

Hannibal A Hellenistic Life

Eventually, you will unquestionably discover a supplementary experience and attainment by spending more cash. still when? do you allow that you require to acquire those every needs considering having significantly cash? Why dont you try to acquire something basic in the beginning? Thats something that will guide you to understand even more almost the globe, experience, some places, past history, amusement, and a lot more?

It is your extremely own epoch to con reviewing habit. in the midst of guides you could enjoy now is **Hannibal A Hellenistic Life** below.

Roman Military Disasters Paul Chrystal 2015-11-30 Over some 1200 years, the Romans proved adept at learning from military disaster and this was key to their eventual success and hegemony. *Roman Military Disasters* covers the most pivotal and decisive defeats, from the Celtic invasion of 390 BC to Alaric's sack of Rome in AD 410. Paul Chrystal details the politics and strategies leading to each conflict, how and why the Romans were defeated, the tactics employed, the generals and the casualties. However, the unique and crucial element of the book is its focus on the aftermath and consequences of defeat and how the lessons learnt enabled the Romans, usually, to bounce back and win.

Ancient African Christianity David E. Wilhite 2017-07-14 Christianity spread across North Africa early, and it remained there as a powerful force much longer than anticipated. While this African form of Christianity largely shared the Latin language and Roman culture of the wider empire, it also represented a unique tradition that was shaped by its context. *Ancient African Christianity* attempts to tell the story of Christianity in Africa from its inception to its eventual disappearance. Well-known writers such as Tertullian, Cyprian,

and Augustine are studied in light of their African identity, and this tradition is explored in all its various expressions. This book is ideal for all students of African Christianity and also a key introduction for anyone wanting to know more about the history, religion, and philosophy of these early influential Christians whose impact has extended far beyond the African landscape.

Hannibal Eve MacDonald 2015-02-24 The life of the great Carthaginian general who marched into Rome during the Second Punic War is reexamined in this revealing and scholarly biography. One of the greatest military minds of the Ancient World, Hannibal Barca lived a life of daring and survival, massive battles, and ultimate defeat. A citizen of Carthage and military commander in Punic Spain, he famously marched his war elephants and huge army over the Alps into Rome's own heartland to fight the Second Punic War. Yet the Romans were the ultimate victors. They eventually captured and destroyed Carthage, and thus it was they who wrote the legend of Hannibal: a brilliant and worthy enemy whose defeat represented military glory for Rome. In this groundbreaking biography, Eve MacDonald employs archaeological

findings and documentary sources to expand the memory of Hannibal beyond his military career. Considering him in the context of his time and the Carthaginian culture that shaped him, MacDonald offers a complex portrait of a man from a prominent family who was both a military hero and a statesman. MacDonald also analyzes Hannibal's legend over the millennia, exploring how statuary, Jacobean tragedy, opera, nineteenth-century fiction, and other depictions illuminate the character of one of the most fascinating figures in all of history.

Schwarze Tage Michael Sommer
2021-02-22 SHOWDOWN IN KARTHAGO - ROMS AUFSTIEG ZUM WELTREICH Sommer
216 v.Chr. – der Karthager Hannibal hat in einem strategischen Coup die Alpen überquert und dezimiert in einer Serie von Schlachten die römischen Truppen. Der Name CANNAE, wo mindestens 50 000 Legionäre den Tod gefunden haben, steht wie ein Menetekel über Rom. Droht den Römern ein weiterer dies ater, ein neuerlicher schwarzer Tag? – Doch als die letzte Schlacht der Punischen Kriege geschlagen ist, liegt Karthago in Trümmern, und Rom beginnt seinen Aufstieg zum Weltreich. «Ich habe Angst vor der Zukunft, dass vielleicht einmal ein Anderer unserer Vaterstadt dasselbe Urteil spricht», so soll der Feldherr Scipio im Jahr 146 unter Tränen zu dem Historiker Polybios gesprochen haben, als er in die brennenden Ruinen Karthagos blickte. Er selbst hatte den Befehl gegeben, die antike Metropole, die über Jahrhunderte hinweg den Gang der Geschichte am Mittelmeer maßgeblich geprägt hatte, in Schutt und Asche zu legen. Siebzehn Tage soll Karthago gebrannt haben. Die Stadt wurde damals vollständig zerstört, ihre Stätte verflucht; die überlebenden Bewohner wurden in die Sklaverei verkauft. Seinen Soldaten gestattete

der Oberbefehlshaber wegzuschaffen, so viel sie eben tragen konnten. Die Epoche, die mit dem Ausbruch des Ersten Punischen Krieges 264 begann und mit der Zerstörung Karthagos ihren Abschluss fand, ist die dynamischste Phase der Geschichte nicht nur der römischen Republik, sondern der gesamten antiken Mittelmeerwelt. In ihrer machtpolitischen Architektur blieb damals buchstäblich kein Stein mehr auf dem anderen, und auch die innere Struktur der römischen Gesellschaft wandelte sich von Grund auf. Michael Sommer bietet in dem vorliegenden Band nicht nur eine spannende und informative Gesamtdarstellung der Ereignisse, sondern er leuchtet zudem kenntnisreich die Hintergründe dieses Konflikts aus und stellt die Protagonisten und ihre Motive während der verschiedenen Entwicklungsphasen des Konflikts vor. So wird schließlich deutlich, weshalb Rom und die Mittelmeerwelt 264 in eine Periode krisenhafter Beschleunigung eintraten und warum diese mit Roms Triumph und Karthagos Vernichtung endete. Roms Sieg über Karthago – Eine Weichenstellung für unsere westliche Kultur Von einer folgenreichen, welthistorischen Auseinandersetzung Ursachen, Verlauf und Folgen der Punischen Kriege **Cornelius Nepos, Hannibal** Cornelius Nepos 2011 Hannibal ante portas! This news caused great panic among the Romans. But who is Hannibal? In this biography Cornelius Nepos depicts a man whose life was consumed by his hate of the Romans.

Disobedient Histories in Ancient and Modern Times Marsha R. Robinson
2019-01-29 Tired of Cold War political analysis about post-Cold War events, zero-sum game theories, and world history as only one war after another? Disobedient Histories in Ancient and Modern Times: Regionalism, Governance, War and

Peace breaks tradition by considering some alternative Western and non-Western international relations theories found in historical, anthropological, literary, archaeological, genetic and physical evidence from some ancient and modern societies in Europe, Africa and Asia. Chapters in this comparative history book explore the deep backstory of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, the Association for Southeast Asian Nations, Scandinavian Progressivism in international development, Welsh cultural preservation, North African feminism and political traditions in Tunisia, and the Gulf Cooperation Council. Other chapters explore the backstory of ideas leading to the rise of the ultranationalist National Front political party and the Charlie Hebdo magazine attack in France and also the zombie economics behind Boko Haram in Nigeria. The international relations theories in these disobedient histories suggest that the global peace, prosperity and dignity present in the United Nations Millennium and Sustainable Development Goals are viable.

The Roman Castrati Shaun Tougher 2020-11-12 Eunuchs tend to be associated with eastern courts, popularly perceived as harem personnel. However, the Roman empire was also distinguished by eunuchs – they existed as slaves, court officials, religious figures and free men. This book is the first to be devoted to the range of Roman eunuchs. Across seven chapters (spanning the third century BC to the sixth century AD), Shaun Tougher examines the history of Roman eunuchs, focusing on key texts and specific individuals. Subjects met include the Galli (the self-castrating devotees of the goddess the Great Mother), Terence's comedy *The Eunuch* (the earliest surviving

Latin text to use the word 'eunuch'), Sporus and Earinus the eunuch favourites of the emperors Nero and Domitian, the 'Ethiopian eunuch' of the Acts of the Apostles (an early convert to Christianity), Favorinus of Arles (a superstar intersex philosopher), the Grand Chamberlain Eutropius (the only eunuch ever to be consul), and Narses the eunuch general who defeated the Ostrogoths and restored Italy to Roman rule. A key theme of the chapters is gender, inescapable when studying castrated males. Ultimately this book is as much about the eunuch in the Roman imagination as it is the reality of the eunuch in the Roman empire.

Rich Food, Poor Food David C. Sutton 2017-11-21 Rich Food Poor Food is a study of the two food traditions in western society: the food eaten by rich people and the food eaten by poor people. It suggests that, until very recent times, the two traditions have rarely intersected. The book studies the gastronomy of the rich, with some extraordinary accounts of extravagant banquets, but also underlines that poor people had food preferences and pleasures which mattered greatly to them. It contrasts, for example, the turbot of the rich with the mackerel of the poor; the asparagus of the rich with the leeks of the poor; and the truffles of the rich with the mushrooms of the poor. Among the features of the book are its use of a wide range of food proverbs to illustrate its themes, and several humorous sections on the absurdities of etiquette in Western Europe in the past five hundred years - many of which survive to this day.

The Roman Republic and the Hellenistic Mediterranean Joel Allen 2019-04-17 Presents a history of the Roman Republic within the wider Mediterranean world, focusing on 330 to 30 BCE Broad in scope, this book

uniquely considers the history of the Roman Republic in tandem with the rich histories of the Hellenistic kingdoms and city-states that endured after the death of Alexander the Great. It provides students with a full picture of life in the ancient Mediterranean world and its multitude of interconnections—not only between Rome and the Greek East, but also among other major players, such as Carthage, Judaea, and the Celts. Taking a mostly chronological approach, it incorporates cultural change alongside political developments so that readers get a well-balanced introduction to the era. The Roman Republic and the Hellenistic Mediterranean: From Alexander to Caesar offers great insight into a momentous era with chapters on Alexanders in Asia and Italy; Mediterranean Cosmopolitanism; The Path of Pyrrhus; The Three Corners of Sicily; The Expanding Roman Horizon; Hercules and the Muses; The Corinth-Carthage Coincidence; The Movements of the Gracchi; The New Men of Rome and Africa; The Conspiracies of Cicero and Catiline; The World According to Pompey; Roman Alexanders; and more. It also looks at the phenomenon of excessive violence, particularly in the cases of Marius, Sulla, and Mithridates. The final chapter covers the demise of Cleopatra and examines how the seeds planted by Octavian, Octavia, and Antony sprouted into full Hellenistic trappings of power for the centuries that followed. Situates the development of Rome, after the death of Alexander the Great, in the context of significant contemporaneous regimes in Asia Minor, the Levant, and Egypt Provides students with insight into how various societies respond to contact and how that contact can shape and create larger communities Highlights the interconnectedness of

Mediterranean cultures Strikes a balance between political, geopolitical, and cultural inquiries Considers how modes of international diplomacy affect civilizations Includes helpful pedagogical features, such as sources in translation, illustrations, and further readings Roman Republic and the Hellenistic Mediterranean is an excellent book for undergraduate courses on the Roman Republic, the Hellenistic World, and the ancient Mediterranean.

Hannibal : die Biographie Serge Lancel 2000

Community and Identity at the Edges of the Classical World Aaron W. Irvin 2020-09-28 A timely and academically-significant contribution to scholarship on community, identity, and globalization in the Roman and Hellenistic worlds Community and Identity at the Edges of the Classical World examines the construction of personal and communal identities in the ancient world, exploring how globalism, multiculturalism, and other macro events influenced micro identities throughout the Hellenistic and Roman empires. This innovative volume discusses where contact and the sharing of ideas was occurring in the time period, and applies modern theories based on networks and communication to historical and archaeological data. A new generation of international scholars challenge traditional views of Classical history and offer original perspectives on the impact globalizing trends had on localized areas—insights that resonate with similar issues today. This singular resource presents a broad, multi-national view rarely found in western collected volumes, including Serbian, Macedonian, and Russian scholarship on the Roman Empire, as well as on Roman and Hellenistic archaeological

sites in Eastern Europe. Topics include Egyptian identity in the Hellenistic world, cultural identity in Roman Greece, Romanization in Slovenia, Balkan Latin, the provincial organization of cults in Roman Britain, and Soviet studies of Roman Empire and imperialism. Serving as a synthesis of contemporary scholarship on the wider topic of identity and community, this volume: Provides an expansive materialist approach to the topic of globalization in the Roman world Examines ethnicity in the Roman empire from the viewpoint of minority populations Offers several views of metascholarship, a growing sub-discipline that compares ancient material to modern scholarship Covers a range of themes, time periods, and geographic areas not included in most western publications Community and Identity at the Edges of the Classical World is a valuable resource for academics, researchers, and graduate students examining identity and ethnicity in the ancient world, as well as for those working in multiple fields of study, from Classical, Hellenistic, and Roman historians, to the study of ethnicity, identity, and globalizing trends in time.

Die römische Republik Lukas Thommen 2021-08-11 Die Auseinandersetzung mit der römischen Republik eröffnet faszinierende Einblicke in die Formierung politischer Gemeinschaft, Staatenbildung und Herrschaftssicherung. Rom stellt ein beeindruckendes Beispiel für einen aristokratischen Staat dar, der zur Weltmacht expandierte, dabei fremde Völker aufnahm, schließlich aber in eine tiefe Krise geriet und einen Systemwechsel zum Kaisertum vollzog. Dennoch wurden bereits in der Republik die entscheidenden Grundlagen für die politischen und rechtlichen Errungenschaften gelegt,

mit denen Rom die weitere Entwicklung Westeuropas nachhaltig prägte. Lukas Thommen zeichnet nicht nur die wichtigsten Ereignisse der römischen Republik von ihren Anfängen bis zur Ermordung Caesars und Ciceros nach, sondern behandelt auch wichtige Themenbereiche, wie das Bundesgenossen- und Provinzialsystem, die politischen Institutionen und die gesellschaftliche Gliederung des republikanischen Roms.

A History of Greece, 1300 to 30 BC Victor Parker 2013-11-19 A History of Greece: 1300–30 BC, offers a comprehensive introduction to the foundational political history of Greece, from the late Mycenaean Age through to the death of Cleopatra VII, the last Hellenistic monarch of Egypt. Introduces textual and archaeological evidence used by historians to reconstruct historical events during Greece's Bronze, Archaic, Classical, and Hellenistic periods Reveals the political and social structure of the Greek world in the late Mycenaean period (thirteenth century BC) through analysis of the Linear B tablets, the oldest surviving records in Greek Features numerous references to original source materials, including various fragmentary papyri, inscriptions, coins, and other literary sources Provides extensive coverage of the Hellenistic period, and covers areas excluded from most Greek history texts, including the Greek West Features judicious use of illustrations throughout, and considers instructors' teaching needs by structuring the later sections to facilitate teaching a parallel course in Roman History Balances scholarship with a reader-friendly approach to create an accessible introduction to the political history of one of most remarkable ancient civilizations and sophisticated periods of world history

OCR Ancient History GCSE Component 2

Paul Fowler 2017-08-24 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.

Hellenistic Lives Plutarch 2016-01 Alexander * Demosthenes * Phocion * Eumenes * Demetrius * Pyrrhus * Agis

and Cleomenes * Aratus * Philopoemen * Flamininus This selection of ten Lives traces the history of Hellenistic Greece from the rise of Macedon and Alexander's conquest of the Persian empire to the arrival of the Romans. Plutarch's biographies of eminent politicians, rulers, and soldiers combine vivid portraits of their subjects with a wealth of historical information; they constitute a uniquely important source for the period. We see how Greek politics changed as Macedon's power grew, and we learn of the warlords who followed Alexander. Resistance to Macedon is reflected in the Lives of Demosthenes and Aratus, and that of Agis and Cleomenes, two revolutionary kings of Sparta. The volume concludes with the emergence of Rome in Greek affairs, and the life of Flamininus, the Roman general who defeated Philip V of Macedon. Plutarch's elegant style combines anecdote and erudition, humour and psychological insight, consummately translated by Robin Waterfield and introduced by Andrew Erskine. These Lives from the Hellenistic period complement Greek Lives and Roman Lives in Oxford World's Classics. ABOUT THE SERIES: For over 100 years Oxford World's Classics has made available the widest range of literature from around the globe. Each affordable volume reflects Oxford's commitment to scholarship, providing the most accurate text plus a wealth of other valuable features, including expert introductions by leading authorities, helpful notes to clarify the text, up-to-date bibliographies for further study, and much more.

The legiones Cannenses Samuele Rocca 2019-03-18 The first Professional army of the Roman Republic The Roman army during the Second Punic War, a citizen army, developed also in parallel a professional army, the

legiones cannenses or the Cannae's legions, formed by the veterans of the battle of Cannae (216 BCE). These units showed the same characteristics of the Late Republic and Imperial Roman army already one hundred years before the reforms of Marius. But, how and why a citizen's army became a professional force? There are three main reasons that could explain the transformation of a citizen's army in a professional force, the split of the legionaries from civic life, consequence of the *Senatus Consultum* of 215 BCE, which stripped the common soldiers of their civic rights, the peculiar commitment and loyalty to each of the warlords, that the *legiones cannenses* served, namely Marcus Claudius Marcellus, the conqueror of Syracuse, Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus, who defeated Hannibal at the battle of Zama, and, last but not least, Titus Quinctius Flamininus, who beat the Macedonian phalanx at the battle of Cynoscephalae, and the evolution and changing of the tactical composition of the legions, from the manipular legion, identical to the other contemporary units, to units which emphasized the primary importance of the cohorts and the centuria, as in the late Republican and early Imperial legions.

Robert E. Sherwood and the Classical Tradition Robert J. Rabel 2020-07-10
This volume explores the reception of the classical past in the works of twentieth-century American dramatist Robert E. Sherwood and his use of the ancient world to critique key events and trends in American history. It explores his comedies and the influence of both Greek Old and New Comedy, as well as his mediation of his experiences in World War I through Livy's account of the war with Carthage. During the 1930s, Sherwood used the Peloponnesian War as a template for bringing to the

attention of an unaware public the danger of an impending war between the forces of democracy and the totalitarianism represented by Nazi Germany, and post-war he raised awareness of the dangers of nuclear war through the lens of the Greek gods. As well as looking at his use of the classical past in his work, since Sherwood wrote drama deeply concerned with the major social and political events of his day, his plays open windows onto the major social and political challenges facing the United States and the world from the outbreak of World War I until the beginning of the nuclear age. This volume will be of interest to anyone working on the Classical Tradition and Classical Reception, as well as to students of twentieth-century American literature, drama, history, and politics.

Late Hellenistic Greek Literature in Dialogue Jason König 2022-05-05
Offers new insights into late Hellenistic literary culture and its relationship with imperial Greek literature.

Pyrrhus of Epirus Jeff Champion 2009
Pyrrhus of Epirus was rated by Hannibal as the second greatest general yet seen (placing himself third). Indeed, Hannibal referred to Pyrrhus as his teacher, although the two never met, since he learnt so much of the art of war from his writings. Pyrrhus was born into the royal house of Epirus, northwest Greece, and was a second-cousin of Alexander the Great. His mother was forced to flee into exile to protect his life when he was a mere infant, yet he prospered in troubled times and went from a refugee to become king. Always an adventurer with an eye for the main chance, he was deeply involved in the cut-and-thrust campaigning, coups and subterfuges of the Successor kingdoms. At various times he was king of Epirus (twice),

Macedon (twice) and Sicily, as well as overlord of much of southern Italy. In 281 BC he was invited by the southern Italian states to defend them against the aggressive expansion of the burgeoning Roman republic. His early victories over the Roman armies at Heraclea and Asculum (assisted by his use of elephants) were won at such a high price in casualties that they gave us the expression 'Pyrrhic victory'. These battles were the first clashes between the hitherto-dominant Hellenistic way of warfare (as developed by Alexander) and the Roman legions, and so full of tactical interest. He failed in Italy and Sicily but when on to further military adventures in Greece, eventually being killed in action while storming the city of Argos.

AUTHOR: Jeff Champion has studied Hellenistic history and warfare for many years and has written numerous well-received articles for specialist journals such as Slingshot, the journal of the Society of Ancients. This is his first book. He is a customs official and lives in Western Australia.

SELLING POINTS: * Biography of one of the greatest and most ambitious warlords of the ancient world, rated by Hannibal as a greater general than himself. * Full of epic battles, campaigns and twists of fate - he went from infant refugee to king of Epirus (twice), Macedon (twice) and Sicily as well as overlord of much of southern Italy. * Pyrrhus battled the Romans in Italy (with more elephants) half a century before Hannibal, with some success. The first contest between Roman legion and Hellenistic armies. * The only full-length biography of this fascinating character in print in English.

Das geheime Leben der Bäume Peter Wohlleben 2015-05-25 Ein neuer Blick auf alte Freunde Erstaunliche Dinge geschehen im Wald: Bäume, die

miteinander kommunizieren. Bäume, die ihren Nachwuchs, aber auch alte und kranke Nachbarn liebevoll umsorgen und pflegen. Bäume, die Empfindungen haben, Gefühle, ein Gedächtnis. Unglaublich? Aber wahr! – Der Förster Peter Wohlleben erzählt faszinierende Geschichten über die ungeahnten und höchst erstaunlichen Fähigkeiten der Bäume. Dazu zieht er die neuesten wissenschaftlichen Erkenntnisse ebenso heran wie seine eigenen unmittelbaren Erfahrungen mit dem Wald und schafft so eine aufregend neue Begegnung für die Leser: Wir schließen Bekanntschaft mit einem Lebewesen, das uns vertraut schien, uns aber hier erstmals in seiner ganzen Lebendigkeit vor Augen tritt. Und wir betreten eine völlig neue Welt ...

Lykophron's Alexandra, Rome, and the Hellenistic World Simon Hornblower 2018-06-07 This volume takes as its subject one of the most important Greek poems of the Hellenistic period: the Alexandra attributed to Lykophron, probably written in about 190 BC. At 1474 lines and with a riddling narrative and a preponderance of unusual vocabulary it is a notoriously challenging prospect for scholars, but it also sheds crucial light on Greek religion (in particular the role of women) and on foundation myths and myths of colonial identity. Most of the poem purports to be a prophecy by the Trojan princess, Cassandra, who foretells the conflicts between Europe and Asia from the Trojan Wars to the establishment of Roman ascendancy over the Greek world in the poet's own time. The central section narrates in the future tense the dispersal of returning Greek heroes throughout the Mediterranean zone, and their founding of new cities. This section culminates in the Italian wanderings and foundational activity of the Trojan

refugee Aeneas, Cassandra's own kinsman. Following Simon Hornblower's detailed full-length commentary on the *Alexandra* (OUP 2015; paperback 2017), this monograph asserts the poem's importance as not only a strongly political work, but also as a historical document of interest to cultural and religious historians and students of myths of identity. Divided into two Parts, the first explores Lykophron's geopolitical world, paying special attention to south Italy (perhaps the bilingual poet's own area of origin), Sicily, and Rhodes; it suggests that the recent hostile presence of Hannibal in south Italy surfaces as a frequent yet indirectly expressed concern of the poem. The thematic second Part investigates the *Alexandra*'s relation to the Sibylline Oracles and to other apocalyptic literature of the period, and argues for its cultural and religious topicality. The Conclusion puts the case for the 190s BC as a turning-point in Roman history and contends that Lykophron demonstrates a veiled awareness of this, especially of certain peculiar features of Roman colonizing policy in that decade.

A Companion to the Punic Wars Dexter Hoyos 2015-05-26 A Companion to the Punic Wars offers a comprehensive new survey of the three wars fought between Rome and Carthage between 264 and 146 BC. Offers a broad survey of the Punic Wars from a variety of perspectives Features contributions from an outstanding cast of international scholars with unrivalled expertise Includes chapters on military and naval techniques, strategies, logistics, and Hannibal as a charismatic general and leader Gives balanced coverage of both Carthage and Rome

The Red Garnet Sky Gordon Zima 2015-08-15 A Carthaginian named Hannibal Barca lived between about

247 and 183 BC, the product of a military father and a mother of completely unknown qualities other than what can be imputed through her son. Before he died, presumably by suicide in Roman/Carthaginian enforced exile, he brought Rome to her knees in a virtually one man crusade started by his father. Rome got off her knees largely because this man—without timely support from his own country, and under probably unparalleled assault by adversities of fate—had exhausted his strength. The unassailable facts of Hannibal's life are few. He is said to have been handsome, of the Hellenistic prince mode, a great general by the standards of any age, and he could turn this competence toward peaceful arenas when Carthage called him again. Perhaps his deadly enemies, the Romans, gave him the ultimate compliment. The emperor Septimus Severus is said to have erected a large monument to him at Libyssa, the little town near Marmara's water where the Lady Barca's oldest boy decided to make his last summation. This historical fiction is dedicated to understanding a citizen of Carthage who came very close to moving his world.

Polybius' Histories Brian C. McGing 2010-03-24 Polybius' Histories is one of classical antiquity's great political narratives. Written in 40 books (of which only the first five are preserved in full), it originally set out to explain the dramatic rise of Rome in the half century from the war against Hannibal to the defeat and abolishment of the Macedonian kingdom in 167 BC. At a later stage, Polybius extended his coverage down to the Roman destruction of Carthage and Corinth in the year 146 BC. Although written in an ordinary Greek style, the work was composed with great care, clarity and skill, and provides a fascinating discourse on

the politics of power. The author was himself a leading Greek politician and general who moved at ease among the most powerful men of the day and participated in many of the events that he describes. This volume provides an accessible introduction to this important work of classical literature. Beginning with an outline of its contents and organization, Brian McGing goes on to examine Polybius' theoretical approach to writing history and the careful artistry behind his work. Later chapters discuss Polybius' eventful life and how it affected his views on history and politics, and analyze the influential theorizing of book six of the Histories. In an epilogue, McGing chronicles the fate of Polybius' work after his death, from classical antiquity to the Renaissance to the American Revolution and up to the present. The volume includes detailed maps and a list of prominent persons.

The Oxford Companion to Classical Civilization Simon Hornblower 2014 Illustrated with full-color plates and 140 black-and-white pictures, an encyclopedic, exhaustive, and up-to-date guide contains finely detailed articles and short reference notes on the people, places, and events that shaped ancient Western civilization. UP.

Hannibal's Last Battle Brian Todd Carey 2007-10-18 At Zama in what is now Tunisia in 202 BC the armies of two empires clashed. The Romans under Scipio Africanus won a bloody, decisive victory over Hannibal's Carthaginians. Scipio's victory signalled a shift in the balance of power in the ancient world. Brian Todd Carey's compelling reconstruction of the battle, and of the gruelling war that led up to it, gives a fascinating insight into the Carthaginian and Roman methods of waging war. And it offers a critical assessment of the contrasting

qualities and leadership styles of Hannibal and Scipio, the two most celebrated commanders of their age.

Dictionary of World Biography Barry Jones 2021-09-16 Jones, Barry Owen (1932–). Australian politician, writer and lawyer, born in Geelong. Educated at Melbourne University, he was a public servant, high school teacher, television and radio performer, university lecturer and lawyer before serving as a Labor MP in the Victorian Parliament 1972–77 and the Australian House of Representatives 1977–98. He took a leading role in reviving the Australian film industry, abolishing the death penalty in Australia, and was the first politician to raise public awareness of global warming, the 'post-industrial' society, the IT revolution, biotechnology, the rise of 'the Third Age' and the need to preserve Antarctica as a wilderness. In the Hawke Government, he was Minister for Science 1983–90, Prices and Consumer Affairs 1987, Small Business 1987–90 and Customs 1988–90. He became a member of the Executive Board of UNESCO, Paris 1991–95 and National President of the Australian Labor Party 1992–2000, 2005–06. He was Deputy Chairman of the Constitutional Convention 1998. His books include *Decades of Decision 1860– (1965)*, *Joseph II (1968)*, *Age of Apocalypse (1975)*, and he edited *The Penalty is Death (1968)*. *Sleepers, Wake!: Technology and the Future of Work* was published by Oxford University Press in 1982, became a bestseller and has been translated into Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Swedish and braille. The fourth edition was published in 1995. *Knowledge Courage Leadership*, a collection of speeches and essays, appeared in 2016. He received a DSc for his services to science in 1988 and a DLitt in 1993 for his work on information theory. Elected FTSE

(1992), FAHA (1993), FAA (1996) and FASSA (2003), he is the only person to have become a Fellow of four of Australia's five learned Academies. Awarded an AO in 1993, named as one of Australia's 100 'living national treasures' in 1997, he was elected a Visiting Fellow Commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge in 1999. His autobiography, *A Thinking Reed*, was published in 2006 and *The Shock of Recognition*, about music and literature, in 2016. In 2014 he received an AC for services 'as a leading intellectual in Australian public life'. *What Is to Be Done* was published by Scribe in 2020.

Hannibal Joel Newsome 2017-07-15 Considered to be one of the most talented generals in history and known for his use of elephants in battle, the Carthaginian general, Hannibal spent his life fighting and often defeating the Roman army during the Second Punic War. Though he was ultimately unable to take the city, he became a prominent political figure. Students will get the opportunity to learn about his unique militaristic prowess and successes and failures on and off the battlefield.

The Oxford Handbook of the Phoenician and Punic Mediterranean Brian R. Doak 2019-07-29 The Phoenicians created the Mediterranean world as we know it-yet they remain a shadowy and poorly understood group. The academic study of the Phoenicians has come to an important crossroads; the field has grown in sheer content, sophistication of analysis, and diversity of interpretation, and we now need a current overview of where the study of these ancient seafarers and craftsman stands and where it is going. Moreover, the field of Phoenician studies is particularly fragmented and scattered. While there is growing interest in all things Phoenician and Punic, the latest

advances are mostly published in specialized journals and conference volumes in a plethora of languages. This Handbook is the first of its type to appear in over two decades, and the first ever to appear in English. In these chapters, written by a wide range of prominent and promising scholars from across Europe, North America, Australia, and the Mediterranean world, readers will find summary studies on key historical moments (such as the history of Carthage), areas of culture (organized around language, religion, and material culture), regional studies and areas of contact (spanning from the Levant and the Aegean to Iberia and North Africa), and the reception of the Phoenicians as an idea, entangled with the formation of other cultural identities, both ancient and modern. [The Mediterranean Sea From Alexander To The Rise Of Rome](#) Mark Luttenberger 2022-05-25 This book is designed to describe the environmental, political, socioeconomic, and military life of the inhabitants that surrounded the Mediterranean Sea from the fourth through the second centuries BC. This story relates the complex dynamic interrelationships among the people and states of the Mediterranean basin. The book explores the greater Mediterranean world that stretched from India to Spain. It begins with a review of some of the geographical, environmental, and structural characteristics of the Mediterranean basin. The balance of the book then proceeds to trace the political, military, and economic development of this region. We review the rise of Macedon under Philip II through the conquests of Alexander the Great. In the eastern basin, the development and conflicts of the Hellenistic kingdoms of the Ptolemaic, Seleucid, and Antigonid dynasties are then

traced. We then turn the page and discuss the rise of Carthage and Rome as republics in the western basin. Next, the conflict between these two powers is analyzed which leaves Rome supreme in the west. The next chapters narrate the struggle between Rome and the Hellenistic kingdoms for dominance in the east. The book concludes with Roman supremacy established throughout the Mediterranean by the end of the second century. From the apex conqueror of antiquity Alexander the Great, we conclude with the establishment of the apex empire that was Rome.

The Early Roman Expansion into Italy

Nicola Terrenato 2019-05-02 Argues that Roman expansion in Italy was accomplished more by means of negotiation among local elites than through military conquest.

Hannibal Serge Lancel 1998-05-08 This is an historical biography of Hannibal, the military leader of Carthage responsible for waging a dramatic onslaught on Rome during the Punic Wars. One of the few generals of history to be famous for the war he lost, Hannibal's attack in 218BC - which included his renowned march of elephants across the Alps - ranks amongst the most courageous and ill-fated enterprises in the history of the ancient world. This definitive biography of one of the most fascinating figures of ancient history offers a fresh perspective on the demise of the Hellenistic world and the rise of Rome.

Hannibal and Scipio: pocket GIANTS

Greg Fisher 2016-03-07 In 218, Hannibal Barca, desperate to avenge the defeat of Carthage in the First Punic War, launched an ambitious ground invasion of Italy. With just a small force, he crossed the Alps - a feat reckoned to be impossible - and pitted his polyglot army against Rome's elite citizen infantry. At

Cannae, in 216, Hannibal destroyed an 80,000-strong Roman force in one afternoon, delivering a blow unequalled in Roman history for half a millennium to come. The Romans had no answer to Hannibal until the young Scipio volunteered to take over Rome's armies in Spain, which were close to defeat, and left leaderless by the death of Scipio's own father and uncle. In the decade which followed, Scipio turned Rome's desperate fortunes into a stunning victory over Carthage. The portrait of Hannibal and Scipio takes the reader through one of the greatest military campaigns in history, driven by two remarkable and fascinating men.

An Introduction to Silius Italicus and the Punica

John Jacobs 2020-12-10

In a much-needed comprehensive introduction to Silius Italicus and the Punica, Jacobs offers an invitation to students and scholars alike to read the epic as a thoughtful and considered treatment of Rome's past, present, and (perilous) future. The Second Punic War marked a turning point in world history: Rome faced her greatest external threat in the famous Carthaginian general Hannibal, and her victory led to her domination of the Mediterranean. Lingering memories of the conflict played a pivotal role in the city's transition from Republic to Empire, from foreign war to civil war. Looking back after the events of AD 69, the senator-poet Silius Italicus identified the Second Punic War as the turning point in Rome's history through his Punica. After introductory chapters for those new to the poet and his poem, Jacobs' close reading of the epic narrative guides students and scholars alike through the Punica. All Greek and Latin passages are translated to ensure accessibility for those reading in English. Far more than

simply a retelling of Rome's greatest triumph, the Punica challenges its reader to make sense of the Second Punic War in light of its full impact on the subsequent course of the city's history.

Cannae Gregory Daly 2002 Special attention is paid to what it was actually like to be there, and why men fought in such horrific conditions."--BOOK JACKET.

Carthage's Other Wars Dexter Hoyos 2019-12-19 "A very good read . . . and a reminder that the Romans were hardly the only imperialist warmongers of the ancient world." --StrategyPage Carthage was the western Mediterranean's first superpower, long before Rome, and her military history was powerful, eventful, and checkered even before her "Punic Wars" against Rome. Although characterized in the surviving sources and modern studies as a predominantly mercantile state, Carthage fought many wars, both aggressive and defensive, before and in between the contests with the Roman parvenus. The Greek states of Sicily, above all Syracuse under its tyrants Dionysius the Great and then Agathocles, were her most resolute opponents, but in North Africa itself, in Sardinia, and later on in Spain she won—and sometimes lost—major wars. This is the first full-length study dedicated to these other wars that furthered Carthage's interests for over half a millennium. Based firmly and analytically on ancient sources, it also offers the insight that Carthage, though usually considered a naval power, did more fighting on land than at sea—and with more success. Includes illustrations

Carthage Dexter Hoyos 2020-12-31 Carthage tells the life story of the city, both as one of the Mediterranean's great seafaring powers before 146 BC, and after its refounding in the first century BC.

It provides a comprehensive history of the city and its unique culture, and offers students an insight into Rome's greatest enemy. Hoyos explores the history of Carthage from its foundation, traditionally claimed to have been by political exiles from Phoenicia in 813 BC, through to its final desertion in AD 698 at the hands of fresh eastern arrivals, the Arabs. In these 1500 years, Carthage had two distinct lives, separated by a hundred-year silence. In the first and most famous life, the city traded and warred on equal terms with Greeks and then with Rome, which ultimately led to Rome utterly destroying the city after the Third Punic War. A second Carthage, Roman in form, was founded by Julius Caesar in 44 BC and flourished, both as a centre for Christianity and as capital of the Vandal kingdom, until the seventh-century expansion of the Umayyad Caliphate. Carthage is a comprehensive study of this fascinating city across 15 centuries that provides a fascinating insight into Punic history and culture for students and scholars of Carthaginian, Roman, and Late Antique history. Written in an accessible style, this volume is also suitable for the general reader.

Roms Aufstieg zur Weltmacht Gunnar Manz 2017-02-10 Dieser Band widmet sich einem der wichtigsten Abschnitte der römischen Geschichte, dem Zeitalter der Punischen Kriege. In diesem erbittert geführten Konflikt konnte sich Rom gegen seinen größten Konkurrenten im westlichen Mittelmeer durchsetzen und dabei den Grundstein für seinen weiteren Aufstieg zur Weltmacht legen. Karthago indes verschwand 146 v.Chr. von der Weltkarte. Beginnend mit den ersten vertraglichen Beziehungen zwischen Rom und Karthago bis hin zur endgültigen Zerstörung der punischen Metropole 146 v.Chr. wird die

römisch-karthagische Geschichte unter Berücksichtigung quellenkritischer Analysen und der wesentlichen Forschungskontroversen ausführlich dargestellt. Somit liegt erstmals wieder eine Gesamtdarstellung dieses spannenden Zeitabschnitts der römischen Geschichte vor, die sich einerseits an Forschung und Lehre richtet, zugleich aber auch für den geschichtsinteressierten Leser verständlich bleibt.

Hannibal's Dynasty Dexter Hoyos 2005
Hannibal's family dominated Carthage and its empire for the last forty years of the third century BC. This book provides the full story of Carthage's achievement during that time.

H wie Habicht Helen Macdonald
2015-08-07 Der Spiegel-Bestseller Der Tod ihres Vaters trifft Helen unerwartet. Erschüttert von der Wucht der Trauer wird der Kindheitstraum in ihr wach, ihren eigenen Habicht aufzuziehen und zu zähmen. Und so zieht das stolze Habichtweibchen Mabel bei ihr ein. Durch die intensive Beschäftigung mit dem Tier entwickelt sich eine konzentrierte Nähe zwischen den beiden, die

tröstend und heilend wirkt. Doch Mabel ist nicht irgendein Tier. Mabel ist ein Greifvogel. Mabel tötet. " Um einen Greifvogel abzurichten, muss man ihn wie einen Greifvogel beobachten, erst dann kann man vorhersagen, was er als Nächstes tun wird. Schließlich sieht man die Körpersprache des Vogels gar nicht mehr – man scheint zu fühlen, was der Vogel fühlt. Die Wahrnehmung des Vogels wird zur eigenen. Als die Tage in dem abgedunkelten Raum vergingen und ich mich immer mehr in den Habicht hineinversetzte, schmolz mein Menschsein von mir ab." Helen Macdonald Ein Buch über die Erinnerung, über Natur und Freiheit - und über das Glück, sich einer großen Aufgabe von ganzem Herzen zu widmen. "[Macdonalds] anschaulicher Stil – verblüffend und außerordentlich präzise – ist nur ein Teil dessen, was dieses Buch ausmacht. Die Geschichte vom Abrichten Mabels liest sich wie ein Thriller. Die allmählich und behutsam anwachsende Spannung lässt den Atem stocken ... Fesselnd." Rachel Cooke Observer * New York Times Bestseller * Costa Award für das beste Buch des Jahres 2014 * Samuel Johnson Prize