

## Mercenaries In The Classical World

[#classical mercenaries](#) [#ancient soldiers for hire](#) [#greek mercenaries](#) [#roman mercenaries](#) [#ancient warfare history](#)

Explore the pivotal role of mercenaries in the classical world, from the skilled hoplites of ancient Greece to the various foreign legions serving the Roman Empire. These professional soldiers-for-hire significantly shaped numerous conflicts and political landscapes, offering essential military might where citizen armies were insufficient or unwilling. Delve into their history, recruitment, and impact on ancient warfare.

Each article has been reviewed for quality and relevance before publication.

We would like to thank you for your visit.

This website provides the document Ancient Soldiers For Hire you have been searching for.

All visitors are welcome to download it completely free.

The authenticity of the document is guaranteed.

We only provide original content that can be trusted.

This is our way of ensuring visitor satisfaction.

Use this document to support your needs.

We are always ready to offer more useful resources in the future.

Thank you for making our website your choice.

In digital libraries across the web, this document is searched intensively.

Your visit here means you found the right place.

We are offering the complete full version Ancient Soldiers For Hire for free.

### Mercenaries of the Ancient World

With a blend of narrative and analysis, this book explores the extent to which mercenaries have been used, from Sumer to Rome, and the reasons governments hired them when they could conscript native citizens.

### Mercenaries in the Classical World

Mercenaries were a significant factor in many of the wars of the Classical world, being employed in large numbers by many states. By far the most famous were Xenophon's 'Ten Thousand', who had to cut their way out of the Persian Empire after the death of their employer and such Greek infantry were for long the most dominant type (even a Spartan king hiring himself out in one case), but there was a wide variety of mercenaries available. Some, such as Celts and Thracians were hired largely for their love of fighting, while others were valued for their specialist skills, such as Cretan archers or slingers from Rhodes or the Balearic Islands. This will be the first full-length book on the subject since 1997. It will examine the role of the mercenaries and their influence on the wars of the period down to the death of Alexander the Great, who employed them and why, and will also look at the social and economic pressures that drove tens of thousands to make a living of fighting for the highest bidder, despite the intense dangers of the ancient battlefield.

### The Mercenaries of the Hellenistic World

Originally published in 1935, this book provides a detailed history of the employment of mercenaries in the Hellenistic period. Griffith discusses how and why mercenaries were used after the death of Alexander the Great by the Seleucids, Ptolemies, the Greek League and other powers active before the rise of Rome, and includes a section contrasting the pay and maintenance of mercenaries in the

classical period with that of the Hellenistic period. This book will be of value to anyone with an interest in ancient history and one of the ancient world's most important professions.

### Greek Mercenaries

This book provides a detailed picture of the life of these Greek mercenaries, analyzing who they were and from what section of society they came. It explores their motivations, their relationships and connections, both with each other and those with whom they served, and shows how mercenaries were recruited, paid and maintained. Matthew Trundle reviews a variety of evidence, including Xenophon's detailed account of how over ten thousand Greeks tried and failed to establish the Persian prince Cyrus on his brother's Imperial throne, the fragments of a fourth century play about the first ever soldier of fortune, and inscriptions prohibiting Athenians from taking service with their neighbours. The result is a fresh look at the significance of mercenaries in ancient Greek society, economy and politics, and their part in the process that shaped the great Empire of Alexander the Great and the Hellenistic world.

### Mercenaries of Medieval World

"A detailed, insightful survey of Greek warfare" with illustrations and "many well-informed and highly perceptive observations" (Choice). In this book, historian and archaeologist Simon Elliott considers the different fighting styles of Greek armies and discusses how Greek battles unfolded. Covering every aspect of warfare in the Ancient Greek world from the beginnings of Greek civilization to its assimilation into the ever-expanding world of Rome, it begins with the onset of Minoan culture on Crete around 2000 BC, then covers the arrival of the Mycenaean civilization and the ensuing Late Bronze Age Collapse before moving on to Dark Age and Archaic Greece. This sets the scene for the flowering of Classical Greek civilization, as told through detailed narratives of the Greek and Persian Wars, the Peloponnesian Wars, and the rise of Thebes as a major power. The book then moves on to Macedonian domination under Philip II, before focusing on the exploits of his son Alexander the Great, the all-conquering hero of the ancient world. His legacy was the Hellenistic world with its multiple, never-ending series of conflicts that took place over a huge territory, ranging from Italy in the west all the way to India in the east. Topics covered include the various Wars of the Successors, the rise of the Bactrian-Greek and Indo-Greek kingdoms, the wars between the Antigonid Macedonian, Seleucid, and Ptolemaic kingdoms, and later the clash of cultures between the rising power of Rome in the west and the Hellenistic kingdoms. In the long run the latter proved unable to match Rome's insatiable desire for conquest in the eastern Mediterranean, and this together with the rise of Parthia in the east ensured that one by one the Hellenistic kingdoms and states fell. The book ends with the destruction of Corinth in 146 BC after the defeat by Rome of the Achaean League—and concludes by considering the legacy of the Ancient Greeks in the Roman world, and subsequently. "A comprehensive survey, smoothly written by an expert popularizer of ancient history. A tour de force." —NYMAS Review

### Ancient Greeks at War

Piracy, Pillage, and Plunder in Antiquity explores appropriation in its broadest terms in the ancient world, from brigands, mercenaries and state-sponsored "piracy"

### The Mercenaries of the Hellenistic World

"Offers six exemplary case studies of Greeks and Romans at war, thoroughly illustrated with detailed battle maps and photographs"--Provided by publisher.

### Piracy, Pillage, and Plunder in Antiquity

This book provides a detailed picture of the life of these Greek mercenaries, analyzing who they were and from what section of society they came. It explores their motivations, their relationships and connections, both with each other and those with whom they served, and shows how mercenaries were recruited, paid and maintained. Matthew Trundle reviews a variety of evidence, including Xenophon's detailed account of how over ten thousand Greeks tried and failed to establish the Persian prince Cyrus on his brother's Imperial throne, the fragments of a fourth century play about the first ever soldier of fortune, and inscriptions prohibiting Athenians from taking service with their neighbours. The result is a fresh look at the significance of mercenaries in ancient Greek society, economy and politics, and their part in the process that shaped the great Empire of Alexander the Great and the Hellenistic world.

## Mercenaries

This book explores unit cohesion in ancient armies, and how this contributed to the making of war in the Mediterranean world. It takes a varied approach to the subject, from looking at individual groups within larger armies to juxtaposing vertical and horizontal types of cohesion, providing a more detailed understanding of how groups were kept together. Within the broader definition of 'unit cohesion', this volume approaches more specific aspects of military cohesion in the ancient Mediterranean world including how individual soldiers commit to one another; how armies and units are maintained through hierarchy and the 'chain of command'; and social cohesion, in which social activities and aspects of social power help bind an army or unit together. Examples from across the ancient Mediterranean are explored in this volume, from Classical Greece to Late Antiquity, with topics such as how armies and units cohere during the sacking of cities, Roman standards as a focus of religious cohesion, and how the multi-ethnic mercenary armies of Carthage cohered. Modern approaches to social cohesion are deployed throughout, and these essays serve as an important complement to existing literature on unit cohesion more generally. Unit Cohesion and Warfare in the Ancient World is of interest to students and scholars of ancient warfare, military history and military studies, as well as those working on the ancient Mediterranean world more broadly.

## The Oxford Handbook of Warfare in the Classical World

Alexander the Great is one of the most famous men in history, and many believe he was the greatest military genius of all time (Julius Caesar wept at the feet of his statue in envy of his achievements). Most of his thirteen year reign as king of Macedon was spent in hard campaigning which conquered half the known world, during which he was never defeated in open battle and never besieged a city he did not take. Yet, while biographies of Alexander abound, there are relatively few full-length books dedicated to the Macedonian army which made his dazzling conquests possible and which proved itself the most formidable machine of the age. Stephen English investigates every aspect of the Macedonian forces, analysing the recruitment, equipment, organisation, tactics, command and control of the fighting arms (including the famous pike phalanxes, elite Hypaspists and incomparable Companion cavalry). Some of Alexander's most famous battles and sieges are described in detail to show the army in action. With forensic thoroughness he draws on recent archaeological evidence and scholarship to present a detailed portrait of the army which demonstrated a superiority over its opponents equal to (but much longer-lasting than) that enjoyed by the German forces in the blitzkrieg campaigns of 1939/40. Alexander's navy is also covered.

## Greek Mercenaries

This study collects and analyses the evidence for the development of direct relations between the Greeks and Egypt in the Archaic Age, and assesses the significance of these relations from both the Greek and the Egyptian points of view.

## Unit Cohesion and Warfare in the Ancient World

In this comprehensive overview of ancient warfare, Antonio Santosuosso explores how the tactical and strategic concepts of warfare changed between the beginning of the fifth century B.C. and the middle of the second century B.C. and why the West-Greece, Macedonia, and Rome triumphed over the East-understood geographically as Persia or ideologically

## The Army of Alexander the Great

First volume of a systematic and up-to-date account of warfare from Archaic Greece to Republican Rome.

## Greece and Egypt in the Archaic Age

This Festschrift includes a range of essays, mirroring the diverse abilities of the honoree, A. J. Graham, in ancient Greek and Roman constitutional history, military history, and colonization. The articles feature discussions of individual problems in politics, epigraphy, historiography, numismatics, and archaeology, including topics such as the Battle of Actium, the Senatus Consultum de Bacchanalibus, the Spartan constitution, democracy in Camarina, Persian coinage, mercenary soldiers, the origins of both Greek and Roman historical writing, cult practice at Berezan, the Athenian Long Walls, the Peloponnesian War, and various aspects of Greek colonization and Roman provincial policy.

## Soldiers, Citizens, And The Symbols Of War

"This book does provide a thoroughly researched and clearly presented picture of those Celts who strayed into the classical world and of the fringe Celtic communities at the moment when they were overrun and assimilated by Rome."--THES.

## The Mercenaries of the Hellenistic World

With the Greekless reader firmly in mind, this text provides a fresh modern translation of Aineias Tacitus' "How to Survive Under Siege"

## The Cambridge History of Greek and Roman Warfare

A look at how warfare affected—and was affected by—women in ancient times. Although the conduct of war was generally monopolized by men in the Greco-Roman world, there were plenty of exceptions, with women directly involved in its direction and even as combatants—Artemisia, Olympias, Cleopatra, and Agrippina the Elder being famous examples. And both Greeks and Romans encountered women among their barbarian enemies, such as Tomyris, Boudicca, and Zenobia. More commonly, of course, women were directly affected as noncombatant victims of rape and enslavement as spoils of war, and this makes up an important strand of the author's discussion. The portrayal of female warriors and goddesses in classical mythology and literature, and the use of war to justify gender roles and hierarchies, are also considered. Overall, this is a landmark survey of women's role in, and experience of, war in the Classical world.

## Oikistes

Greek Mercenaries is an analysis of the political, social and economic aspects of classical Greek mercenary service.

## Celts and the Classical World

\*The Seleucid Empire was a superpower of the Hellenistic Age, the largest and most powerful of the Successor States, and it's army was central to the maintenance of that power. Antiochus III campaigned, generally successfully, from the Mediterranean to India, earning the sobriquet 'the Great'. Jean Charl Du Plessis has produced the most in depth study available in English devoted to the troop types, weapons and armor of Antiochus' army. He combines the most recent historical research and latest archaeological evidence with a strong element of reconstructive archaeology, that is the making and using of replica equipment. Sections cover the regular, Hellenistic-style core of the army, the auxiliaries from across the Empire and mercenaries, as well as the terror weapons of elephants and scythed chariots. Weapons and armor considered in great detail, including, for example, useful data on the performance of slings and the wounds they could inflict, drawing on modern testing and the author's own experience. The army's performance in its many battles, sieges and campaigns is analysed and assessed.

## Aineias the Tactician

"This book explores the ways in which ancient society thought about conflict. Many aspects of ancient warfare are examined from philosophy to the technical skills needed to fight"--Provided by publisher.

## Women at War in the Classical World

Why were mercenaries such a commonplace of war in the medieval and early modern periods and why have they traditionally been so poorly regarded? Who were mercenaries, and how were they distinguished from other soldiers? The contributors to this volume attempt to cast light on these questions.

### Greek Mercenaries

A “practical and thought provoking” study of the ancient military tactic known as the phalanx—the classic battle formation used in historic Greek warfare (The Historian). In ancient Greece, warfare was a fact of life, with every city brandishing its own fighting force. And the backbone of these classical Greek armies was the phalanx of heavily armored spearmen, or hoplites. These were the soldiers that defied the might of Persia at Marathon, Thermopylae and Plataea and—more often than not—fought each other in countless battles between the Greek city-states. For centuries they were the dominant soldiers of the classical world, in great demand as mercenaries throughout the Mediterranean and Middle East. Yet, despite the battle descriptions left behind and copious evidence in Greek art and archaeology, there are still many aspects of hoplite warfare that are little understood or the subject of fierce academic debate. Christopher Matthew’s groundbreaking work combines rigorous analysis with the new disciplines of reconstructive archaeology, reenactment, and ballistic science. He examines the equipment, tactics, and capabilities of the individual hoplites, as well as how they used juggernaut masses of men and their long spears to such devastating effect. This is an innovative reassessment of one of the most important early advancements in military tactics, and “indispensable reading for anyone interested in ancient warfare (The New York Military Affairs Symposium).

### The Seleucid Army of Antiochus the Great

This account traces each stage of the critical struggle between the Persian Empire and the early Greek states, from the first clashes to the miraculous return home of 10,000 Greek mercenaries stranded in the heart of Persia. Carefully examined sources and placing events within their geographical and historical contexts, the author attempts to define cultural and political differences between the two peoples. His balanced, questioning approach places fresh emphasis on the Persian perspective and will provide an accessible and informed introduction to the period.

### Ancient Warfare

This book contains state of the field discussion about the nature of revolt and resistance in the ancient world. While it doesn’t cover the entire ancient world, it does focus in on the key revolts of the pre-Roman imperial world.

### Mercenaries and Paid Men

During the fourth century BC the number of Greeks who did not live as citizens in the city-states of southern mainland Greece increased considerably: mercenaries, pirates, itinerant artisans and traders, their origins differed widely. It has been argued that this increase was caused by the destruction of many Greek cities in the wars of the fourth century, accompanied by the large programme of settlement begun by Alexander in the East and Timoleon in the West. Although this was an important factor, argues Dr McKechnie, more crucial was an ideological deterioration of loyalties to the city: the polis was no longer absolutely normative in the fourth century and Hellenistic periods. With so many outsiders with specialist skills, Alexander and his successors were able to recruit the armies and colonists needed to conquer and maintain empires many times larger than any single polis had ever controlled.

### A Storm of Spears

Prostitution in the ancient Greek world was widespread, legal, and acceptable as a fact of life and an unavoidable necessity. The state regulated the industry and treated prostitution as any other trade. Almost every prominent man in the ancient world has been truly or falsely associated with some famous hetaira. These women, who sold their affections to the richest and most influential men of their time, have become legends in their own right. They pushed the boundaries of female empowerment in their quest for self-promotion and notoriety, and continue to fascinate us. Prostitution remains a complex phenomenon linked to issues of gender, culture, law, civic ideology, education, social control, and economic forces. This is why its study is of paramount importance for our understanding of the culture, outlook and institutions of the ancient world, and in turn it can shed new light and introduce new

perspectives to the challenging debate of our times on prostitution and contemporary sexual morality. The main purpose of this book is to provide the primary historical study of the topic with emphasis upon the separation of facts from the mythology surrounding the countless references to prostitution in Greek literary sources.

### Greece and the Persians

From the author's introduction: Ancient battles seize the modern imagination. Far from being forgotten, they have become a significant aspect of popular culture, prompting a continuing stream of books, feature films, television programs and board and computer games... there is a certain escapist satisfaction in looking back to an era when conflicts between entire states turned on clear-cut pitched battles between formed armies, lasting just a few hours and spanning just a few miles of ground. These battles were still unspeakably traumatic and grisly affairs for those involved - at Cannae, Hannibal's men butchered around two and a half times as many Romans (out of a much smaller overall population) as there were British soldiers killed on the notorious first day of the Somme. However, as with the great clashes of the Napoleonic era, time has dulled our preoccupation with such awful human consequences, and we tend to focus instead on the inspired generalship of commanders like Alexander and Caesar and on the intriguing tactical interactions of units such as massed pikemen and war elephants within the very different military context of pre-gunpowder warfare. *Lost Battles* takes a new and innovative approach to the battles of antiquity. Using his experience with conflict simulation, Philip Sabin draws together ancient evidence and modern scholarship to construct a generic, grand tactical model of the battles as a whole. This model unites a mathematical framework, to capture the movement and combat of the opposing armies, with human decisions to shape the tactics of the antagonists. Sabin then develops detailed scenarios for 36 individual battles such as Marathon and Cannae, and uses the comparative structure offered by the generic model to help cast light on which particular interpretations of the ancient sources on issues such as army size fit in best with the general patterns observed elsewhere. Readers can use the model to experiment for themselves by re-fighting engagements of their choice, tweaking the scenarios to accord with their own judgment of the evidence, trying out different tactics from those used historically, and seeing how the battle then plays out. *Lost Battles* thus offers a unique dynamic insight into ancient warfare, combining academic rigor with the interest and accessibility of simulation gaming. This book includes access to a downloadable computer simulation where the reader can view the author's simulations as well create their own.

### Revolt and Resistance in the Ancient Classical World and the Near East

Rewrites the military and political history of Greek military service in ancient Persia and Egypt.

### Outsiders in the Greek Cities in the Fourth Century BC (Routledge Revivals)

The Greek hoplite and the phalanx formation in which he fought have been the subject of considerable academic debate over the past century. Dr Richard Taylor provides an overview of the current state of play in the hoplite debate in all its aspects, from fighting techniques to the social and economic background of the 'hoplite revolution', in a form that is accessible for the general reader and military history enthusiast. But the book goes further: offering a new perspective on the hoplite phalanx by putting it in the context of other military developments in the Mediterranean world in the middle of the first millennium BC. He argues that the Greek phalanx was different in degree but not in kind from other contemporary heavy infantry formations and that the hoplite debate, with its insistence on the unique nature of the hoplite phalanx, has obscured the similarities with other equivalent formations. The result is a fresh take on a perennially popular subject.

### Prostitution in the Ancient Greek World

\*Includes pictures \*Includes ancient accounts \*Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading Although the armies of the ancient Greek, or "Hellenic," city-states (poleis, singular polis) included both cavalry (hippeis) and light infantry (psiloi, peltastes, gymnetes), their mainstay was undoubtedly the heavy infantry known today as hoplites. Armed to the teeth with their distinctive round shield (aspis or hoplon), high-crested helmet (corys) and long spear (dory), the hoplites were some of the most efficient soldiers of their time. They fought in the tight phalanx formation, and beyond the confines of their small poleis, Greek hoplites were also prized as mercenaries throughout the ancient world. Most historians believe that the hoplite became the dominant infantry soldier in nearly all the Greek city-states around the 8th century BCE. Hoplites were responsible for acquiring their

own equipment, so not every hoplite might have been equally armed, but considering the style of warfare, they needed as much uniformity as possible. Like most infantry outside of Greece, the hoplites also carried spears, but while the Persian weapons were short and light for example, the Greek spears were thick shafts anywhere between seven and nine feet long. These spears were topped by a 9-inch spearhead, with a "lizard-sticker" buttspike at the bottom which could be used as a secondary spearhead if the main weapon was snapped off, or to plant the spear upright when at rest. Each hoplite also carried a shortsword, designed specifically for thrusting in the close confines of a melee (the Spartan weapon, the xiphos, was so short as to be virtually a dagger, its blade barely over a foot long). For the Greeks, a hoplite was only as strong as the hoplite next to him; without hoplites on the sides, both flanks were exposed, and heavy infantry units are not mobile. Thus, they implemented the phalanx formation, one of history's most important military innovations. The phalanx was a line of infantry as wide across as the battlefield dictated, anything from five to 30 men deep, with each rank of men officered by a veteran. The formation also included an additional, expert file-closer at the back of each file, to keep the formation cohesive. It was only with the advent of the more mobile Roman legion, and the defeat of phalanxes in battles like Cynoscephalae (197 BCE) and Pydna (168 BCE), that the hoplite phalanx was finally outclassed, although not without a long fight: the last of Alexander's successor kingdoms, Ptolemaic Egypt, only fell in 31 BCE. While the Roman army is rightly famed as an institution, the image of the individual legionary is also an iconic one. The uniformed, disciplined soldier of the late Republic and early Empire is one of the first things many people imagine when they think of Rome. They are the ultimate image of the ancient soldier, their arms and armor instantly recognizable. Their abilities, not only as warriors but also as engineers and administrators, have made them role models for other soldiers through the centuries. In the same vein, their commanders are still celebrated and studied, and generals the world over have tried to emulate the likes of Julius Caesar. Moreover, one of the key ingredients to Rome's success was the military's complete willingness to incorporate discovered technologies. If a different weapon, type of armor, or basic equipment or artillery worked better than what they were using, the Romans were not afraid to adopt that piece of military hardware for their own uses. Thus, the Romans were almost always using the finest military equipment in the world, all of which had long since proven effective on the field of battle. *Greco-Roman Warfare: The History and Legacy of the Phalanx and Legion Formations that Revolutionized the Ancient World* examines how the Greeks and Romans changed the world.

### Clio and Antiquity

The ancient Greeks experienced war in many forms. By land and by sea, they conducted raids, ambushes, battles and sieges; they embarked on campaigns of intimidation, conquest and annihilation; they fought against fellow Greeks and non-Greeks. Drawing on a wealth of literary, epigraphic and archaeological material, this wide-ranging synthesis looks at the practicalities of Greek warfare and its wider social ramifications. Alongside discussions of the nature and role of battle, logistics, strategy, and equipment are examinations of other fundamentals of war: religious and economic factors, militarism and martial values, and the relationships between the individual and the community, before, during and after wars. The book takes account of the main developments of modern scholarship in the field and engages with the many theories and interpretations that have been advanced in recent years, in a way that is stimulating and accessible to both specialist readers and a wider audience.

### Lost Battles

Presenting dynamic research, this publication explores two millennia of cultural interactions between Egypt, Greece, and Rome. From Mycenaean weaponry found among the cargo of a Bronze Age shipwreck off the Turkish coast to the Egyptian-inspired domestic interiors of a luxury villa built in Greece during the Roman Empire, *Egypt and the Classical World* documents two millennia of cultural and artistic interconnectedness in the ancient Mediterranean. This volume gathers pioneering research from the Getty scholars' symposium that helped shape the major international loan exhibition *Beyond the Nile: Egypt and the Classical World* (J. Paul Getty Museum, 2018). Generously illustrated essays consider a range of artistic and other material evidence, including archaeological finds, artworks, papyri, and inscriptions, to shed light on cultural interactions between Egypt, Greece, and Rome from the Bronze Age to the Late Period and Ptolemaic dynasty to the Roman Empire. The military's role as a conduit of knowledge and ideas in the Bronze Age Aegean, and an in-depth study of hieroglyphic Egyptian inscriptions found on Roman obelisks offer but two examples of scholarly lacunae addressed by this publication. Specialists across the fields of art history, archaeology, Classics, Egyptology, and philology will benefit from the volume's investigations into syncretic processes that enlivened

and informed nearly twenty-five hundred years of dynamic cultural exchange. The free online edition of this open-access publication is available at [www.getty.edu/publications/egypt-classical-world/](http://www.getty.edu/publications/egypt-classical-world/) and includes zoomable, high-resolution photography. Also available are free PDF, EPUB, and Kindle/MOBI downloads of the book.

#### Greek Military Service in the Ancient Near East, 401–330 BCE

An historical study of piracy in the ancient Greek and Roman world.

#### The Greek Hoplite Phalanx

Papers from a round table held Aug. 9, 2000, in Oslo.

#### Greco-Roman Warfare

The ancient Greeks at war

#### Feeling History

Feeling History is a study of apostrophe (i.e., the rhetorical device in which the narrator talks directly to his characters) in Lucan's *Bellum Civile*. Through the narrator's direct addresses, irony, and grotesque imagery, Lucan appears not as a nihilist, but as a character deeply concerned about ethics. The purpose of this book is to demonstrate how Lucan's style represents a criticism of the Roman approach to history, epic, ethics, and aesthetics. The book's chief interest lies in the ethical and moral stance that the poet-narrator takes toward his characters and his audience. To this end, Francesca D'Alessandro Behr studies the ways in which the narrator communicates ethical and moral judgments. Lucan's retelling of this central historical epic triggers in the mind of the reader questions about the validity of the Roman imperial project as a whole. An analysis of selected apostrophes from the *Bellum Civile* allows us to confront issues that are behind Lucan's disquieting imagery: how can we square the poet's Stoic perspectives with his poetically conveyed emotional urgency? Lucan's approach seems inspired by Aristotle, especially his *Poetics*, as much as by Stoic philosophy. In Lucan's aesthetic project, participation and alienation work as phases through which the narrator leads the reader to a desired understanding of his work of art. At the same time, the reader is confronted with the ends and limits of the aesthetic enterprise in general. Lucan's long-acknowledged political engagement must therefore be connected to his philosophical and aesthetic stance. In the same way that Lucan is unable to break free from the Virgilian model, neither can he develop a defense of morality outside of the Stoic mold. His philosophy is not a crystal ball to read the future or a numbing drug imposing acceptance. The philosophical vision that Lucan finds intellectually and aesthetically compelling does not insulate his characters (and readers) from suffering, nor does it excuse them from wrongdoing. Rather, it obligates them to confront the responsibilities and limits of acting morally in a chaotic world.

#### A Study Guide for Marcus Annaeus Lucanus's *The Pharsalia*

Lucan is the wild maverick among Latin epic poets. Sneered at for over a century for failing to conform to humanist canons of taste and propriety, in recent years his work has been gaining in reputation. This 1992 book is founded on a genuine admiration for Lucan's unique, perverse, and spellbinding masterpiece. Above all, Dr Masters argues, the poem is obsessed with civil war, not only as the subject of the story it tells, but as a metaphor which determines the way that story is told. In these pages, he discusses in detail a number of selected episodes from the poem which illustrate this principle, and on this basis offers challenging perspective on most of the important issues in Lucanian studies such as Lucan's political stance, his attitude to Caesar, his iconoclastic relation to Virgil and the epic tradition and his distortion of history and geography. This book is a major re-evaluation, provocative and persuasive, of a central figure in the history of Latin epic.

#### Poetry and Civil War in Lucan's *Bellum Civile*

These new essays comprise the first collective study of Lucan and his epic poem that focuses specifically on points of contact between his text and the cultural, literary, and historical environments in which he lived and wrote. The *Bellum Civile*, Lucan's poetic narrative of the monumental civil war between Julius Caesar and Pompey Magnus, explores the violent foundations of the Roman principate and the Julio-Claudian dynasty. The poem, composed more than a century later during the



reign of Nero, thus recalls the past while being very much a product of its time. This volume offers innovative readings that seek to interpret Lucan's epic in terms of the contemporary politics, philosophy, literature, rhetoric, geography, and cultural memory of the author's lifetime. In doing so, these studies illuminate how approaching Lucan and his text in light of their contemporary environments enriches our understanding of author, text, and context individually and in conversation with each other.

#### Lucan's Imperial World

Die Beiträge zur Altertumskunde enthalten Monographien, Sammelbände, Editionen, Übersetzungen und Kommentare zu Themen aus den Bereichen Klassische, Mittel- und Neulateinische Philologie, Alte Geschichte, Archäologie, Antike Philosophie sowie Nachwirken der Antike bis in die Neuzeit. Dadurch leistet die Reihe einen umfassenden Beitrag zur Erschließung klassischer Literatur und zur Forschung im gesamten Gebiet der Altertumswissenschaften.

#### A History of Epic Poetry (post-Virgilian)

This commentary on a part of book 5 of Lucan's 'historical epic' poem *De Bello Civili* aims to provide the reader with as thorough an analysis as possible of literary and historical points of interest within the text and so to facilitate a fuller understanding and appreciation of one of the most important episodes in the poem, Julius Caesar's failed attempt to cross the Adriatic in the midst of a great storm. It examines how the episode contributes to the long tradition of epic storm narratives dating back to Homer and also how it contributes to the wider themes of the poem as a whole, in particular to Lucan's portrayal of Caesar. A line-by-line commentary is combined with longer notes summarizing issues of particular importance. Such issues include: the influence of Roman love-poetry in the depiction of the relationship between Caesar and his men, Lucan's use of Virgil's Nisus and Euryalus episode, and the tradition of theoxeny narratives lying behind the scene at the home of the fisherman Amyclas which allows us to view Caesar as 'playing the part' of a traditional god or hero. Throughout, Lucan's engagement with the works of Homer, Virgil (particularly the *Aeneid* but also the *Georgics*), Ovid and Seneca, and the ways in which the lack of a traditional divine machinery in his poem is compensated for are considered.

#### Lucan's *Bellum Civile*

Imperial Latin epic has seen a renaissance of scholarly interest. This book illuminates the work of the poet Lucan, a contemporary of the emperor Nero who as nephew of the imperial adviser Seneca moved in the upper echelons of Neronian society. This young and maverick poet, whom Nero commanded to commit suicide at the age of 26, left an epic poem on the civil war between Caesar and Pompey that epitomizes the exuberance and stylistic experimentation of Neronian culture. This study focuses on Lucan's epic technique and traces his influence through the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. Martin T. Dinter's newest volume engages with Lucan's use of body imagery, *sententiae*, *Fama* (rumor), and open-endedness throughout his civil war epic. Although Lucan's *Bellum Civile* is frequently decried as a fragmented as well as fragmentary epic, this study demonstrates how Lucan uses devices other than teleology and cohesive narrative structure to bind together the many parts of his epic body. *Anatomizing Civil War* places at center stage characteristics of Lucan's work that have so far been interpreted as excessive, or as symptoms of an overly rhetorical culture indicating a lack of substance. By demonstrating that they all contribute to Lucan's poetic technique, Martin T. Dinter shows how they play a fundamental role in shaping and connecting the many episodes of the *Bellum Civile* that constitute Lucan's epic body. This important volume will be of interest to students of classics and comparative literature as well as literary scholars. All Greek and Latin passages have been translated.

#### Caesar and the Storm

This innovative book reconceptualises Roman poetry and its reception through the lens of fictional biography ('biofiction').

#### A History of the World

The history of Rome is essentially the history of one nation imitating another, namely Greece. The Romans invented only one genre, the satire. Roman writers borrowed their subject matter from the Greeks in all but one respect, history. Several of these Roman authors were slaves or came from slave families. It was the Greek-speaking early-freed slaves that taught the Romans to give their literature subjectivity.

#### A History of the World from the Earliest Records to the Present Time

This little book contains some of the greatest wisdom literature of the ages. Everyone, and especially young people, should be familiar with it. Both Epicureanism and Stoicism taught that if we want to be happy and productive, we must strengthen and train our willful and wayward minds. There are echoes of the Buddha's Dhammapada. The passages selected are both beautiful and moving.

An Ancient History from the Earliest Records to the Fall of the Western Empire by Philip Smith, B.A

The Pharsalia, Lucan's epic on the civil wars between Caesar and Pompey, is a document of fundamental importance for students of the history and literature of Rome in the early imperial period. For historians concerned with the defence of Republican traditions under the emperors as much as for literary critics mapping the transformation of epic in the wake of Vergil, it is impossible to ignore this poem.

A History of the World from the Earliest Records to the Present Time: From the triumvirate of Tiberius Gracchus to the fall of the Roman empire

Augustan Poetry and the Roman Republic focuses on the works of the major Augustan poets, Vergil, Horace, Propertius, and Ovid, and explores the under-studied aspect of their poetry, namely the way in which they constructed and investigated images of the Roman Republic and the Roman past.

Anatomizing Civil War

For many commentators, September 11 inaugurated a new era of fear. But as Corey Robin shows in his unsettling tour of the Western imagination--the first intellectual history of its kind--fear has shaped our politics and culture since time immemorial. From the Garden of Eden to the Gulag Archipelago to today's headlines, Robin traces our growing fascination with political danger and disaster. As our faith in positive political principles recedes, he argues, we turn to fear as the justifying language of public life. We may not know the good, but we do know the bad. So we cling to fear, abandoning the quest for justice, equality, and freedom. But as fear becomes our intimate, we understand it less. In a startling reexamination of fear's greatest modern interpreters--Hobbes, Montesquieu, Tocqueville, and Arendt--Robin finds that writers since the eighteenth century have systematically obscured fear's political dimensions, diverting attention from the public and private authorities who sponsor and benefit from it. For fear, Robin insists, is an exemplary instrument of repression--in the public and private sector. Nowhere is this politically repressive fear--and its evasion--more evident than in contemporary America. In his final chapters, Robin accuses our leading scholars and critics of ignoring "Fear, American Style," which, as he shows, is the fruit of our most prized inheritances--the Constitution and the free market. With danger playing an increasing role in our daily lives and justifying a growing number of government policies, Robin's Fear offers a bracing, and necessary, antidote to our contemporary culture of fear.

Afterlives of the Roman Poets

'Not only one of the best but also the most comprehensive treatment of Stoicism written this century.' -*"Times Literary Supplement"* "Stoic philosophy had a profound effect on thought and conduct in the ancient world, and has continued to influence philosophers and thinkers from the Renaissance to the present day. Professor Sandbach, in this brilliant and original study, presents the main outlines of the system, concentrating in particular on the ethical teaching, historically the most important facet of the Stoic philosophy. The author traces the changes in doctrine and emphasis through the centuries, gives an account of individual thinkers and writers and describes the role played by adherents of the Stoic faith in contemporary society. The Stoics will be welcomed both by classicists and philosophers as well as by the general reader, as a lucid exposition of an important philosophy. *"Will prove lucid for the uninitiated and stimulating for the specialist."* -*"Classical Review"*

Ancient Roman Writers

An ambitious analysis of the Roman literary obsession with retreat and closed spaces, in the context of expanding empire.

A Universal Biography

Golden Age departures in historiography and theory of history in some ways prepared the ground for modern historical methods and ideas about historical factuality. At the same time, they fed into the period's own "aesthetic-historical culture" which amalgamated fact and fiction in ways modern

historians would consider counterfactual: a culture where imaginative historical prose, poetry and drama self-consciously rivalled the accounts of royal chroniclers and the dispatches of diplomatic envoys; a culture dominated by a notion of truth in which skilful construction of the argument and exemplarity took precedence over factual accuracy. Literature and Historiography in the Spanish Golden Age: The Poetics of History investigates this grey area backdrop of modern ideas about history, delving into a variety of Golden Age aesthetic-historical works which cannot be satisfactorily described as either works of literature or works of historiography but which belong in between these later strictly separate categories. The Open Access version of this book, available at <http://www.taylorfrancis.com>, has been made available under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-No Derivatives 4.0 license.

#### A History of Rome to A.D. 565

Explores the dynamic interactions among Latin poets, artists, and audiences in constructing and critiquing imperial power in Augustan Rome.

#### Epicureans and Stoics

"The aim of this study is to track *De Rerum Natura* along two paths of satire. One is the broad boulevard of satiric literature from the beginnings of Greek poetry to the plays, essays, and broadcast media of the modern world. The other is the narrower lane of Roman verse satire, *satura*, whose canon begins in the Middle Republic with Ennius and Lucilius and closes with Juvenal, an author of the Flavian era. The first main portion of this book (chapters 2-3) focuses on Lucretius and Roman *satura*, while the following chapters broaden the scope to satiric elements of Lucretius more generally, but still with plenty of reference to the poets of Roman *satura* as satirists par excellence. By examining how Lucretius' poem employs the tools, techniques, and tactics of satire-by evaluating how and where in *De Rerum Natura* the speaker functions as a satirist-we gain, I argue, a fuller, richer understanding of how the poem works and how its poetry interacts with its purported philosophical program. Attention to the role of *De Rerum Natura* in the more specific tradition of Roman verse satire demonstrates that Lucretius' poem stands as a detour on the genre's highway, a swerve in the trajectory of *satura*. The numerous satiric passages and frequently satiric narrator of *De Rerum Natura* draw on earlier Roman satire, and in turn the poem influences the later satiric verse of Horace, Persius, and Juvenal. While *De Rerum Natura* is not in and of itself a member of the Roman genre of satire, it is an important player in the genre's development"--

#### History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne

This is a reproduction of a book published before 1923. This book may have occasional imperfections such as missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. that were either part of the original artifact, or were introduced by the scanning process. We believe this work is culturally important, and despite the imperfections, have elected to bring it back into print as part of our continuing commitment to the preservation of printed works worldwide. We appreciate your understanding of the imperfections in the preservation process, and hope you enjoy this valuable book. ++++ The below data was compiled from various identification fields in the bibliographic record of this title. This data is provided as an additional tool in helping to ensure edition identification: ++++ A History Of French Literature; Short Histories Of The Literatures Of The World Edward Dowden Heinemann, 1897 Literary Criticism; European; French; French literature; Literary Criticism / European / French

#### Ad Lucilium epistulae morales

The Encyclopædia Britannica

#### [Monte Cassino The Story Of The Most Controversial Battle Of World War II](#)

The Battle of Monte Cassino, also known as the Battle for Rome, was a series of four military assaults by the Allies against German forces in Italy during... 94 KB (12,377 words) - 00:38, 17 March 2024  
the monks as custodians of its treasures. In 1944 during World War II, it was the site of the Battle of Monte Cassino and the building was destroyed by... 33 KB (4,111 words) - 19:29, 13 March 2024

David Hapgood and David Richardson, Monte Cassino: The Story of the Most Controversial Battle of World War II, p. 211 (1984, 2002), Da Capo, Cambridge... 238 KB (31,754 words) - 23:54, 14 March 2024

The Battle of Anzio was a battle of the Italian Campaign of World War II that took place from January 22, 1944. The battle began with the Allied amphibious... 75 KB (8,876 words) - 19:40, 14 March 2024  
The military history of the United Kingdom in World War II covers the Second World War against the Axis powers, starting on 3 September, 1939 with the... 135 KB (18,637 words) - 07:35, 17 March 2024  
The Battle of Britain (German: Luftschlacht um England, "air battle for England") was a military campaign of the Second World War, in which the Royal... 204 KB (26,288 words) - 12:14, 17 March 2024

The military history of the United States during World War II covers the nation's role as one of the major Allies in their victory over the Axis Powers... 132 KB (16,301 words) - 15:01, 10 March 2024  
captured the island of Iwo Jima from the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) during World War II. The American invasion, designated Operation Detachment, had the purpose... 104 KB (11,572 words) - 07:25, 7 March 2024

The Battle of the Scheldt in World War II was a series of military operations led by the First Canadian Army, with Polish and British units attached, to... 89 KB (12,017 words) - 00:12, 6 March 2024

Saxony, during World War II. In four raids between 13 and 15 February 1945, 772 heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force (RAF) and 527 of the United States... 117 KB (14,184 words) - 14:32, 17 March 2024

World War II was the deadliest military conflict in history. An estimated total of 70–85 million people perished, or about 3% of the 2.3 billion (est.)... 313 KB (34,549 words) - 17:32, 14 March 2024

Vatican City pursued a policy of neutrality during World War II, under the leadership of Pope Pius XII. Although the city of Rome was occupied by Germany... 36 KB (4,742 words) - 15:22, 13 March 2024

The history of Canada during World War II begins with the German invasion of Poland on 1 September 1939. While the Canadian Armed Forces were eventually... 100 KB (11,389 words) - 14:07, 2 March 2024

military equipment of World War II List of German military equipment of World War II Timeline of the Battle of France Western Front (World War II) Until 17 May... 170 KB (22,598 words) - 23:02, 13 March 2024

between the Republic of China and the Empire of Japan from 1937 to 1945 as part of World War II. It is often regarded as the beginning of World War II in Asia... 196 KB (22,223 words) - 10:02, 12 March 2024

World War II (1939–1945) involved sustained strategic bombing of railways, harbours, cities, workers' and civilian housing, and industrial districts in... 188 KB (22,244 words) - 21:26, 4 March 2024

The Memoirs of Mrs. Mark W. Clark. McGraw-Hill. OCLC 1362519. Hapgood, David; Richardson, David (2002) [1984]. Monte Cassino: The Story of the Most Controversial... 59 KB (5,630 words) - 16:03, 7 March 2024

British forces. The 4th, 8th and 10th Divisions and 43rd Gurkha Infantry Brigade led the advance, notably at the gruelling Battle of Monte Cassino. They fought... 60 KB (6,258 words) - 18:03, 7 March 2024

The United States home front during World War II supported the war effort in many ways, including a wide range of volunteer efforts and submitting to... 132 KB (16,862 words) - 11:18, 3 March 2024

war criminal who served in the Luftwaffe during World War II. In a career which spanned both world wars, Kesselring became one of Nazi Germany's most... 164 KB (20,656 words) - 12:45, 12 February 2024

[the great exception the new deal and the limits of american politics politics and society in twentieth century america](#)

Franklin Delano Roosevelt's (FDR's) New Deal Explained in One Minute - Franklin Delano Roosevelt's (FDR's) New Deal Explained in One Minute by One Minute Economics 102,332 views 5 years ago 1 minute, 31 seconds - Franklin Delano Roosevelt's **New Deal**, is, without a doubt, one of the most representative case studies in economic history when it ...

History Brief: The New Deal - History Brief: The New Deal by Reading Through History 454,542 views 5 years ago 4 minutes, 31 seconds - The following video provides a short introduction to Franklin Roosevelt's "**New Deal**," programs which he put in place after winning ...

What Was the New Deal

Social Security Act

Tennessee Valley Authority

Government Agencies That Were Created by the New Deal

Federal Housing Administration

How The New Deal Created A Cohesion Of Political Ideas - How The New Deal Created A Cohesion

Of Political Ideas by The Majority Report w/ Sam Seder 2,600 views 6 years ago 9 minutes, 59 seconds - In this Majority Report clip, labor historian Jefferson Cowie joins **us**, to discuss the history of the **New Deal**, and the effect it had on ...

Conversations With History: Lessons from FDR's New Deal - Conversations With History: Lessons from FDR's New Deal by University of California Television (UCTV) 25,624 views 14 years ago 57 minutes - Harry Kreisler welcomes Pulitzer Prize winning historian David M. Kennedy to discuss what can be learned from The **Great**, ...

Introduction

The impulse to become a historian

A broad sweep of history

Choosing topics

Skills needed to become a historian

Freedom from fear and the Great Depression

Ideas evolved over time

Growth is its own growth

Political Genius

Hoover vs Roosevelt

Communication

Strategic Vision

Roosevelts Relationship to the Left

Social Security

Reagan Democrats

Attacking Business

Two Problems

Lincoln vs Roosevelt

Lessons for the Obama Administration

Lessons from the First Hundred Days

Freedom from Fear

Advice to Obamas Advisors

Tony Williams | Economic Depression, New Deal, and the Great Society... | Essay 73 - Tony Williams

| Economic Depression, New Deal, and the Great Society... | Essay 73 by Constituting America

10,623 views 1 year ago 6 minutes, 47 seconds - Economic Depression, **New Deal**, and the **Great Society**,: **America's**, Founders on Separation of Powers to Restrain Unelected ...

FDR and the New Deal 1932 to 1937 - FDR and the New Deal 1932 to 1937 by Brandon Dell'Orto

954 views 3 years ago 51 minutes - Franklin Delano Roosevelt takes over on March 4th, 1933, at

one of the deepest moments of the **Great**, Depression, and ...

Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act

The Hi-Spec Tariff Act

Boulder Dam

Bonus March on Washington

1932 Election

Fascism

Restricted Capitalism

Keynesian Economics

Roosevelt Recession 1937

Public Works Administration

The Wpa Project

Tennessee Valley Authority

Ccc

Ccc Civilian Conservation Corps

The Aaa

Dorothea Lange

Wagner Labor Relations Act

Revenue Holding Act

1936 Election

The Progressive Era: Crash Course US History #27 - The Progressive Era: Crash Course US History

#27 by CrashCourse 3,922,457 views 10 years ago 15 minutes - In which John Green teaches you

about the Progressive Era in the **United States**,. In the late 19th and early **20th century**, in ...

Introduction: The Progressive Era

The Progressive Era  
Social Concerns of the Progressive Era  
Mystery Document  
The Jungle  
Muckracking, Journalism, and Photography  
Union Organizing  
The Industrial Workers of the World  
Mass Consumption Culture  
The Labor Problem  
Government Solutions to Social Problems  
The Socialist Party  
The 17th Amendment  
Initiatives & Referendums  
Voter Suppression & Jim Crow Laws  
Plessy v. Ferguson  
Booker T. Washington  
W.E.B. DuBois

#### Credits

Secrets of The Rothschild Family (Documentary) - Secrets of The Rothschild Family (Documentary) by Old Money Documentaries 57,365 views 8 days ago 1 hour, 9 minutes - The inner-workings of the Rothschild Family are discussed in-depth in this full-length documentary, featuring an in-depth ...

#### Introduction

How The Rothschilds Went From “New Money” To “Old Money”

Inside The Rothschild “Old Money” Mansions

The Secret Life of The Rothschild Family Heirs

How The Rothschild Family Manages Its Wealth

Antonin Scalia - On American Exceptionalism - Antonin Scalia - On American Exceptionalism by AmericanRhetoric.com 851,464 views 8 years ago 7 minutes, 22 seconds - U.S., Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia delivers opening statement before a Senate Judiciary Committee Hearing on the Role ...

History Brief: Daily Life in the 1930s - History Brief: Daily Life in the 1930s by Reading Through History 4,119,598 views 8 years ago 6 minutes, 35 seconds - In this video, the day to day life of **American**, families during the **Great**, Depression is discussed. How did families cope? How did ...

#### Intro

Typical Family

luxuries

unemployment

food

Hoover and the Great Depression - Hoover and the Great Depression by PragerU 710,570 views 9 years ago 4 minutes, 37 seconds - A **new**, history of the **Great**, Depression is emerging. One that acknowledges the role that **government**, played in causing and ...

by X611240-045 @ 11/26/2019 11:24:36 am (Et, \$, yhy) ENOSÑEK Buyson Kur @

The Great Depression - 5 Minute History Lesson - The Great Depression - 5 Minute History Lesson by The Plain Bagel 3,067,843 views 5 years ago 5 minutes, 41 seconds - To clarify, Hitler was NOT the founder of the Nazi party, sorry for any confusion! The **Great**, Depression was the worst economic ...

#### Intro

The Roaring 20s

Black Thursday

Conclusion

Noam Chomsky Lectures on Modern-Day American Imperialism: Middle East and Beyond - Noam Chomsky Lectures on Modern-Day American Imperialism: Middle East and Beyond by Boston University 1,938,968 views 13 years ago 2 hours - Noam Chomsky, an emeritus professor of linguistics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a well-known **political**, activist ...

Leanne Gillooly

Benjamin Franklin

Thomas Jefferson

Britain

Expansion is the Path

We Take Over Space

John Quincy Adams  
Salt Water Fallacy  
Expansion to Beyond  
Command of the Seas  
Inland Sea  
The Second World War  
The Grand Area  
The Global System  
The Cold War  
Radical Nationalism  
What Happened After the Cold War  
Invasion of Panama  
PostCold War  
Intervention Forces  
A conception of aggression  
The big problem Middle East  
War in Iraq  
Patriot Act  
Footnotes  
Second Thoughts  
Pentagon Papers  
No principled critique  
What do people think  
The Great Depression - The Great Depression by KnowledgeHusk 1,936,164 views 6 years ago 10 minutes, 21 seconds - Everyone thought the economy was going **great**., until it didn't. What caused the **great**, depression, what were the effects? Here is ...  
Intro  
Stock Market Crash  
Black Tuesday  
Hoover Roosevelt  
Noam Chomsky - Conversations with History - Noam Chomsky - Conversations with History by University of California Television (UCTV) 763,813 views 16 years ago 59 minutes - On this edition of Conversations with History, UC Berkeley's Harry Kreisler is joined by linguist and **political**, activist Noam ...  
Where Were You Born and Raised  
How Do You Think Your Parents Shaped Your Perspectives on the World  
Libertarian Socialism  
Un Resolutions on Terrorism  
How Does Your Approach to the World as a Scientist Affect and Influence the Way You Approach Politics  
The Manufacturing of Consent  
Manufacture of Consent  
Two Kinds of Individual Intellectuals  
Civil Rights Movement  
The New Deal Explained | DAILY BELLRINGER - The New Deal Explained | DAILY BELLRINGER by The Daily Bellringer 7,369 views 9 months ago 5 minutes, 34 seconds - The **New Deal**, Explained: As the **United States**, and the world sunk into the **Great**, Depression of the 1930s, President Franklin ...  
The New Deal in the United States - The New Deal in the United States by The LBJ School 117 views 4 years ago 1 hour, 36 minutes - The **New Deal**, has become a leading symbol of our age. But what will it take to bring about the next **New Deal**,? Experts on ...  
The Marshall Plan  
Seven Challenges  
How To Address the Issues  
New Pragmatism  
Interstate Highway System  
Right-to-Work Laws  
The Link between a Correlation between Union Membership and Wage Dispersion  
Roosevelt Reformism  
Conclusion

The New Deal  
Conrad Black  
Trump  
The Second New Deal  
Wagner Act  
Ellsworth Bunker  
Fake News  
The Decline of the Parties  
The New Class War  
The Differences between a New Deal Now and a New Deal in the 1930s with Regard to the Available Energy  
Book Launch - State, Society and Revolution in Eighteenth-Century France - Book Launch - State, Society and Revolution in Eighteenth-Century France by Haymarket Books 450 views Streamed 2 days ago 1 hour, 41 minutes - Join **us**, for the online book launch of "State, **Society**, and Revolution in Eighteenth-**Century**, France" ...  
Did Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal Really Save America? - Did Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal Really Save America? by Libertarianism(dot)org Podcasts 19 views 2 years ago 55 minutes - Did FDR's **New Deal**, policies help pull **America**, out of the **Great**, Depression, or were they in fact responsible for the high ...  
The Norris Laguardia Act  
The Agricultural Adjustment Act  
The National Industrial Recovery Act  
Retail Price Maintenance Act  
Amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act  
Definition of Fascism  
The Court Packing Plan  
Agricultural Adjustment Act  
The Four Horsemen of Reaction  
Excise Taxes  
What Are the Lessons We Get from the New Deal  
Green New Deal Twentieth Century Shadows on Climate Crisis - Green New Deal Twentieth Century Shadows on Climate Crisis by NYUAD Institute 4,520 views 4 years ago 54 minutes - The climate crisis is the greatest challenge of the 21st **century**,, but Western **politics**, continues to approach it through the lens of ...  
Keeling Curve  
Earliest Origins of 19th Century Climate Science  
Moments of Energy Transition  
The Energy Transition  
Peak Oil  
Global Climate Emissions  
Cop 26  
How California became the "Left Coast" - How California became the "Left Coast" by The Cynical Historian 91,781 views 9 months ago 22 minutes - At 3.33 - Mendez v. Westminster was a 9th Circuit Appellate decision, as in federal court (thx Ken Landon) California is often ...  
Intro and promo  
Republicans and Democrats  
postwar  
riots and reaction  
hippies  
Jerry to Reagan Revolution  
demographic change  
new millennium  
conclusion  
Neoliberalism | US Political Polarization - Neoliberalism | US Political Polarization by The Cynical Historian 359,960 views 2 years ago 37 minutes - Neoliberalism is why we've become so unequal over the course of this party system. As a result, the **US**, is more divided politically ...  
Andrew Langer | New Deal and the Great Society: Warnings... | Essay 75 - Andrew Langer | New Deal and the Great Society: Warnings... | Essay 75 by Constituting America 9,663 views 1 year ago 11 minutes, 8 seconds - New Deal, and the **Great Society**,: Warnings From **America's**, Founders



on Constitutional Misconstruction. Guest Essayist: Andrew ...

The New Deal Then and Now - Full Program - The New Deal Then and Now - Full Program by Roosevelt House Public Policy Institute at Hunter College 601 views 2 years ago 2 hours, 37 minutes - The **New Deal**, Then and Now: What is the Role of **Government**, in Response to **Great**, Crises?" is a public program hosted by the ...

Part I: How Did FDR's New Deal Save the Country, and How Did Promoters of Limited Government Push Back?

Part II: What's at Stake?

Part III: Is it Time for a 21st Century New Deal?

Impact of World War II on the U.S. Economy and Workforce | World War II Stories - Impact of World War II on the U.S. Economy and Workforce | World War II Stories by Iowa PBS 71,731 views 8 years ago 1 minute, 46 seconds - America's, involvement in World War II had a significant impact on the economy and workforce of the **United States**,. The **United**, ...

Capitalism Hits Home: All Empires Rise and Fall, The US Is No Exception - Capitalism Hits Home: All Empires Rise and Fall, The US Is No Exception by Democracy At Work 257,810 views 11 months ago 27 minutes - [S06 E07] All Empires Rise and Fall, The **US**, Is No **Exception**, \*\*Stay connected with the **latest**, news from d@w. Join our mailing list ...

Conversations with History - David M. Kennedy - Conversations with History - David M. Kennedy by UC Berkeley Events 18,994 views 15 years ago 57 minutes - Conversations host Harry Kreisler welcomes Pulitzer Prize winning historian David M. Kennedy for a discussion of what is to be ...

What Was the Impulse To Become a Historian

Where Did You Do Your Graduate Work

Book on World War One

How Do You Come to Your Topics

The First World War

Why Did I Get Started on the Book about the Great Depression in World War Two

What Skills Do You Think a Student Should Have To Become a Historian

Freedom from Fear

The Mature Economy Thesis

Era of Big Government

Frances Perkins

The Committee on Economic Security

The Political Genius of Franklin Roosevelt

What Makes for Effective Political Leadership

New Deal Coalition

Reagan Democrats

Two Problems for Roosevelt

Lecture 1: Introduction to Power and Politics in Today's World - Lecture 1: Introduction to Power and Politics in Today's World by YaleCourses 2,937,521 views 4 years ago 56 minutes - Professor Ian Shapiro introduces the class "Power and **Politics**, in Today's World." This course provides an examination of **political**, ...

Introduction

The Berlin Wall

Bundestag

Alternative for Deutschland

Angela Merkel

Christian Democratic Union

The Approach

Political Theory

Course Structure

New Global Order

End of History

New Politics of Insecurity

What is to be done

Logistical matters

Access to reading

Exam policy

Conclusion: Political, Social and Cultural Criticism and Theory - Conclusion: Political, Social and Cultural Criticism and Theory by Michael Sugrue 90,194 views 3 years ago 45 minutes - This is the

official YouTube channel of Dr. Michael Sugrue. Please consider subscribing to be notified of future videos, as we ...

Intro

Collapse of Moral Universality

Freuds Interrogation

New Problems

Technology

Foucault

Leotard

The Intellectual Class

Legitimation

Marxism

Efficiency

Poststructuralism

New approaches to knowledge

Ironies

Moral Agents

Search filters

Keyboard shortcuts

Playback

General

Subtitles and closed captions

Spherical videos

of the Labour Party (2011) excerpt and text search Ramsden, John, ed. The Oxford Companion to Twentieth-Century British Politics (2005) excerpt and text... 128 KB (15,185 words) - 21:37, 5 March 2024

The 20th century was dominated by significant geopolitical events that reshaped the political and social structure of the globe: World War I, the Spanish... 76 KB (8,623 words) - 04:06, 10 March 2024

Gloria-Yvonne. (2014). "African-Americans and the Politics of Race During the New Deal". In The New Deal and the Great Depression (pp. 131–344). Kent,... 246 KB (29,962 words) - 16:18, 11 March 2024  
largely dominated American politics since the 1920s, with the brief exceptions of the New Deal era (1933–1938) and the Great Society (1964–1966). However... 170 KB (17,447 words) - 23:06, 11 March 2024

Hedman, Eva-Lotta; Sidel, John (2005). Philippine Politics and Society in the Twentieth Century: Colonial Legacies, Post-Colonial Trajectories. Routledge... 144 KB (14,602 words) - 05:49, 12 March 2024

Congress in the 1960s. The Great Society in scope and sweep resembled the 1930s New Deal domestic agenda of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Some Great Society initiatives... 62 KB (7,773 words) - 15:56, 26 February 2024

American imperialism is the expansion of American political, economic, cultural, media, and military influence beyond the boundaries of the United States... 197 KB (23,214 words) - 03:10, 28 February 2024

1956) is an American philosopher and gender studies scholar whose work has influenced political philosophy, ethics, and the fields of third-wave feminism... 113 KB (11,729 words) - 16:55, 13 March 2024

United States of America: Greenwood Press. ISBN 978-0-313-33332-3. John Ramsden (ed.), The Oxford Companion to Twentieth-Century British Politics (2005), p... 78 KB (9,308 words) - 07:23, 13 February 2024

Transformation of American Politics: 1865–1910" by Peter H. Argersinger; "Democracy, Republicanism, and Efficiency: 1885–1930" by Richard Jensen; "The Limits of Federal... 412 KB (32,408 words) - 05:50, 14 March 2024

Native Americans, sometimes called American Indians, First Americans, or Indigenous Americans, are the Indigenous peoples of the United States or portions... 336 KB (34,260 words) - 04:45, 13 March 2024

Survey of World Economic Affairs (Oxford UP, 1938). online Kehoe, Timothy J. and Edward C. Prescott. Great Depressions of the Twentieth Century (2007)... 177 KB (20,722 words) - 00:43, 12 March 2024

Education, and Limits on Classical Participation in America into the Twentieth-Century, p.113 (2022). Freeman, Kassie (1998). African American Culture and Heritage... 184 KB (23,714 words) - 00:14, 3

March 2024

H.H. (2002). *Ideologies of Conservatism: Conservative Political Ideas in the Twentieth Century*. Oxford University Press. ISBN 9780191069031. Hazony, Yoram... 183 KB (20,113 words) - 05:35, 13 March 2024

Modern Germany: Society, Economy, and Politics in the Twentieth Century ACLS E-book online Daum, Andreas. (2008) Kennedy in Berlin. New York: Cambridge... 351 KB (41,241 words) - 14:20, 12 March 2024

emerged in the 19th century to enable the establishment of a homeland for the Jewish people in Palestine, a region roughly corresponding to the Land of Israel... 244 KB (27,914 words) - 11:49, 4 March 2024

Anglo-Saxon: French Perceptions of the Anglo-American World in the Long Twentieth Century". *French Politics, Culture & Society*. 31 (1): 24–46. doi:10.3167/fpcs... 238 KB (23,979 words) - 04:53, 13 March 2024

Hispanic and Latino Americans. The term "African American" generally denotes descendants of Africans enslaved in the United States. Most African Americans are... 271 KB (25,969 words) - 05:42, 14 March 2024

p. 226. Black, Antony (1984). *Guilds and civil society in European political thought from the twelfth century to present*. Cambridge, United Kingdom:... 48 KB (5,408 words) - 19:35, 2 March 2024

the Duke of York and Albany, brother of King Charles II. New York City gained prominence in the 18th century as a major trading port in the Thirteen Colonies... 55 KB (6,641 words) - 13:42, 6 March 2024

#### [Queen Of The Desert The Extraordinary Life Of Gertrude Bell](#)

Desert: The Extraordinary Life of Gertrude Bell (Paperback ed.). Pan Macmillan.

ISBN 978-1-4472-8626-4. Lukitz, Liora (2013) [2006]. *A Quest in the Middle...* 91 KB (10,889 words) - 16:12, 13 March 2024

from the original on 8 November 2017. Retrieved 7 December 2016. Howell, Georgina (15 January 2015). *Queen of The Desert: The Extraordinary Life of Gertrude...* 12 KB (1,232 words) - 23:00, 10 January 2024

Queen of The Desert: The Extraordinary Life of Gertrude Bell. Pan Books. ISBN 9781447286264. Noda, Jin (2016). *The Kazakh khanates between the Russian and...* 53 KB (6,568 words) - 23:55, 7 March 2024

membership required.) Howell, Georgina (2007). *Queen of the Desert: The Extraordinary Life of Gertrude Bell* (Paperback ed.). Pan Macmillan. ISBN 978-1-4472-8626-4... 7 KB (835 words) - 00:47, 24 January 2024

subjects that include Queen Noor of Jordan and Iraqi Ambassador Nizar Hamdoon. Her book, *Desert Queen; The Extraordinary Life of Gertrude Bell* (1996), has been... 7 KB (563 words) - 22:42, 7 October 2023

"ruthless" and calculating." Gertrude Bell was a renowned and highly influential archaeologist in the Middle East. Gertrude is said to have called Katharine... 19 KB (2,280 words) - 10:36, 10 October 2023

"Gertrude Bell". *National Portrait Gallery*. Retrieved 14 January 2018. Howell, Georgina (2012).

*Daughter of the Desert: The Extraordinary Life of Gertrude...* 6 KB (654 words) - 02:24, 20 January 2024

first major award was the Silver Bear Extraordinary Prize of the Jury for his first feature film *Signs of Life* (*Nosferatu the Vampyre* was also nominated... 65 KB (6,364 words) - 00:22, 13 March 2024

Harmondsworth: Penguin. Wallach, Janet (2005). *Desert Queen: the extraordinary life of Gertrude Bell*. New York: Anchor Books. ISBN 9781400096190. Wilson... 37 KB (4,012 words) - 18:09, 5 February 2024

film based on the life of a gorilla called Massa with elements of Gertrude Lintz's other gorilla Gargantua (who was called "Buddy" at the time) Comedian... 412 KB (36,088 words) - 21:51, 15 March 2024

American industrialist, founder of Armour and Company (6 January 1901) "Bertie." — Victoria, queen regnant of the United Kingdom (22 January 1901),... 321 KB (35,321 words) - 05:08, 17 March 2024

winter. His father also edited the journal "The N.Z. Honeybee" and his mother Gertrude was famous for breeding and selling queen bees. In 1938, he went to... 73 KB (7,077 words) - 22:38, 19 March 2024

writer, archaeologist, explorer, cartographer and political officer Gertrude Bell *The Revenant* (2015) – western epic survival drama film based on frontiersman... 243 KB (28,007 words) - 19:54, 19 February 2024

intervention on the part of American military forces. The administration then launched a four-day bombing campaign named Operation Desert Fox, lasting from... 252 KB (24,515 words) - 11:18, 20 March 2024

Themes and Related". AllMovie. Retrieved 2 April 2019. "Dark Prince: The True Story of Dracula (2000) - Joe Chappelle, Pearry Reginald Teo | Synopsis, Characteristics... 270 KB (339 words) - 08:52, 17 March 2024

Janet Wallach (1997) *Desert Queen: The Extraordinary Life of Gertrude Bell Adventurer, Adviser to Kings, Ally of Lawrence of Arabia*. London: Phoenix/Orion... 59 KB (7,204 words) - 13:30, 19 March 2024

February 2007 The Independent reported that Andy Harries, a producer of The Queen, was working on a dramatisation of the last week of Cooper's life. Harries... 34 KB (3,412 words) - 00:44, 23 February 2024

The culture of the United Kingdom is influenced by its combined nations' history; its historically Christian religious life, its interaction with the... 298 KB (33,824 words) - 03:27, 19 March 2024

Presents Her Anticipated EP "Llego La Queen"]. My Sangre Latina (in Spanish). Orr, N. Lee (9 May 2003). "Gertrude "Ma" Rainey (1886–1939)". New Georgia... 271 KB (16,916 words) - 22:10, 11 March 2024

The Ass-Dealer". In Riley, Henry Thomas (ed.). *The Comedies of Plautus*. London: George Bell & Sons. Act II, scene IV. OCLC 11166656. "GS at a Glance".... 2 KB (3,468 words) - 20:01, 26 February 2024

### Between Rome and Carthage

Hannibal invaded Italy with the hope of raising widespread rebellions among Rome's subordinate allies. Yet even after crushing the Roman army at Cannae, he was only partially successful. Why did some communities decide to side with Carthage and others to side with Rome? This is the fundamental question posed in this book, and consideration is given to the particular political, diplomatic, military and economic factors that influenced individual communities' decisions. Understanding their motivations reveals much, not just about the war itself, but also about Rome's relations with Italy during the prior two centuries of aggressive expansion. The book sheds new light on Roman imperialism in Italy, the nature of Roman hegemony, and the transformation of Roman Italy in the period leading up to the Social War. It is informed throughout by contemporary political science theory and archaeological evidence, and will be required reading for all historians of the Roman Republic.

### Rome and Carthage

The Punic Wars (264-146BC) sprang from a mighty power struggle between two ancient civilisations - the trading empire of Carthage and the military confederation of Rome. It was a period of astonishing human misfortune, lasting over a period of 118 years and resulting in the radical depletion of Rome's population and resources and the complete annihilation of Carthage. All this took place more than 2,000 years ago, yet, as Nigel Bagnall's comprehensive history demonstrates, the ancient conflict is remarkable for its contemporary relevance.

### The Punic Wars

This second edition examines all aspects of Roman history, and contains a new introduction, three new chapters and updated bibliographies.

### The Cambridge Companion to the Roman Republic

\*Includes pictures \*Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading Rome and Carthage rarely could maintain peace after the end of the 4th century BCE. As the two most powerful civilizations in the western Mediterranean, they were destined to clash, curse or not. Roman historians placed the foundation of Carthage at approximately 814 BCE, several decades before Rome. The settlers of Carthage were of Phoenician descent, tracing their ancestry back to the great city of Tyre on the southern coast of Lebanon, but Carthage soon transformed from a minor Phoenician colony into the capital of its own growing civilization. The city itself was well positioned for shipping, and it soon dominated maritime trade. Along with that, the Carthaginians built a powerful and well-trained navy, whose protection, combined with its strategic location, made the city of Carthage a formidable prospect to attack. At its height, Carthage housed several hundred thousand inhabitants, living under a republican governmental system operated by the Carthaginian Senate. As Carthage grew, it began to expand, conquering by sea and establishing new colonies to improve trade networks. One of the Carthaginians' key objectives was Sicily. Certain foreign policy decisions led to continuing enmity between Carthage and the burgeoning power of Rome, and what followed was a series of wars which

turned from a battle for Mediterranean hegemony into an all-out struggle for survival. Although the Romans gained the upper hand in the wake of the First Punic War, Hannibal brought the Romans to their knees for over a decade during the Second Punic War. While military historians are still amazed that he was able to maintain his army in Italy near Rome for nearly 15 years, scholars are still puzzled over some of his decisions, including why he never attempted to march on Rome in the first place. After the serious threat Hannibal posed during the Second Punic War, the Romans didn't wait much longer to take the fight to the Carthaginians in the Third Punic War, which ended with Roman legions smashing Carthage to rubble. As legend has it, the Romans literally salted the ground upon which Carthage stood to ensure its destruction once and for all. Despite having a major influence on the Mediterranean for nearly five centuries, little evidence of Carthage's past might survives. The city itself was reduced to nothing by the Romans, who sought to erase all physical evidence of its existence, and though its ruins have been excavated, they have not provided anywhere near the wealth of archaeological items or evidence as ancient locations like Rome, Athens, Syracuse, or even Troy. Today, Carthage is a largely unremarkable suburb of the city of Tunis, and though there are some impressive ancient monuments there for tourists to explore, the large majority of these are the result of later Roman settlement. The Punic Wars spanned more than a century, brought the loss of approximately 400,000 lives, and eventually led to the utter defeat and destruction of Carthage, but it was no easy victory for Rome, and on several occasions the young Roman Republic was close to annihilation. Given what happened in the wake of the Punic Wars, historians have long been left to ponder what might have happened had the Carthaginians won, especially given how close Hannibal came to accomplishing such a victory against Rome during the Second Punic War. What if Carthage Won the Punic Wars? An Alternative History of the Conflict Between Rome and Carthage profiles the conflict and examines how events may have gone quite differently for Europe if Rome had been defeated.

### What If Carthage Won the Punic Wars? An Alternative History of the Conflict Between Rome and Carthage

This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

### Hannibal and the Great War Between Rome and Carthage

The struggle between Rome and Carthage in the Punic Wars was arguably the greatest and most desperate conflict of antiquity. The forces involved and the casualties suffered by both sides were far greater than in any wars fought before the modern era, while the eventual outcome had far-reaching consequences for the history of the Western World, namely the ascendancy of Rome. An epic of war and battle, this is also the story of famous generals and leaders: Hannibal, Fabius Maximus, Scipio Africanus, and his grandson Scipio Aemilianus, who would finally bring down the walls of Carthage.

### Rome and Carthage

The Punic Wars between 264 BCE and 146 BCE were a series of wars fought between the armies of ancient Carthage and Rome.

### The Fall of Carthage

\*Includes pictures \*Includes ancient accounts \*Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading Carthage was one of the great ancient civilizations, and at its peak, the wealthy Carthaginian empire dominated the Mediterranean against the likes of Greece and Rome, with commercial enterprises and influence stretching from Spain to Turkey. In fact, at several points in history it had a very real chance of replacing the fledgling Roman Empire or the failing Greek poleis (city-states) altogether as master of the Mediterranean. Although Carthage by far preferred to exert economic

pressure and influence before resorting to direct military power (and even went so far as to rely primarily on mercenary armies paid with its vast wealth for much of its history, it nonetheless produced a number of outstanding generals, from the likes of Hanno Magnus to, of course, the great bogeyman of Roman nightmares himself: Hannibal. Certain foreign policy decisions led to continuing enmity between Carthage and the burgeoning power of Rome, and what followed was a series of wars which turned from a battle for Mediterranean hegemony into an all-out struggle for survival. Although the Romans gained the upper hand in the wake of the First Punic War, Hannibal brought the Romans to their knees for over a decade during the Second Punic War. While military historians are still amazed that he was able to maintain his army in Italy near Rome for nearly 15 years, scholars are still puzzled over some of his decisions, including why he never attempted to march on Rome in the first place. After the serious threat Hannibal posed during the Second Punic War, the Romans didn't wait much longer to take the fight to the Carthaginians in the Third Punic War, which ended with Roman legions smashing Carthage to rubble. As legend has it, the Romans literally salted the ground upon which Carthage stood to ensure its destruction once and for all. At its height, the Roman Empire covered huge swathes of Western Europe, the Middle East, Egypt, and North Africa, and while many people are aware of Rome's influence and legacy in Europe and the Middle East, they often have less understanding of Roman settlements on North Africa's Mediterranean coast. Nonetheless, this was an area that produced a number of emperors (including the only black emperors), some of the most sophisticated towns and cities of the empire, and Roman ruins that offer some of the best evidence of the Roman way of life to be found anywhere in the world. Apart from the complicated nature of evolving administrative systems in the area, another major challenge for modern researchers of the Roman period in North African history is that the natural environment was very different from that of today. The usual assumption is that the region was only fertile on the coast and that the hinterlands could not have provided the resources needed to maintain large, wealthy populations. However, in ancient times, North Africa was a fertile region, and scientists believe the vast area of steep grasslands that covered most of what is the Sahara Desert today began to dry about 5,000 years ago, and the process of grasslands turning into deserts was slow. While there is considerable debate as to the time the process took and whether the small-scale farming techniques used in the region contributed to the process of desiccation, it is clear that the area around Carthage, for example, had a wide area of well-cultivated lands, and that such cultivation lasted well into the Middle Ages. The Roman Provinces of North Africa: The History of the Region and Its Rulers after the Punic Wars looks at Rome's famous conquests, and what the area was like until the dissolution of history's most famous empire. Along with pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about the Roman provinces of North Africa like never before.

### The Punic Wars

Carthage, 146 BC. This is the story of Fabius Petronius Secundus – Roman legionary and centurion – and of his general Scipio Aemilianus, and his rise to power: from his first battle against the Macedonians, that seals the fate of Alexander the Great's successors, to total war in North Africa and the Siege of Carthage. Scipio's success brings him admiration and respect, but also attracts greed and jealousy – for the closest allies can become the bitterest of enemies. And then there is the dark horse, Julia, of the Caesar family – in love with Scipio but betrothed to his rival Paullus – who causes a vicious feud. Ultimately for Scipio it will come down to one question: how much is he prepared to sacrifice for his vision of Rome? Inspired by Total War: Rome II, from the bestselling Total War series, Destroy Carthage is the first in an epic series of novels. Not only the tale of one man's fate, it is also a journey to the core of Roman times, through a world of extraordinary military tactics and political intrigue that Rome's warriors and citizens used to cheat death.

### The Roman Provinces of North Africa

Excerpt from Rome and Carthage: The Punic Wars Special comment here. In the spring of 1877, after I had finished the first draft of my larger work, I was enabled to pay a visit to the site of Carthage and its neighbourhood. It was a short visit, but. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at [www.forgottenbooks.com](http://www.forgottenbooks.com) This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

## Total War Rome: Destroy Carthage

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

## Rome and Carthage

Two Greek traders adapt themselves to the fortunes of Rome and Carthage alternatively, in order to survive during the Second Punic War.

## A Companion to the Punic Wars

\*Includes pictures \*Includes ancient accounts about the wars \*Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading \*Includes a table of contents "Ceterum autem censeo Carthaginem esse delendam." ("Furthermore, I consider it imperative that Carthage be destroyed.") - Cato the Elder Carthage was one of the great ancient civilizations, and at its peak, the wealthy Carthaginian empire dominated the Mediterranean against the likes of Greece and Rome, with commercial enterprises and influence stretching from Spain to Turkey. In fact, at several points in history it had a very real chance of replacing the fledgling Roman empire or the failing Greek poleis (city-states) altogether as master of the Mediterranean. Although Carthage by far preferred to exert economic pressure and influence before resorting to direct military power (and even went so far as to rely primarily on mercenary armies paid with its vast wealth for much of its history, it nonetheless produced a number of outstanding generals, from the likes of Hanno Magnus to, of course, the great bogeyman of Roman nightmares himself: Hannibal. However, the Carthaginians' foreign policy had one fatal flaw; they had a knack over the centuries of picking the worst enemies they could possibly enter into conflict with. The first serious clash of civilizations which Carthage was involved with was Greece, which rapidly became hostile when the Carthaginians began pushing to spread their influence towards the colonies known as Magna Graecia ("Great Greece"), which had been established in southern Italy and Sicily by several Greek poleis. These territories would become a casus belli of the First Punic War. Certain foreign policy decisions led to continuing enmity between Carthage and the burgeoning power of Rome, and what followed was a series of wars which turned from a battle for Mediterranean hegemony into an all-out struggle for survival. Although the Romans gained the upper hand in the wake of the First Punic War, Hannibal brought the Romans to their knees for over a decade during the Second Punic War. While military historians are still amazed that he was able to maintain his army in Italy near Rome for nearly 15 years, scholars are still puzzled over some of his decisions, including why he never attempted to march on Rome in the first place. After the serious threat Hannibal posed during the Second Punic War, the Romans didn't wait much longer to take the fight to the Carthaginians in the Third Punic War, which ended with Roman legions smashing Carthage to rubble. As legend has it, the Romans literally salted the ground upon which Carthage stood to ensure its destruction once and for all. Despite having a major influence on the Mediterranean for nearly five centuries, little evidence of Carthage's past might survives. The city itself was reduced to nothing by the Romans, who sought to erase all physical evidence of its existence, and though its ruins have been excavated, they have not provided anywhere near the wealth of archaeological items or evidence as ancient locations like Rome, Athens, Syracuse, or even Troy. Today, Carthage is a largely unremarkable suburb of the city of Tunis, and though there are some impressive ancient monuments there for tourists to explore, the large majority of these are the result of later Roman settlement. The Punic Wars: The History of the Conflict that Destroyed Carthage and Made Rome a Global Power chronicles the three wars and the decisive impact they had on the history of Western Europe. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about the Punic Wars like never before, in no time at all.

## The Coin of Carthage

To say the Punic Wars (264-146 BC) were a turning point in world history is a vast understatement. This bloody and protracted conflict pitted two flourishing Mediterranean powers against one another, leaving one an unrivalled giant and the other a literal pile of ash. To later observers, a collision between these civilizations seemed inevitable and yet to the Romans and Carthaginians at the time hostilities first erupted seemingly out of nowhere, with what were expected to be inconsequential results. Mastering the West offers a thoroughly engrossing narrative of this century of battle in the western Mediterranean,

while treating a full range of themes: the antagonists' military, naval, economic, and demographic resources; the political structures of both republics; and the postwar impact of the conflicts on the participants and victims. The narrative also investigates questions of leadership and the contributions and mistakes of leaders like Hannibal, Fabius the Delayer, Scipio Africanus, Masinissa, and Scipio Aemilianus. Dexter Hoyos, a leading expert of the period, treats the two great powers evenly, without neglecting the important roles played by Syracuse, Macedon, and especially Numidia. Written with verve in a clear, accessible style, with a range of illustrations and newly-commissioned maps, *Mastering the West* will be the most reliable and engaging narrative of this pivotal era in ancient history.

### The Punic Wars

In *The War with Hannibal*, Livy (59 BC-AD 17) chronicles the events of the Second Punic War between Rome and Carthage, until the Battle of Zama in 202 BC. He vividly recreates the immense armies of Hannibal, complete with elephants, crossing the Alps; the panic as they approached the gates of Rome; and the decimation of the Roman army at the Battle of Lake Trasimene. Yet it is also the clash of personalities that fascinates Livy, from great debates in the Senate to the historic meeting between Scipio and Hannibal before the decisive battle. Livy never hesitates to introduce both intense drama and moral lessons into his work, and here he brings a turbulent episode in history powerfully to life.

### Mastering the West

The novel, *The Eyes and Ears of Rome in Spain* is the first in a series of novels which follow the adventures of the young spy master Antonus Paullus during the Second Punic War when Rome fought Carthage and Hannibal. This is a critical period for Rome when the city began the transformation from a regional to ancient world power. Actual events and characters from the Second Punic War are used as the framework for these fast moving, action packed, fictional stories. The Paullus family is in charge of all Roman spying activities. At the beginning of the war Antonus becomes head of family operations in Spain. He replaces his father who has been captured and killed. His assignments are, to avoid capture by Carthaginian counterintelligence, to find who; and why his father was betrayed, to determine the operational strategy of the Carthaginians, and to drive a wedge between the Spanish Tribes and Carthage. Antonus works to complete each of the assignments, over coming obstacles, finding love, and growing to maturity in his new position.

### The War with Hannibal

\*Includes pictures \*Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading Rome and Carthage rarely could maintain peace after the end of the 4th century BCE. As the two most powerful civilizations in the western Mediterranean, they were destined to clash, curse or not. Roman historians placed the foundation of Carthage at approximately 814 BCE, several decades before Rome. The settlers of Carthage were of Phoenician descent, tracing their ancestry back to the great city of Tyre on the southern coast of Lebanon, but Carthage soon transformed from a minor Phoenician colony into the capital of its own growing civilization. The city itself was well positioned for shipping, and it soon dominated maritime trade. Along with that, the Carthaginians built a powerful and well-trained navy, whose protection, combined with its strategic location, made the city of Carthage a formidable prospect to attack. At its height, Carthage housed several hundred thousand inhabitants, living under a republican governmental system operated by the Carthaginian Senate. As Carthage grew, it began to expand, conquering by sea and establishing new colonies to improve trade networks. One of the Carthaginians' key objectives was Sicily. Certain foreign policy decisions led to continuing enmity between Carthage and the burgeoning power of Rome, and what followed was a series of wars which turned from a battle for Mediterranean hegemony into an all-out struggle for survival. Although the Romans gained the upper hand in the wake of the First Punic War, Hannibal brought the Romans to their knees for over a decade during the Second Punic War. While military historians are still amazed that he was able to maintain his army in Italy near Rome for nearly 15 years, scholars are still puzzled over some of his decisions, including why he never attempted to march on Rome in the first place. After the serious threat Hannibal posed during the Second Punic War, the Romans didn't wait much longer to take the fight to the Carthaginians in the Third Punic War, which ended with Roman legions smashing Carthage to rubble. As legend has it, the Romans literally salted the ground upon which Carthage stood to ensure its destruction once and for all. Despite having a major influence on the Mediterranean for nearly five centuries, little evidence of Carthage's past might survives. The city itself was reduced to nothing by the Romans, who sought to erase all physical evidence of its existence, and though



its ruins have been excavated, they have not provided anywhere near the wealth of archaeological items or evidence as ancient locations like Rome, Athens, Syracuse, or even Troy. Today, Carthage is a largely unremarkable suburb of the city of Tunis, and though there are some impressive ancient monuments there for tourists to explore, the large majority of these are the result of later Roman settlement. The Punic Wars spanned more than a century, brought the loss of approximately 400,000 lives, and eventually led to the utter defeat and destruction of Carthage, but it was no easy victory for Rome, and on several occasions the young Roman Republic was close to annihilation. Given what happened in the wake of the Punic Wars, historians have long been left to ponder what might have happened had the Carthaginians won, especially given how close Hannibal came to accomplishing such a victory against Rome during the Second Punic War. What if Carthage Won the Punic Wars? An Alternative History of the Conflict Between Rome and Carthage profiles the conflict and examines how events may have gone quite differently for Europe if Rome had been defeated.

### The Eyes and Ears of Rome in Spain

216 BC. The two great super powers of the ancient world, Rome and Carthage are engaged in a life and death struggle to control the known world. Hannibal, the legendary Carthaginian general leads his army across the Alps into Italy and inflicts three mighty disasters upon the poorly led Romans. After the battle of Cannae, Rome's worst ever defeat in her history, it seems inevitable that the proud Roman republic will fall. In Rome only one man, Quintus Fabius Maximus seems to have the strength to guide the panic stricken city through the crisis. His heroic spirit rallies his countrymen and a divided Senate but his life is in danger when a ruthless assassin arrives in Rome with orders to kill Fabius.

### What If Carthage Won the Punic Wars? An Alternative History of the Conflict Between Rome and Carthage

The epic struggle between Carthage and Rome, two of the superpowers of the ancient world, is most famous for land battles in Italy, on the Iberian peninsula and in North Africa. But warfare at sea, which played a vital role in the First and Second Punic Wars, rarely receives the attention it deserves. And it is the monumental clashes of the Carthaginian and Roman fleets in the Mediterranean that are the focus of Christa Steinby's absorbing study. She exploits new evidence, including the latest archaeological discoveries, and she looks afresh at the ancient sources and quotes extensively from them. In particular she shows how the Romans' seafaring tradition and their skill, determination and resourcefulness eventually gave them a decisive advantage. In doing so, she overturns the myths and misunderstandings that have tend to distort our understanding of Roman naval warfare.

### The Shield of Rome

A "crisply written, well researched . . . superb piece of scholarship about one of the most dramatic and decisive battles in the ancient world" (Journal of Military History). At Zama (in what is now Tunisia) in 202 BC, the armies of two great empires clashed: the Romans under Scipio Africanus and Carthaginians, led by Hannibal. Scipio's forces would win a decisive, bloody victory that forever shifted the balance of power in the ancient world. Thereafter, Rome became the dominant civilization of the Mediterranean. Here, Brian Todd Carey recounts that battle and the grueling war that led up to it. He offers fascinating insight into the Carthaginian and Roman methods of waging war, their military organizations, equipment, and the tactics the armies employed. He also delivers an in-depth critical assessment of the contrasting qualities and leadership styles of Hannibal and Scipio, the two most celebrated commanders of their age. With vivid prose and detailed maps of the terrains of the time, Hannibal's Last Battle is an essential text for fans of military history and students of the classical period.

### The War with Hannibal

The Romans' destruction of Carthage after the Third Punic War erased any Carthaginian historical record of Hannibal's life. What we know of him comes exclusively from Roman historians who had every interest in minimizing his success, exaggerating his failures, and disparaging his character. The charges leveled against Hannibal include greed, cruelty and atrocity, sexual indulgence, and even cannibalism. But even these sources were forced to grudgingly admit to Hannibal's military genius, if only to make their eventual victory over him appear greater. Yet there is no doubt that Hannibal was the greatest Carthaginian general of the Second Punic War. When he did not defeat them outright, he fought to a standstill the best generals Rome produced, and he sustained his army in the field for sixteen long years without mutiny or desertion. Hannibal was a first-rate tactician, only a somewhat lesser strategist, and

the greatest enemy Rome ever faced. When he at last met defeat at the hands of the Roman general Scipio, it was against an experienced officer who had to strengthen and reconfigure the Roman legion and invent mobile tactics in order to succeed. Even so, Scipio's victory at Zama was against an army that was a shadow of its former self. The battle could easily have gone the other way. If it had, the history of the West would have been changed in ways that can only be imagined. Richard A. Gabriel's brilliant new biography shows how Hannibal's genius nearly unseated the Roman Empire.

### Rome Versus Carthage

\*Includes pictures \*Includes excerpts of ancient accounts \*Includes a bibliography for further reading  
It is rare to find a single battle that is truly decisive in shaping the course of subsequent history, but occasionally a battle becomes pivotal in retrospect, defining and shaping what comes after it. The Battle of Zama, which pitted the army of the Roman Republic against the forces of Carthage on the plains of North Africa, was one such battle, and it featured two of history's greatest generals on opposing sides. Fought between two empires fighting for hegemony in the Mediterranean and beyond, the victor would become the most important power in the region and dominate the civilized world for centuries, while the loser would decline in power and vanish almost completely in less than 100 years. Carthage was one of the great ancient civilizations, and at its peak, the wealthy Carthaginian empire dominated the Mediterranean against the likes of Greece and Rome, with commercial enterprises and influence stretching from Spain to Turkey. In fact, at several points in history it had a very real chance of replacing the fledgling Roman empire or the failing Greek poleis (city-states) altogether as master of the Mediterranean. Although Carthage by far preferred to exert economic pressure and influence before resorting to direct military power (and even went so far as to rely primarily on mercenary armies paid with its vast wealth for much of its history, it nonetheless produced a number of outstanding generals, from the likes of Hanno Magnus to, of course, the great bogeyman of Roman nightmares himself: Hannibal. Although the Romans gained the upper hand in the wake of the First Punic War, Hannibal brought the Romans to their knees for over a decade during the Second Punic War. While military historians are still amazed that he was able to maintain his army in Italy near Rome for nearly 15 years, scholars are still puzzled over some of his decisions, including why he never attempted to march on Rome in the first place. While Hannibal had been in Italy, it had been relatively easy for the Carthaginian oligarchy, particularly the Hundred and Four, a federation of powerful traders, and Hannibal's chief political rival, Hanno the Great, to marginalize him. For years his political party, the Barcids, had struggled to obtain even a token amount of funds and troops for his enterprise, but Hannibal's arrival on the scene changed all that. On October 19, 202 BCE, on the plain of Zama in modern Tunisia, battle was joined, and for the first time in one of the battles of the Second Punic War, Hannibal had the infantry advantage and Rome had the cavalry advantage. The result would decide the fate of the Second Punic War and the course of history. While he remains far less known than Hannibal, Publius Cornelius Scipio, the man who has become known to history as Scipio Africanus, is widely regarded as one of the greatest military leaders of all time. In the space of less than 10 years, the genius of Scipio took Rome from being on the brink of utter destruction to becoming the dominant power in the Mediterranean. He displayed not just acute understanding of the tactical needs of the battlefield but also a strategic overview that consistently allowed him to confound his enemies. Scipio has been described as "the embodiment of grand strategy, as his campaigns are the supreme example in history of its meaning." The Battle of Zama: The History of the Battle Between Rome and Carthage that Decided the Second Punic War examines one of antiquity's most important battles, from its origins to its aftermath. Along with pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about the Battle of Zama like never before.

### The Second Punic War

George Alfred Henty (8 December 1832 - 16 November 1902) was a prolific English novelist and war correspondent. He is best known for his historical adventure stories that were popular in the late 19th century. His works include *The Dragon & The Raven* (1886), *For The Temple* (1888), *Under Drake's Flag* (1883) and *In Freedom's Cause* (1885). G. A. Henty was born in Trumpington, near Cambridge. He was a sickly child who had to spend long periods in bed. During his frequent illnesses he became an avid reader and developed a wide range of interests which he carried into adulthood. He attended Westminster School, London, and later Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, where he was a keen sportsman. He left the university early without completing his degree to volunteer for the Army Hospital Commissariat when the Crimean War began. He was sent to the Crimea and while there he witnessed the appalling conditions under which the British soldier had to fight. His letters home were filled with

vivid descriptions of what he saw. His father was impressed by his letters and sent them to The Morning Advertiser newspaper which printed them. This initial writing success was a factor in Henty's later decision to accept the offer to become a special correspondent, the early name for journalists now better known as war correspondents. Henty once related in an interview how his storytelling skills grew out of tales told after dinner to his children. He wrote his first children's book, *Out on the Pampas* in 1868, naming the book's main characters after his children. The book was published by Griffith and Farran in November 1870 with a title page date of 1871. While most of the 122 books he wrote were for children, he also wrote adult novels, non-fiction such as *The March to Magdala* and *Those Other Animals*, short stories for the likes of *The Boy's Own Paper* and edited the *Union Jack*, a weekly boy's magazine. His children's novels typically revolved around a boy or young man living in troubled times. These ranged from the Punic War to more recent conflicts such as the Napoleonic Wars or the American Civil War. Henty's heroes - which occasionally included young ladies - are uniformly intelligent, courageous, honest and resourceful with plenty of 'pluck' yet are also modest. These virtues have made Henty's novels popular today among many Christians and homeschoolers. Henty usually researched his novels by ordering several books on the subject he was writing on from libraries, and consulting them before beginning writing. Some of his books were written about events (such as the Crimean War) that he witnessed himself; hence, these books are written with greater detail as Henty drew upon his first-hand experiences of people, places, and events. On 16 November 1902, Henty died aboard his yacht in Weymouth Harbour, Dorset, leaving unfinished his last novel, *By Conduct and Courage*, which was completed by his son Captain C.G. Henty. Henty is buried in Brompton Cemetery, London. (wikipedia.org)

™Ä¿Á¹É½ ÄÉÄ.

One of the names most synonymous with brilliant military strategy is Hannibal. He was the legendary Carthaginian general who marched elephants over the snowy Alps and took on Rome, the growing power in Europe at the time. He outsmarted the best strategists that Rome had to offer and twice sat in front of the gates of Rome with his army.

#### Hannibal's Last Battle

Investigates the representation of the Carthaginian enemy and the revisionist history of the Punic Wars in Virgil's *Aeneid*.

#### Hannibal

Livy's history of Rome contains, in Books 21 to 30, the definitive ancient account of Hannibal's invasion of Italy in 218 BC, and the war he fought with the Romans over the following sixteen years. Livy describes the bloody siege of the Spanish city of Saguntum, Rome's ally, which sparked the war, and the Carthaginian leader's famous march with elephants over the Alps into Italy. Livy conveys the drama of the great battles, the disastrous encounters at Trasimene and Cannae, and the final confrontation between Hannibal and the youthful Scipio Africanus. Individuals as well as events are brought to life, as the long course of the Second Punic War unfolds.

#### The Battle of Zama

Masinissa: Ally of Carthage is the first part of the story of the experiences of the Numidian Prince and later King Masinissa during the Second Punic War between Rome and Carthage. Masinissa's involvement in the war was substantial, even pivotal, and he is still revered today across North Africa as the founding father of the Amazigh/Berber people. The story begins in 203 BC in Carthage, which has been Masinissa's home for several years. He has fallen in love with Sophonisba, the beautiful daughter of one of the most senior Carthaginian generals. The two make promises to one another before Masinissa embarks west to enter the war as the commander of a substantial cavalry division. In terms of the wider world, Rome and Carthage – the most powerful nations of the time – have been at war for five years, ever since Hannibal crossed the Alpine passes and inflicted catastrophic and crippling defeats on the Roman armies at the battles of Trebia, Lake Trasimene and, most devastatingly, at Cannae, where an army of nearly 90,000 Romans was completely destroyed. The main theatres of war at this moment are the Roman siege of the Greek city of Syracuse in Sicily – which is being innovatively and belligerently defended, not least by the philosopher and scientist Archimedes – and the war in Iberia, which Masinissa is about to join with his Numidian forces.

## The Young Carthaginian

This is a curated and comprehensive collection of the most important works covering matters related to national security, diplomacy, defense, war, strategy, and tactics. The collection spans centuries of thought and experience, and includes the latest analysis of international threats, both conventional and asymmetric. It also includes riveting first person accounts of historic battles and wars. Some of the books in this Series are reproductions of historical works preserved by some of the leading libraries in the world. As with any reproduction of a historical artifact, some of these books contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. We believe these books are essential to this collection and the study of war, and have therefore brought them back into print, despite these imperfections. We hope you enjoy the unmatched breadth and depth of this collection, from the historical to the just-published works.

## Hannibal Barca

This romance takes place in the ancient times, during the Punic wars. The reader will follow the adventures of young Malchus, an officer in Hannibal's army. The author describes the army's incredible journey through southern Europe and across the Alps in fascinating detail like an eyewitness would, providing the reader an absorbing story that is also a lesson in ancient history. The balance of power in Europe swayed between Rome and Carthage and the outcome of this struggle would determine the course of Western Civilization, even until today.

## Carthage in Virgil's Aeneid

The Death of Carthage tells the story of the Second and third Punic wars that took place between ancient Rome and Carthage in three parts. The first book, Carthage Must Be Destroyed, covering the second Punic war, is told in the first person by Lucius Tullius Varro, a young Roman of equestrian status who is recruited into the Roman cavalry at the beginning of the war in 218 BC. Lucius serves in Spain under the Consul Publius Cornelius Scipio and his brother, the Proconsul Cneius Cornelius Scipio. Captivus, the second book, is narrated by Lucius's first cousin Enneus, who is recruited to the Roman cavalry under Gaius Flaminius and taken prisoner by Hannibal's general Maharbal after the disastrous Roman defeat at Lake Trasimene in 217 BC. Enneus is transported to Greece and sold as a slave, where he is put to work as a shepherd on a large estate and establishes his life there. The third and final book, The Death of Carthage, is narrated by Enneus's son, Ectorius. As a rare bilingual, Ectorius becomes a translator and serves in the Roman army during the war and witnesses the total destruction of Carthage in the year 146 BC. This historical saga, full of minute details on day-to-day life in ancient times, depicts two great civilizations on the cusp of influencing the world for centuries to come.

## The War with Hannibal

This book relates Hannibal's campaign against the Roman Republic beginning in 218 BC in which he crossed the Alps with a big force including elephants. The book also covers Scipio Africanus's campaigns in Spain and North Africa and the ultimate confrontation between Carthage and Rome at Zama in 201 BC. There are also descriptions of the history and characteristics of Carthage and Rome and the reasons that Rome emerged as the dominant power in the Mediterranean.

## Masinissa: Ally of Carthage

This is an historical novel of the Second Punic War between Rome and Carthage. It is narrated by three main characters, Gisco, a noble Carthaginian soldier, his Spanish wife, Sansara, and his best friend Mago, the brother of Hannibal. One day Gisco is commanded to sacrifice his son as a burnt offering. What will he do?

## Hannibal and the Great War Between Rome and Carthage - War College Series

As Rome's war with Carthage continues, two friends - now on opposing sides - confront each other in one of the most brutal sieges of all time. A new Hannibal novel by the Sunday Times bestselling author of The Forgotten Legion series. 213 BC. Syracuse. Under the merciless Sicilian sun, a city is at war. Outside the walls, a vast Roman army waits. Yet the city's incredible defences, designed by Archimedes, mean that Syracuse will not be taken easily. A veteran of the bitter war since its beginning, Quintus is ready to give his life in the service of the Republic. But dangers face him from within his own ranks as well as from the enemy - who include his former friend, the Carthaginian, Hanno. Hanno has been

sent by his general Hannibal to aid Syracuse in its fight against Rome. Pledged to bring death to all Romans, he is diverted from his mission by the discovery of Quintus' sister Aurelia, a captive within the city. Two friends on opposing sides. A woman caught between them. They are about to meet in one of the most brutal sieges of all time. Who will survive?

### The Young Carthaginian

Italy, 218 BC. War rages between Rome and Carthage, the two greatest civilizations in the Mediterranean. Elissa Mago is a young Carthaginian aristocrat escaping an unwanted marriage and an unforgiving father. She's captured by Marcus Gracchus, a centurion in the legions of the Roman Republic—and a man who has begun to question his allegiance to Rome's treacherous leaders. Forced to march with his legion across Italy, Elissa struggles to reconcile her loyalty to Carthage with her growing attraction to the brave and conflicted centurion. Even as battle between their people draws near, Marcus is captivated by Elissa's beauty and defiance. But what is he willing to lose to find something truly worth fighting for? And when war finally engulfs them, will Elissa yield her heart in time to choose where she belongs? As Carthage is destroyed in a struggle that will reverberate through history, they'll learn if love can conquer even the most fated of endings.

### The Death of Carthage

A stirring adventure novel set amid the tumultuous clashes between the Roman and Carthaginian empires, battling for control of the Mediterranean, north Africa and Rome itself.

### Hannibal, Scipio and the Emergence of Rome

In the Wake of Hannibal