 2014-06-26 Failure of Empire is the first comprehensive biography of the Roman emperor Valens and his troubled reign (A.D. 364-78). Valens will always be remembered for his spectacular defeat and death at the hands of the Goths in the Battle of Adrianople. This singular misfortune won him a front-row seat among history's great losers. By the time he was killed, his empire had been coming unglued for several years: the Goths had overrun the Balkans; Persians, Isaurians, and Saracens were threatening the east; the economy was in disarray; and pagans and Christians alike had been exiled, tortured, and executed in his religious persecutions. Valens had not, however, entirely failed in his job as emperor. He was an admirable administrator, a committed defender of the frontiers, and a ruler who showed remarkable sympathy for the needs of his subjects. In lively style and rich detail, Lenski incorporates a broad range of new material, from archaeology to Gothic and Armenian sources, in a study that illuminates the social, cultural, religious, economic, administrative, and military complexities of Valens's realm. Failure of Empire offers a nuanced reconsideration of Valens the man and shows both how he applied his strengths to meet the expectations of his world and how he ultimately failed in his efforts to match limited capacities to limitless demands.

Expressions of Fear from Antiquity to the Contemporary World-Maria-Luiza Dumitru Oancea 2016-06-22 The volume offers a timely discussion of the feeling of fear, adopting a diachronic and complex
perspective, taking into account its various forms, including its literary, mythological, anthropological, psychoanalytical, etymological, philosophical, theological, and historiographical representations, among others. It tackles the concept of fear in a range of time periods in cultural and literary history, from the Archaic Period and Greco-Roman Classical Antiquity to the modern and postmodern periods. As such, the volume marks an extremely relevant contribution to scholarship in the humanities, and will be of interest to scholars, professors, and students, as well as anyone interested in the analysis of profound human feelings.

Philological and Historical Commentary on Ammianus Marcellinus - J. Den Boeft 2002 This is a commentary on Book XXIV of the Res Gestae by the fourth century historian Ammianus Marcellinus. The commentary discusses philological, literary, linguistic and historical problems in the Latin text.

Emperors and Historiography - Danie"l den Hengst 2010 This volume contains scholarly articles by professor Danie"l den Hengst, in which structural and intertextual aspects of Roman historiographical texts are studied. Special attention is given to the "Historia Augusta" and Ammianus Marcellinus' "Res Gestae," but also relevant texts by Cicero, Livy, Quintilian and Suetonius are discussed.
Emperor and Author-Nicholas J. Baker-Brian 2012-12-31
This volume offers the first comprehensive analysis in English of all the writings of Julian (r. AD 361-363), the last pagan emperor of Rome, noted for his frontal and self-conscious challenge to Christianity. The book also contains treatments of Julian's laws, inscriptions, coinage, as well as his artistic programme. Across nineteen papers, international specialists in the field of Late Antique Studies offer original interpretations of an extraordinary figure: emperor and philosopher, soldier and accomplished writer. Julian, his life and writings, are here considered as parts of the tumult in politics, culture and religion during the Fourth Century AD. New light is shed on Julian's distinctive literary style and imperial agenda. The volume also includes an up-to-date, consolidated bibliography.

Sons of Hellenism, Fathers of the Church-Susanna Elm 2015-09-08 This groundbreaking study brings into dialogue for the first time the writings of Julian, the last non-Christian Roman Emperor, and his most outspoken critic, Bishop Gregory of Nazianzus, a central figure of Christianity. Susanna Elm compares these two men not to draw out the obvious contrast between the Church and the Emperor’s neo-Paganism, but rather to find their common intellectual and social grounding. Her insightful analysis, supplemented by her magisterial command of sources, demonstrates the ways in which both men were part of the same dialectical whole. Elm recasts both Julian and Gregory as men entirely of their times, showing how the Roman Empire in fact provided Christianity with the ideological and
social matrix without which its longevity and dynamism would have been inconceivable.

Ammianus Marcellinus - Pieter Jonge 1998

Iran and the West - Margaux Whiskin 2018-04-27 Since the age of the Sasanian Empire (224-651 AD), Iran and the West have time and again appeared to be at odds. Iran and the West charts this contentious and complex relationship by examining the myriad ways the two have perceived each other, from antiquity to today. Across disciplines, perspectives and periods contributors consider literary, imagined, mythical, visual, filmic, political and historical representations of the 'other' and the ways in which these have been constructed in, and often in spite of, their specific historical contexts. Many of these narratives, for example, have their origin in the ancient world but have since been altered, recycled and manipulated to fit a particular agenda. Ranging from Tacitus, Leonidas and Xerxes via Shahriar Mandanipour and Azar Nafisi to Rosewater, Argo and 300, this inter-disciplinary and wide-ranging volume is essential reading for anyone working on the complex history, present and future of Iranian-Western relations.

Antioch II - Silke-Petra Bergjan 2018-09-04 During the fourth century, Antioch on the Orontes was the most important imperial residence in the Roman Empire and a "hot-bed" of intellectual and religious activity. The writings
of men such as Libanius, the emperor Julian, Ammianus Marcellinus, John Chrysostom, Theodoret, and many others, provide a density of written sources that is nearly unmatched in antiquity, while the archaeological evidence of the city's evolution is much harder to reconstruct. This volume assembles state-of-the-art scholarship on these ancient authors within the context of recent archaeological work to offer a rare comprehensive view of this late Roman city. Contributors: Rudolf Brandle, Gunnar Brands, Silke-Petra Bergjan, Susanna Elm, Johannes Hahn, Gavin Kelly, Blake Leyerle, Jaclyn Maxwell, Wendy Mayer, Yannis Papadogiannakis, Catherine Saliou, Adam M. Schor, Christine Shepardson, Jan R. Stenger, Claudia Tiersch, Edward Watts, Jorit Wintjes

The Historians of Late Antiquity - David Rohrbacher
2013-04-15 The fourth and fifth centuries AD were an era of religious conflict, political change and military conflict. The responses of contemporary historians to these turbulent times reflect their diverse backgrounds - Christian and pagan, writing in both Greek and Latin, documenting church and state. This volume is the first to offer an accessible survey of the lives and works of these varied figures. The first half of the book explores the structure, style, purpose and nature of their writings. The second half compares and contrasts the information the historians provide, and the views they express on some central topics. These range from historiography, government and religion to barbarian invasions, and the controversial emperors Julian 'The Apostate' and Theodosius.
**Q. Aurelius Symmachus**-Cristiana Sogno 2010-06-04

Symmachus was a brilliant orator, writer, and statesman, often flatly labeled as one of the last pagan senators. Cristiana Sogno offers a reconstruction of the political career of Symmachus through close analysis of his extensive writings, while also proposing a critical reevaluation of his historical importance. In contrast to traditional interpretation, Sogno's study demonstrates that Symmachus was primarily an influential politician, rather than a mere pagan zealot. By portraying the individual experience of Symmachus, the book sets forth a new approach for interpreting the political aspirations, mentality, and attitudes of Roman senators. The much-studied question of the Christianization of the Western aristocracy has created the illusion of a Christian and a pagan aristocracy rigidly separated from each other. Through her study of Symmachus, Sogno demonstrates the primary importance of politics over religion in the public activity of the late Roman aristocracy. Although the book is specifically addressed to scholars and students of Late Antiquity, it will also be of interest to classicists, ancient historians, and non-specialists who wish to know more about this pivotal period in Roman history. Cristiana Sogno received her Ph.D. in Classics and History from Yale University. Currently she is Townsend Assistant Professor of Classics at Cornell University. Visit Professor Sogno's website at: http://www.fordham.edu.

**The Power of Religion in Late Antiquity**-Andrew Cain 2009-01-01

Late Antiquity witnessed a dramatic recalibration in the economy of power, and nowhere was
this more pronounced than in the realm of religion. The transformations that occurred in this pivotal era moved the ancient world into the Middle Ages and forever changed the way that religion was practiced. The twenty eight studies in this volume explore this shift using evidence ranging from Latin poetic texts, to Syriac letter collections, to the iconography of Roman churches and Merovingian mortuary goods. The kaleidoscope of perspectives they provide creates a richly illuminating volume that add a new social and political dimension to current debates about religion in Late Antiquity.

The Eye of Command - Kimberly Kagan 2006

Published in 1976, Sir John Keegan's "The Face of Battle" was a ground-breaking work in military history studies, providing narrative techniques that served as a model for countless subsequent scholarly and popular military histories. Keegan's approach to understanding battles stressed the importance of small unit actions and personal heroism, an approach exemplified in the narratives produced by reporters embedded with American combat troops in Iraq. Challenging Keegan's seminal work, Kimberly Kagan's "The Eye of Command" offers a new approach to studying and narrating battles, based upon an analysis of the works of the Roman military authors Julius Caesar and Ammianus Marcellinus. Kagan argues that historians cannot explain a battle's outcome solely on the basis of soldiers' accounts of small-unit actions. A commander's view, however, helps explain the significance of a battle's major events, how they relate to one another, and how they lead to a battle's
outcome. The "eye of command" approach also answers fundamental questions about the way commanders perceive battles as they fight them - questions modern military historians have largely ignored.

Philological and Historical Commentary on Ammianus Marcellinus XXXI-Jan den Boeft 2017-11-14 This is the final volume in the series of commentaries on Ammianus' Res Gestae. Book 31 describes the Gothic invasion of 376 CE, the defeat of the Romans in the battle of Adrianople and the death of the emperor Valens.

Barbarians Within the Gates of Rome-Thomas S. Burns 1994 Barbarians serving in the Roman army, like all other Roman soldiers, faced difficult choices as political events buffeted their leaders and threatened their livelihoods. Honorius, Stilicho, Alaric, Galla Placidia, Constantius III and usurpers like Constantine III and Attalus left their imprints upon these years - coloring the fabric of political and spiritual life as much as they affected military affairs.

A History of Roman Literature-Michael von Albrecht 1997

Ammianus' Julian-Alan J. Ross 2016-06-16 Ammianus Marcellinus' Res Gestae holds a prominent position in modern studies of the emperor Julian as the fullest extant
narrative of the reign of the last 'pagan' emperor.
Ammianus' Julian: Narrative and Genre in the Res Gestae offers a major reinterpretation of the work, which is one of the main narrative sources for the political history of the later Roman Empire, and argues for a re-examination of Ammianus' agenda and methods in narrating the reign of Julian. Building on recent developments in the application of literary approaches and critical theories to historical texts, Ammianus' presentation of Julian is evaluated by considering the Res Gestae within three interrelated contexts: as a work of Latin historiography, which consciously sets itself within a classical and classicizing generic tradition; in a more immediate literary and political context, as the final contribution by a member of an 'eyewitness' generation to a quarter century of intense debate over Julian's legacy by several authors who had lived through his reign and had been in varying degrees of proximity to Julian himself; and as a narrative text, in which narratorial authority is closely associated with the persona of the narrator, both as an external narrating agent and an occasional participant in the events he relates. This is complemented by a literary survey and a re-analysis of Ammianus' depiction of several key moments in Julian's reign, such as his appointment as Caesar, the battle of Strasbourg in 357AD, his acclamation as Augustus, and the disastrous invasion of Persia in 363AD. It suggests that the Res Gestae presents a Latin-speaking, western audience with an idiosyncratic and 'Romanized' depiction of the philhellenic emperor and that, consciously exploiting his position as a Greek writing in Latin and as a contemporary of Julian, Ammianus wished his work to be considered a
culminating and definitive account of the man and his life.

**Arsacids and Sasanians** - M. Rahim Shayegan 2011-09-15
Investigates Arsacid and early Sasanian political ideologies through their interplay with Roman policy in the East.

**Julian and Christianity** - David Neal Greenwood 2021-06-15
The Roman emperor Julian is a figure of ongoing interest and the subject of David Neal Greenwood's Julian and Christianity. This unique examination of Julian as the last pagan emperor and anti-Christian polemicist revolves around his drive and status as a ruler. Greenwood adeptly outlines the dramatic impact of Julian's short-lived regime on the course of history, with a particular emphasis on his relationship with Christianity. Julian has experienced a wide-ranging reception throughout history, shaped by both adulation and vitriol, along with controversies and rumors that question his sanity and passive ruling. His connections to Christianity, however, are rooted in his regime's open hostility, which Greenwood shows is outlined explicitly in Oration 7: To the Cynic Heracleios. Greenwood's close reading of Oration 7 highlights not only Julian's extensive anti-Christian religious program and decided rejection of Christianity but also his brilliant, calculated use of that same religion. As Greenwood emphasizes in Julian and Christianity, these attributes were inextricably tied to Julian's relationship with Christianity—and how he appropriated certain theological elements from the religion for his own religious framework, from texts to deities.
Through his nuanced, detailed readings of Julian's writings, Greenwood brings together ancient history, Neoplatonist philosophy, and patristic theology to create an exceptional and thoughtful biography of the great Roman leader. As a result, Julian and Christianity is a deeply immersive look at Julian's life, one that considers his multifaceted rule and the deliberate maneuvers he made on behalf of political ascendancy.

Orosius and the Rhetoric of History-Peter Van Nuffelen 2012-09-20 Orosius’ Histories, written in 416/7, have long been seen as a paradigm for the Christian understanding of history. Little attention has been paid to the literary form and tools which shape the Histories, or to the contemporary practice of writing history. Drawing on textual and rhetorical analysis, this book proposes a major revaluation of the work, arguing that it is much more subtle and complex than usually assumed. At the same time, the book uses Orosius as a lens to consider fourth- and fifth-century historiography and to question traditional distinctions between pagan and Christian historiography.

Politics, Philosophy, and Empire in the Fourth Century-Themistius 2001 Historically and culturally invaluable, these orations present striking views of a period of turbulent change in the later Roman empire.

Empires and Barbarians-Peter J. Heather 2012-03 "At the
start of the first millennium AD, southern and western Europe formed part of the Mediterranean-based Roman Empire, the largest state western Eurasia has ever known, and was set firmly on a trajectory towards towns, writing, mosaics, and central heating. Central, northern and eastern Europe was home to subsistence farmers, living in wooden houses with mud floors, whose largest political units weighed in at no more than a few thousand people. By the year 1000, Mediterranean domination of the European landscape had been destroyed. Instead of one huge Empire facing loosely organized subsistence farmers, Europe - from the Atlantic almost to the Urals - was home to an interacting commonwealth of Christian states, many of which are still with us today. This book tells the story of the transformations which changed western Eurasia forever: of the birth of Europe itself."--Provided by publisher.

A Globalised Visual Culture? - Fabio Guidetti 2020-07-31 Late Antique artefacts, and the images they carry, attest to a highly connected visual culture from ca. 300 to 800 C.E. On the one hand, the same decorative motifs and iconographies are found across various genres of visual and material culture, irrespective of social and economic differences among their users - for instance in mosaics, architectural decoration, and luxury arts (silver plate, textiles, ivories), as well as in everyday objects such as tableware, lamps, and pilgrim vessels. On the other hand, they are also spread in geographically distant regions, mingled with local elements, far beyond the traditional borders of the classical world. At the same time, foreign
motifs, especially of Germanic and Sasanian origin, are attested in Roman territories. This volume aims at investigating the reasons behind this seemingly globalised visual culture spread across the Late Antique world, both within the borders of the (former) Roman and (later) Byzantine Empire and beyond, bringing together diverse approaches characteristic of different national and disciplinary traditions. The presentation of a wide range of relevant case studies chosen from different geographical and cultural contexts exemplifies the vast scale of the phenomenon and demonstrates the benefit of addressing such a complex historical question with a combination of different theoretical approaches.

**Philological and Historical Commentary on Ammianus Marcellinus XXVI** - Jan den Boeft 2007-12-26 Continuing the series of philological and historical commentaries on Ammianus' Res Gestae this volume deals with Book 26, in which the beginning of the reign of Valentinian and Valens is described and the rise and fall of the usurper Procopius.

**Some Organic Readings in Narrative, Ancient and Modern: Gathered and originally presented as a book for John** - Ian Repath 2019-10-01 This volume in honour of John Morgan contains seventeen essays by colleagues, research students, and post-doctoral researchers who have worked with and been influenced by him during his 40 years in Swansea, up to and beyond his retirement in 2015. It is designed to reflect the esteem and affection in which the
honorand is held, as teacher, supervisor, colleague, and friend. All the contributions reflect John Morgan's interests, with a particular focus on narrative, which has always been at the forefront of his teaching and research: he has elucidated the forms, structures, strategies, and functions of numerous ancient narratives, especially fictional, in a voluminous body of scholarship. The contributors consider a wide range of narratives, extending from those which show the influence of older stories on the beginnings of ancient Greek civilisation, through various narrative genres in different periods of antiquity, and up to later eras when the impact of Greek and Roman learning, stories, and ideas has been felt. The core of this volume contains discussions of narratives from the Roman imperial period, since this is the area to which the majority of John Morgan's work has been devoted and where his research has seen him become a world-leader in the study of the ancient Greek novel. Several of the contributions, at various stages of development, were delivered and discussed at gatherings organised under the aegis of KYKNOS, the Centre for Research on the Narrative Literatures of the Ancient World, which was established at Swansea in 2004 at John Morgan's initiative.

The Collectio Avellana and Its Revivals-Rita Lizzi Testa 2019-01-31 The Collectio Avellana (CA) has an extraordinary richness and variety of content. Imperial rescripts, reports of urban prefects, letters of bishops, and exchanges of letters between popes and emperors, some of which only this compilation preserves, constitute an exceptional documentary collection for researchers of various sectors of
antiquity. This volume is the first publication to reconstruct the history of this compilation through the fascinating questions that it poses to the scholar. There are essays on its general structure, and on some of the most singular texts preserved therein. Other papers offer a comparison between this compilation and the other canonical collections compiled in Italy between the fourth and sixth centuries, as well as between the CA and other contemporary literary products. Adopting a new approach, some contributions also ascertain who could physically have access to the materials that were collected in the CA, and where the compiler could find them. All these fresh studies have led to new hypotheses regarding the period in which the collection, or at least some of its parts, took shape and the personality of its author.

Transformations of Late Antiquity-Manolis Papoutsakis
2016-12-05 This book focuses on a simple dynamic: the taking in hand of a heritage, the variety of changes induced within it, and the handing on of that legacy to new generations. Our contributors suggest, from different standpoints, that this dynamic represented the essence of 'late antiquity'. As Roman society, and the societies by which it was immediately bounded, continued to develop, through to the late sixth and early seventh centuries, the interplay between what needed to be treasured and what needed to be explored became increasingly self-conscious, versatile, and enriched. By the time formerly alien peoples had established their 'post-classical' polities, and Islam began to stir in the East, the novelties were more clearly seen, if not
always welcomed; and one witnesses a stronger will to maintain the momentum of change, of a forward reach. At the same time, those in a position to play now the role of heirs were well able to appreciate how suited to their needs the 'Roman' past might be, but how, by taking it up in their turn, they were more securely defined and yet more creatively advantaged. 'Transformation' is a notion apposite to essays in honour of Peter Brown. 'The transformation of the classical heritage' is a theme to which he has devoted, and continues to devote, much energy. All the essays here in some way explore this notion of transformation; the late antique ability to turn the past to new uses, and to set its wealth of principle and insight to work in new settings. To begin, there is the very notion of what it meant to be 'Roman', and how that notion changed. Subsequent chapters suggest ways in which fundamental characteristics of Roman society were given new form, not least under the impact of a Christian polity. Augustine, naturally, finds his place; and here the emphasis is on the unfettered stance that he took in the face of more broadly held convictions - on miracles, for example, and the errors of the pagan past. The discussion then moves on to

Iambic Poetics in the Roman Empire - Tom Hawkins
2014-04-17 This is the first book to study the impact of invective poetics associated with early Greek iambic poetry on Roman imperial authors and audiences. It demonstrates how authors as varied as Ovid and Gregory Nazianzen wove recognizable elements of the iambic tradition (e.g. meter, motifs, or poetic biographies) into other literary forms (e.g.
elegy, oratorical prose, anthologies of fables), and it shows that the humorous, scurrilous, efficacious aggression of Archilochus continued to facilitate negotiations of power and social relations long after Horace's Epodes. The eclectic approach encompasses Greek and Latin, prose and poetry, and exploratory interludes appended to each chapter help to open four centuries of later classical literature to wider debates about the function, propriety and value of the lowest and most debated poetic form from archaic Greece. Each chapter presents a unique variation on how these imperial authors became Archilochus – however briefly and to whatever end.

**Ethnography After Antiquity**-Anthony Kaldellis
2013-08-12 Although Greek and Roman authors wrote ethnographic texts describing foreign cultures, ethnography seems to disappear from Byzantine literature after the seventh century C.E.—a perplexing exception for a culture so strongly self-identified with the Roman empire. Yet the Byzantines, geographically located at the heart of the upheavals that led from the ancient to the modern world, had abundant and sophisticated knowledge of the cultures with which they struggled and bargained. Ethnography After Antiquity examines both the instances and omissions of Byzantine ethnography, exploring the political and religious motivations for writing (or not writing) about other peoples. Through the ethnographies embedded in classical histories, military manuals, Constantine VII's De administrando imperio, and religious literature, Anthony Kaldellis shows Byzantine authors using accounts of foreign
cultures as vehicles to critique their own state or to demonstrate Romano-Christian superiority over Islam. He comes to the startling conclusion that the Byzantines did not view cultural differences through a purely theological prism: their Roman identity, rather than their orthodoxy, was the vital distinction from cultures they considered heretic and barbarian. Filling in the previously unexplained gap between antiquity and the resurgence of ethnography in the late Byzantine period, Ethnography After Antiquity offers new perspective on how Byzantium positioned itself with and against the dramatically shifting world.

Companion to Historiography—Michael Bentley
2006-02-27 The Companion to Historiography is an original analysis of the moods and trends in historical writing throughout its phases of development and explores the assumptions and procedures that have formed the creation of historical perspectives. Contributed by a distinguished panel of academics, each essay conveys in direct, jargon-free language a genuinely international, wide-angled view of the ideas, traditions and institutions that lie behind the contemporary urgency of world history.

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