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Limes XX Oxford
University Press
Proceedings from the
conference 'AUGUSTUS.
23 September 63 BC – 19
August 14 AD – 2000
years of divinity' held in
Kakow, 2014. Papers deal

with a variety of topics
ranging from architecture,
urban issues and painting
to fine art represented by
glyptics and numismatics.

Holders of Extraordinary imperium under Augustus and Tiberius

Amsterdam University
Press

As the first Christian
emperor of Rome,
Constantine the Great has

long interested those
studying the
establishment of
Christianity. But
Constantine is also
notable for his ability to
control a sprawling
empire and effect major
changes. The Justice of
Constantine examines
Constantine's judicial and
administrative legislation
and his efforts to maintain
control over the imperial

bureaucracy, to guarantee the working of Roman justice, and to keep the will of his subjects throughout the Roman Empire. John Dillon first analyzes the record of Constantine's legislation and its relationship to prior legislation. His initial chapters also serve as an introduction to Roman law and administration in later antiquity. Dillon then considers Constantine's public edicts and internal communications about access to law, trials and procedure, corruption,

and punishment for administrative abuses. How imperial officials relied on correspondence with Constantine to resolve legal questions is also considered. A study of Constantine's expedited appellate system, to ensure provincial justice, concludes the book. Constantine's constitutions reveal much about the Theodosian Code and the laws included in it. Constantine consistently seeks direct sources of reliable information in order to

enforce his will. In official correspondence, meanwhile, Constantine strives to maintain control over his officials through punishment; trusted agents; and the cultivation of accountability, rivalry, and suspicion among them.

Early Christianity in Lycaonia and Adjacent Areas Založba ZRC

A fresh examination of early Christianity by an international team of New Testament and classical scholars Volume 5 of The First Urban Churches

investigates the urban context of Christian churches in first-century Roman Colossae, Hierapolis, and Laodicea. Building on the methodologies introduced in the first volume and supplementing the in-depth studies of Corinth, Ephesus, and Philippi (vols. 2-4), essays in this volume challenge readers to reexamine preconceived understandings of the early church and to grapple with the meaning and context of Christianity in its first-century Roman

colonial context. Features: Analysis of urban evidence found in inscriptions, papyri, archaeological remains, coins, and iconography Proposed reconstructions of the past and its social, religious, and political significance A nuanced, informed portrait of ancient urban life in the cities of the Lycus Valley **Imperial Cult** Penguin UK The great modern biography of Augustus, founder of the Roman Empire Born to a plebeian family in 63 BC, Octavian was a young soldier

training abroad when he heard news of Julius Caesar's brutal assassination - and discovered that he was the dictator's sole political heir. With the opportunism and instinct for propaganda that were to characterize his rule, Octavian rallied huge financial, military and political backing to eliminate his opponents, end the bloody turmoil that had so long wracked Rome and, finally, take autocratic control of a state devoted to republicanism. He

became Augustus - Rome's first Emperor, and the founder of the greatest empire the world had ever seen. In this monumental biography, translated into English for the first time by Anthea Bell, Jochen Bleicken tells the story of a man who found himself a demi-god in his own lifetime and paints a portrait of one of the most dramatic periods of Roman history.

Ancient States and Infrastructural Power

Mohr Siebeck

This article surveys the range of ancient literary

sources and modern scholarly debates on how individuals became gods in the Roman world and the practices classified under the modern collective heading 'imperial cult'.

Ancient Documents and their Contexts BRILL

"Inscriptions are for anyone interested in the Roman world and Roman culture, whether they regard themselves as literary scholars, historians, archaeologists, anthropologists, religious scholars or work in a field that touches on the

Roman world from c. 500 BCE to 500 CE and beyond. The goal of The Oxford Handbook of Roman Epigraphy is to show why inscriptions matter and to demonstrate to classicists and ancient historians, their graduate students, and advanced undergraduates, how to work with epigraphic sources"--

The Augustan Succession

Walter de Gruyter

Based on a quantitative and qualitative analysis of 8227 coin types, this book describes and interprets

the diachronic development of the representation of Roman emperors on imperial coins issued between 193 and 284.

Frontinus and the Curae of the Curator Aquarum BRILL

Na griču Panorama na Ptuju, kjer leži eden pomembnejših predelov antičnega mesta Poetovio, so geofizikalne raziskave razkrile urbanistično zasnovo s potekom ulic in pravokotnimi stavbnimi parcelami. V knjigi je združeno dozrajšnje vedenje o Panorami,

hkrati gre za nadaljevanje sistematične predstavitve arheoloških najdišč Ptuja. Uvodna poglavja prinašajo zgodovino arheoloških raziskav, izhodišča analize in potek geofizikalnih raziskav z uporabljenimi metodami ter glavnimi rezultati. V osrednjih poglavjih smo povezali arheološke podatke različne kakovosti (naključne najdbe, zaščitna izkopavanja, stara in moderna arheološka raziskovanja, geofizikalne preglede) in jih umestili v prostor s pomočjo številnih načrtov.

Celovito sliko dopolnjuje dodatek – Katalog kamnitih spomenikov z osnovnimi podatki, opisi, literaturo, komentarjem in fotografijami.

Image and Reality of Roman Imperial Power in the Third Century AD
BRILL

A bold and original examination of the relationships between ethnicity and political power in the ancient world.

Time and Cosmos in Greco-Roman Antiquity
Oxford Handbooks
The study of Roman

imperial statues has made remarkable strides in the last two decades. Yet the field's understandable focus on extant portraits has made it difficult to generalize accurately. Most notably, bronze was usually the material of choice, but its high scrap value meant that such statues were inevitably melted down, so that almost all surviving statues are of stone. By examining the much larger and more representative body of statue bases, Jakob Munk Hojte is here able to

situate the statues themselves in context. This volume includes a catalogue of 2300 known statue bases from more than 800 sites within and without the Roman Empire. Moreover, since it covers a period of 250 years, it allows for the first time consistent geographic, chronological and commemorative patterns to emerge. Hojte finds among other things that imperial portrait statues are connected chiefly with urban centres; that they were raised continuously during

a given reign, with a higher concentration a couple years after accession; that a primary purpose was often to advertise a donor's merits; and that they increased sixfold in frequency from Augustus to Hadrian, an increase attributable to community erections. Jakob Munk Hojte is post.doc. and research assistant at the Danish National Research Foundations Centre for Black Sea Studies. *Herodian's World* Oxford University Press
Spanning centuries and

the vastness of the Roman Empire, *The Last Statues of Antiquity* is the first comprehensive survey of Roman honorific statues in the public realm in Late Antiquity. Drawn from a major research project and corresponding online database that collates all the available evidence for the statue habit across the Empire from the late third century AD onwards, the volume examines where, how, and why statues were used, and why these important features of urban life

began to decline in number before eventually disappearing around AD 600. Adopting a detailed comparative approach, the collection explores variation between different regions--including North Africa, Asia Minor, and the Near East--as well as individual cities, such as Aphrodisias, Athens, Constantinople, and Rome. A number of thematic chapters also consider the different kinds of honorand, from provincial governors and senators, to women and

cultural heroes. Richly illustrated, the volume is the definitive resource for studying the phenomenon of late-antique statues. The collection also incorporates extensive references to the project's database, which is freely accessible online. [Early Christianity in the Lycus Valley](#)
Archaeopress Publishing Ltd
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.

Failure of Empire

Oxford Studies in Late Antiqui

Image and Reality of Roman Imperial Power in the Third Century AD focuses on the wide range of available sources of

Roman imperial power in the period AD 193-284, ranging from literary and economic texts, to coins and other artefacts. This volume examines the impact of war on the foundations of the economic, political, military, and ideological power of third-century Roman emperors, and the lasting effects of this. This detailed study offers insight into this complex and transformative period in Roman history and will be a valuable resource to any student of Roman imperial power.

Ethnic Constructs in Antiquity Aarhus Universitetsforlag
Over the course of the fourth century, Christianity rose from a religion actively persecuted by the authority of the Roman empire to become the religion of state—a feat largely credited to Constantine the Great. Constantine succeeded in propelling this minority religion to imperial status using the traditional tools of governance, yet his proclamation of his new religious orientation was

by no means unambiguous. His coins and inscriptions, public monuments, and pronouncements sent unmistakable signals to his non-Christian subjects that he was willing not only to accept their beliefs about the nature of the divine but also to incorporate traditional forms of religious expression into his own self-presentation. In *Constantine and the Cities*, Noel Lenski attempts to reconcile these apparent contradictions by

examining the dialogic nature of Constantine's power and how his rule was built in the space between his ambitions for the empire and his subjects' efforts to further their own understandings of religious truth. Focusing on cities and the texts and images produced by their citizens for and about the emperor, Constantine and the Cities uncovers the interplay of signals between ruler and subject, mapping out the terrain within which Constantine nudged his

subjects in the direction of conversion. Reading inscriptions, coins, legal texts, letters, orations, and histories, Lenski demonstrates how Constantine and his subjects used the instruments of government in a struggle for authority over the religion of the empire. *Elenchus of Biblica* Gregorian Biblical BookShop With The Emperor and the Army in the Later Roman Empire, AD 235–395 Mark Hebblewhite offers the first study solely

dedicated to examining the nature of the relationship between the emperor and his army in the politically and militarily volatile later Roman Empire. Bringing together a wide range of available literary, epigraphic and numismatic evidence he demonstrates that emperors of the period considered the army to be the key institution they had to mollify in order to retain power and consequently employed a range of strategies to keep the troops loyal to

their cause. Key to these efforts were imperial attempts to project the emperor as a worthy general (imperator) and a generous provider of military pay and benefits. Also important were the honorific and symbolic gestures each emperor made to the army in order to convince them that they and the empire could only prosper under his rule.

Roman Imperial Statue

Bases University of Michigan Press
This work gives a survey of the rise and expansion

of Christianity in ancient Lycaonia and adjacent areas, from Paul the Apostle until Amphilochius. It gives special attention to forms of charity, the reception of biblical tradition, the authority and leadership of the clergy, popular theology and forms of ascetic Christianity.

Römische Kaisertabelle Oxford University Press
Ancient Documents and their Contexts contains the proceedings of the First North American Congress of Greek and Latin Epigraphy(San

Antonio, Texas, 4-5 January 2011). It gathers seventeen papers presented at this conference, ranging from technical discussions of epigraphic formulae and palaeography to broad consideration of inscriptions as social documents and visual records.

The Oxford Handbook of Roman Epigraphy Spink Books

Edition statement inferred from Epilogue.

The Roman Army and the Economy Princeton University Press

Lukas Lemcke challenges the conventional understanding of the Late Roman administration as a three-tiered system by demonstrating that its hierarchy of communication was distinctly two-tiered. In so doing, he offers a new perspective on the functional and organizational structure of this administrative system and advances our understanding of the vicariate by introducing a new functional dimension and by reassessing its development during the

fifth and early sixth centuries. Based on a comprehensive collection of legal, epigraphic and other literary documents to which the concept of "formal communication" is applied, the author explores the forms and development of administrative communication channels that facilitated the official exchange of information from Constantine to Justinian and thus reveals how emperors actively sought to regulate the centripetal and centrifugal flow of official

information.

Augustus: From Republic to Empire BRILL

This volume focuses on special military and diplomatic missions in various provinces of the Empire that Augustus and Tiberius entrusted to selected members of the domus Augusta, granting them special prerogatives (*imperia extraordinaria*). Sawiński compares and analyses various primary and secondary sources exploring special powers and missions in the provinces of the domus Augusta during the reigns

of Augustus and Tiberius, from 27 BC to AD 23, from border regions on the Rhine and the Danube to client states such as Judaea and Armenia. It explores the legal aspects of these powers wielded in the provinces and how these missions and the subsequent honours

helped to solidify power within a new hereditary system of power. The reader will also find in it a critical discussion of the current state of research on this subject. Holders of Extraordinary Imperium under Augustus and Tiberius offers an important study of these powers and prerogatives

of the imperial family that will be of interest to anyone working on the Augustan age, the early Empire and Principate, and the Roman imperial family. This volume should also prove useful to students of archaeology and art history.