The Local Magistrates of Roman Spain
Leonard A. Curchin 1990 Local aristocracies were crucial to the administrative and social assimilation of provincal communities in the Roman world. Leonard Curchin focuses on local political elites in the Iberian Peninsula, providing the first comprehensive and up-to-date prosopographical catalogue of all known local magistrates in Roman Spain. Curchin makes full use of the latest epigraphic discoveries, including not only inscriptions of known local magistrates but also new local inscriptions. In his introduction he examines both the political role of the magistrates and the social mechanics of elite Romanization. Among the traditional assumptions he challenges are the standard use of the local senate, the fixed or seasonal offices, and the nature of the "spuartoriate." He also discusses magistrates' origins, career progression, duties, social status, personal nomenclature, and private wealth. Specifically he examines the role these magistrates played in the governance of the local communities and traces the development of local political institutions. Curchin includes important statistical tables as well as maps.

A Supplement to the Local Magistrates of Roman Spain
Leonard A. Curchin 2015

Local Administration in Roman Spain A.D. 14-212-Nicola Mairc 1983

The Roman Empire-Colin Michael Wells 1995 Offers a history of the Roman Empire from 44 B.C. to A.D. 235.

Roman Spain (Routledge Revivals)-Leonard A. Curchin 2014-08-11 The rugged, parcelled landscape and fierce inhabitants of the Iberian Peninsula resisted Rome's best generals for centuries. Roman Spain tells the story of this conquest, making use of the latest archaeological evidence to explore the social, religious, political and economic conditions of a newly Romanized province. It arranges the cities of the peninsula alphabetically by provincal and, where possible, by the provinces they inhabit within each province. Indexes of names and magistrates facilitate cross-referencing. The volume includes statistical tables as well as maps.

Euphranor Libri VII-Giuliano Gallo Vezzoli 2004 This is the first comprehensive commentary -line by line and word by word- on the seventh book of the epigrams of Martial. Literary, linguistic and metrical matters are examined in depth, and special attention is paid to the relationship with the poet's other works and with the rest of Greek and Latin literature, as well as to the use of recurring motifs, obscene language, puns, double meanings and proper names. 

Baetica Felix: Eva W. Haley 2010-01-01 Baetica, the present-day region of Andalusia in southern Spain, was the wealthiest province of the Roman Empire. The city was dynamic and marked by upward social and economic mobility, with a critical role for imperial peace and military power. Indeed, so mutually beneficial was the imposition of Roman rule on the local population of Baetica that it demands a new understanding of the relationship between Imperial Rome and its provinces. Baetica Felix builds a new model of Roman provincial relations, suggesting that there was more democratic participation in provincial government from Julius Caesar to the end of the second century A.D. Describing and analyzing the impact of Roman rule on a core province, Evan Haley draws broad questions: what effect did Roman rule have on patterns of settlement and production in Baetica, and how did it contribute to wealth generation and social mobility? His findings conclusively demonstrate that the evidence, while multiple and diverse, is consistent with a maritime "middle stratum" of the population that outnumbered both the super-rich elite and the destitute poor.

The City in the Roman West, c.250 BC-c.AD 250-Ray Laurence 2011-07-14 The city is widely regarded as the most characteristic expression of the social, cultural and economic formations of the Roman Empire. The city was, indeed, so specifically Latin in the speaking East, where urbanism was much less deeply ingrained than in the Greek-speaking East but where networks of cities grew up during the centuries following conquest and occupation. This was the most comprehensive previous study of urbanism with an emphasis on the economic and political aspects of the city in Italy, Gaul, Britain, Germany, Spain and North Africa, whether their interests lay in ancient history, Roman archaeology or the water history of urbanism. It accounts not only for the city's geographic and temporal spread and its associated monuments (such as amphitheatres and baths), but also for its importance to the rulers of the Empire as well as the provincials and locals.

The Romanization of Central Spain-Leonard A Curchin 2004-05-03 Curchin explores how, why and to what extent the peoples of Central Spain were integral into the Roman Empire during the period from the second century BC to the second century AD. He approaches the question from a variety of angles, including the social, economic, religious and material experiences of the inhabitants as they adjusted to change, the mechanisms by which they adopted new structures and values, and the power relations between Rome and the provincials. The book also considers the peculiar cultural features of Central Spain, which made its Romanization so distinctive.

The Romanization of the provinces -André D. Clarke 2007-06-12 Histories of Rome emphasize the ways the empire absorbed the peoples and societies it conquered, teaching them Roman standards of culture, dress and language, and imposing Roman law. In this book, the author highlights the contribution of documentary evidence to our understanding of ancient Greek and Roman history.


Roman Spain-Leonard A Curchin 1991-01-01

The Fragments of the Roman Historians-Tim Cornell 2013 This major work is a definitive edition of the fragmentary texts of all the Roman historical writers. Volume 1 provides an introduction to each historian, outlining their life and works. Volume 2 sets out the critical text with facing English translation, and volume 3 offers a detailed and up-to-date commentary on each of the historical fragments.

From Muslim Fortress to Christian Castle-Thomas F. Glick 1995 Exploring the history of Spain from the Roman province, through the Visigothic and Arab conquests, to the Christian Reconquest and reorganisation of society in the thirteenth century

Multilingualism in the Graeco-Roman Worlds-Alx Mullen 2012-09-01 Through words and images employed both by individuals and by larger groups and communities across the Graeco-Roman worlds, this book explores the complexity of multilingual representations of identity. Starting with the advent of literacy in the Mediterranean, it encompasses not just the Greek and Roman empires but also the transformation of the Graeco-Roman world under Islam and within the medieval mind. By treating a range of materials, contexts, languages, and temporal and political boundaries, the contributors provide a cross-cultural and cross-temporal reading of the changing linguistic landscape of East and West from antiquity into the medieval period. Insights from contemporary multilingualism theory and interdisciplinary perspectives are employed throughout to exploit the material facts.

Temples and Towns in Roman Iberia-William E. Mieries 1991-11-06 This is the first comparative study of Roman architecture on the Iberian peninsula, covering six centuries from the arrival of the Romans in the third century BC until the decline of urban life on the peninsula in the third century AD. During this period, the peninsula became an influential cultural and political region in the Roman world. Iberia supplied writers, politicians, emperors, a fascinating urban experience for Romans for centuries, though state life appears to have been often held together through a relatively unimpressive and uninteresting. In this book William E. Mieries challenges this view of the Romans in Iberia. Exploring the presence of public squares and temples and their placement in both town and countryside, Mieries shows that architecture on the peninsula displays great variation and unexpected connections. It was never a simple imitation of an imported model, always a novel experiment. Sometimes the architectural forms are both new and unexpected, in some cases specific prototypes can be seen, but the Iberian form has been significantly altered to suit local needs. At what first may seem a repetition of forms upon closer investigation turn out to be new forms and variations. A series of several modern and ancient languages and the archaeology of the Roman East, which allows him a unique perspective on the interaction between events and architecture.

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Nerva and the Roman Succession Crisis of AD 96-99-John D. Grainger 2004 John Grainger's detailed study examines a period of intrigue and conspiracy, studies how, why and by whom Domitian was killed and investigates the effects of this dynastic uncertainty and why civil war didn't occur in this time of political upheaval.

City Government in Hellenistic and Roman Asia Minor-Svitakova Dmitriev 2005-02-17 City Government in Hellenistic and Roman Asia Minor examines the social and administrative transformation of Greek society within the early Roman empire, assessing the extent to which the numerous changes in Greek cities during the imperial period ought to be attributed to Roman influence. The topic is crucial to our understanding of the foundations of modern Turkey. The author introduces the reader to the wide range of officials who played a vital role in its administration, culture, and social life. This book elucidates the transformation of Greek society in this period from a local point of view, mostly through the study of local sources such as inscriptions and council records, family trees, and legal and administrative documents, family inventories, family contracts, land deeds, and wills. It shows the extent of and geographical variation in Greek provincial reaction to the changes accompanying the Romanization of the Roman rule. Unlike previous studies, this book is not concerned with Roman rule but rather with the response of the provincials. It was most heavily influenced by traditional pro-Roman practices, while innovations were few and of limited importance. Concentrating on the province of Asia, one of the most urbanized Greek-speaking provinces of Rome, the book seeks to demonstrate that Greek cities and cities in the Roman East, while at the same time local Greek nobility gradually merged with the Roman ruling class into one imperial elite. This conclusion interprets the interference of Roman authorities in local administration as a form of differentiation between several segments of the imperial elite, rejecting the old explanation of such interference as a display of Roman control over subject peoples.

Charades and Other Latin Epigrams-Andrew C. Johnston 2017-06-12 Histories of Rome emphasize the ways the empire absorbed the peoples and societies it conquered, teaching them Roman standards of culture, dress and language, and imposing Roman law. In this book, the author highlights the contribution of documentary evidence to our understanding of ancient Greek and Roman history.

Rome and the Countryside-Andrea C. Johnston 2017-06-12 Histories of Rome emphasize the ways the empire absorbed the peoples and societies it conquered, teaching them Roman standards of culture, dress and language, and imposing Roman law. In this book, the author highlights the contribution of documentary evidence to our understanding of ancient Greek and Roman history.

The Origin of Empire-David Potter 2005-06-03 Starting with the Roman army's first forays beyond its borders and ending with Hadrian's death (138 CE), David Potter's panoramic of the early Empire recaps the wars, leaders and social transformations that lay the foundations of imperial success. As today's parallels, the Roman army that led to us today. Potter's work is a must-read for students of antiquity and early modern historians. Potter's book is a must-read for students of antiquity and early modern historians.

Plutarch’s Sertorius-Christoph F. Konrad 1994 C. F. Konrad provides the first book-length commentary on Plutarch's Life of Sertorius, the work that has shaped most modern interpretations of the man and his career. Plutarch's Sertorius (126-73 B.C.) was a political and military leader during the p

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Diodorus’ Mythography and the Reagan Mission—Ina Suliiman 2011-04-11 Examining Diodorus Siculus’ mythographical methods and his representation of mythical culture-heroes, this study demonstrates the significant contribution of the author’s first pestal to his universal history and its importance as a supplement to our perception of Hellenistic civilization.

The Oxford Handbook of Social Relations in the Roman World—Michael Peachin 2011 Michael Peachin is Professor of Classics at New York University. Book jacket.

The Imperial Cult in the Latin West, Volume III, Provincial Cult. Part 4. Bibliography, Indices, Addenda—Duncan Fowlis 2005-10-28 This volume concludes the series with an apparatus. The list of Abbreviated Titles comprises all Abbreviations used throughout the four Parts while the Bibliography consolidates the books and articles cited in the four sets of References. The intention of the various Indices is to let the reader find his way about the text in one way or another whereas the main focus of the Addenda is on publications that were either earlier missed or, as in most cases, appeared too late to be included at the appropriate stage of the text. Lastly, the list of errata (underline, please) in the Corrigenda consists mostly of typographical errors that escaped notice in the original manuscript.

Latin Inscriptions in the Kelsey Museum—Steven Tuck 2005 The Latin inscriptions in the Kelsey Museum are among the least primary sources we have for documenting the lives of the lesser classes in the Roman world. They provide unique evidence of the details of Roman daily life, including beliefs, occupations, families, and attitudes toward death. The 409 entries in this volume include all of the Latin inscriptions on stone or metal in the Kelsey Museum of Archaeology at the University of Michigan; they represent the largest, and arguably the most important, collection of Latin inscriptions in the Western Hemisphere. The collection is notable not just for its size but for the fact that almost all the inscriptions were acquired by purchase for their scholarly and educational value to the members of the university community. Because of this, the collection is also an important testimony to a seminal phase in the development of the study of Classics at the University of Michigan. For the first time ever, this project makes the Latin inscriptions of the Kelsey available in one volume and has provided an opportunity to reassess some texts that have not been edited in over a century. The commentaries for this edition have benefited from a wealth of recent scholarship resulting in some amended readings and reidentification of texts. Steven L. Tuck is Assistant Professor of Classics at Miami University of Ohio. The Kelsey Museum Studies series, edited by University of Michigan professors Elaine Gauna, Margaret Cool Root, and John Pedley, is designed to publish unusual material in the Museum’s collections, together with reports of current and past archaeological expeditions sponsored by the University of Michigan.

Roman Slavery and Roman Material Culture—Michaels George 2013 Belgium now has its own scholarly traditions and controverses, Roman slavery as a field of study is no longer limited to the economic sphere, but is recognized as a fundamental social institution with multiple implications for Roman society and culture. The essays in this collection explore how material culture — namely, art, architecture, and inscriptions — can illustrate Roman attitudes towards the institution of slavery and towards slaves themselves in ways that significantly augment conventional textual accounts. Providing the first interdisciplinary approach to the study of Roman slavery, the volume brings together diverse specialists in history, art history, and archaeology. The contributors engage with questions concerning the slave trade, manumission, slave education, containment and movement, and the use of slaves in the Roman army.

The Archaeology of Iberia—Margaretta Diaz-Andreu 2013-12-02 For many archaeologists, Iberia is the last great unknown region in Europe. Although it occupies a crucial position between South-Western Europe and North Africa, academic attention has traditionally been focused on areas like Greece or Italy. However Iberia has an equally rich cultural heritage and archaeological tradition. This ground-breaking volume presents a sample of the ways in which archaeologists have applied theoretical frameworks to the interpretation of archaeological evidence, offering new insights into the archaeology of both Iberia and Europe from prehistoric times through to the twentieth century. The editors also include a section on the future of Iberian archaeology which highlights upcoming initiatives and challenges with a focus on the republicación and publication of data from past archaeological expeditions sponsored by the University of Michigan.

Roman Dress and the Fabricus of Roman Culture—Jonathan Edmondson 2009-11-21 Roman Dress and the Fabricus of Roman Culture investigates the social symbolism and cultural politics of dress in the ancient Roman world in the period from 203 BCE-400 CE. Editors Jonathan Edmondson and Alison Keith and the contributors to this volume explore the diffusion of Roman dress protocols at Rome and in the Roman imperial context by looking at Rome’s North African provinces in particular, a focus that previous studies have overlooked or dealt with only in passing. Another unique aspect of this collection is that it goes beyond the male elite to address a wider spectrum of Roman society. Chapters deal with such topics as masculinity, style, strategies for self-expression for Roman women within a dress code prescribed by a patriarchal culture, and the complex dynamics of dress in imperial Roman culture, both literary and artistic. This volume further investigates the literary, legal, and iconographic evidence to provide anthropologically informed readings of Roman clothing. This collection of original essays employs a range of methodological approaches - historical, literary critical, philological, art historical, sociological and anthropological - to offer a thorough discussion of the most central issues in Roman culture.

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