

The Roman Historians

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The Roman historians were pivotal figures in documenting the vast and complex history of ancient Rome. Their invaluable works, spanning from the Republic through the Empire, offer critical insights into the political, social, and military developments of one of the most powerful civilizations. Through detailed narratives by renowned authors like Livy, Tacitus, and Suetonius, we gain a foundational understanding of Roman identity, achievements, and eventual decline, making their writings essential primary sources for modern study.

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The Roman Historians

The Romans' devotion to their past pervades almost every aspect of their culture. But the clearest image of how the Romans wished to interpret their past is found in their historical writings. This book examines in detail the major Roman historians: * Sallust * Livy * Tacitus * Ammianus as well as the biographies written by: * Nepos * Tacitus * Suetonius * the Augustan History * the autobiographies of Julius Caesar and the Emperor Augustus. Ronald Mellor demonstrates that Roman historical writing was regarded by its authors as a literary not a scholarly exercise, and how it must be evaluated in that context. He shows that history writing reflected the political structures of ancient Rome under the different regimes.

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Reading History in the Roman Empire

Although the relationship of Greco-Roman historians with their readerships has attracted much scholarly attention, classicists principally focus on individual historians, while there has been no collective

work on the matter. The editors of this volume aspire to fill this gap and gather papers which offer an overall view of the Greco-Roman readership and of its interaction with ancient historians. The authors of this book endeavor to define the physiognomy of the audience of history in the Roman Era both by exploring the narrative arrangement of ancient historical prose and by using sources in which Greco-Roman intellectuals address the issue of the readership of history. Ancient historians shaped their accounts taking into consideration their readers' tastes, and this is evident on many different levels, such as the way a historian fashions his authorial image, addresses his readers, or uses certain compositional strategies to elicit the readers' affective and cognitive responses to his messages. The papers of this volume analyze these narrative aspects and contextualize them within their socio-political environment in order to reveal the ways ancient readerships interacted with and affected Greco-Roman historical prose.

The Cambridge Companion to the Roman Historians

No field of Latin literature has been more transformed over the last couple of decades than that of the Roman historians. Narratology, a new receptiveness to intertextuality, and a re-thinking of the relationship between literature and its political contexts have ensured that the works of historians such as Livy, Sallust, and Tacitus will be read as texts with the same interest and sophistication as they are used as sources. In this book, topics central to the entire tradition, such as conceptions of time, characterization, and depictions of politics and the gods, are treated synoptically, while other essays highlight the works of less familiar historians, such as Curtius Rufus and Ammianus Marcellinus. A final section focuses on the rich reception history of Roman historiography, from the ancient Greek historians of Rome to the twentieth century. An appendix offers a chronological list of the ancient historians of Rome.

The Fragments of the Roman Historians

Beginning with a detailed introduction explaining the history of scholarly research on the subject, the principles and methods used in editing the fragmentary texts, the literary style of the historians, and a survey of the secondary texts that cite and preserve the fragments of the lost works, these three volumes bring together everything that is known about these historians and their works. Volume one provides an introduction to each historian, outlining what is known of their life and works. Volume two sets out the critical text with facing English translation, and volume three offers a detailed and up-to-date commentary on each of the historical fragments. The work also lists the full concordances with previous editions and contains detailed indexes.

The Historians of Ancient Rome

The Historians of Ancient Rome is the most comprehensive collection of ancient sources for Roman history available in a single English volume. After a general introduction on Roman historical writing, extensive passages from more than a dozen Greek and Roman historians and biographers trace the history of Rome over more than a thousand years: from the city's foundation by Romulus in 753 B.C.E. (Livy) to Constantine's edict of toleration for Christianity (313 C.E.) Selections include many of the high points of Rome's climb to world domination: the defeat of Hannibal; the conquest of Greece and the eastern Mediterranean; the defeat of the Catilinarian conspirators; Caesar's conquest of Gaul; Antony and Cleopatra; the establishment of the Empire by Caesar Augustus; and the "Roman Peace" under Hadrian and long excerpts from Tacitus record the horrors of the reigns of Tiberius and Nero. The book is intended both for undergraduate courses in Roman history and for the general reader interested in approaching the Romans through the original historical sources. Hence, excerpts of Polybius, Livy, and Tacitus are extensive enough to be read with pleasure as an exciting narrative. Now in its third edition, changes to this thoroughly revised volume include a new timeline, translations of several key inscriptions such as the Twelve Tables, and additional readings. This is a book which no student of Roman history should be without.

The Fragments of the Roman Historians

"This title is a definitive and comprehensive edition of the fragmentary texts of all the Roman historians whose works are lost. Historical writing was an important part of the literary culture of ancient Rome, and its best-known exponents, including Sallust, Livy, Tacitus, and Suetonius, provide much of our knowledge of Roman history. However, these authors constitute only a small minority of the Romans who wrote historical works from around 200 BC to AD 250. In this period we know of more than

100 writers of history, biography, and memoirs whose works no longer survive for us to read. They include well-known figures such as Cato the Elder, Sulla, Cicero, and the emperors Augustus, Tiberius, Claudius, Hadrian, and Septimius Severus"--Page 4 of cover.

The Greater Roman Historians

This little volume discusses not only the greater Roman historians, but also their background, including the Hellenistic background. Thus it has become a general account of Roman historiography, approaching it both as literature and as history.

Roman Historiography

Roman Historiography: An Introduction to its Basic Aspects and Development presents a comprehensive introduction to the development of Roman historical writings in both Greek and Latin, from the early annalists to Orosius and Procopius of Byzantium. Provides an accessible survey of every historical writer of significance in the Roman world Traces the growth of Christian historiography under the influence of its pagan adversaries Offers valuable insight into current scholarly trends on Roman historiography Includes a user-friendly bibliography, catalog of authors and editions, and index Selected by Choice as a 2013 Outstanding Academic Title

Literary Texts and the Roman Historian

Literary Texts and the Roman Historian looks at literary texts from the Roman Empire which depict actual events. It examines the ways in which these texts were created, disseminated and read. Beside covering the major Roman historical authors such as Livy and Tacitus, he also considers the contributions of authors in other genres like: * Cicero * Lucian * Aulus Gellius. Literary Texts and the Roman Historian provides an accessible and concise introduction to the complexities of Roman historiography.

Usages of the Past in Roman Historiography

Usages of the Past in Roman Historiography contains 11 articles on how the Ancient Roman historians used, and manipulated, the past. Key themes include the impact of autocracy, the nature of intertextuality, and the frontiers between history and other genres.

Historiography and Imagination

This work focuses on some of the more unfamiliar aspects of the Roman experience, where the historian needs not just knowledge but also imagination. It explores how the Romans made sense of their past and how people today can understand that history, despite the inadequate evidence for early Rome and the Republic. All Latin and Greek source material is translated. The first essay in this collection was the Ronald Syme Lecture for 1993; "The Origins of Roman Historiography" argues that dramatic performances at the public games were the medium through which the Romans in the "pre-literary" period made sense of their own past.

The Greek and Roman Historians

"This volume traces the development of conceptions of history and its practice from Homer to the writers of the Roman Empire. It serves as an introduction to the great historians of the ancient world and contains sections on Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Polybios, Sallust, Livy, Velleius, Tacitus, Suetonius, Plutarch, Arrian, and Dio, as well as on some other historians whose work now survives only in fragments. Brief analyses of the events which form the background to each historian's work set the writers in their historical context. Each section is self-contained and may be read on its own; but specific attention is paid to links between the different historians, and the ways in which they were influenced by or competed with one another."--BOOK JACKET.

Virtus Romana

The political transformation that took place at the end of the Roman Republic was a particularly rich area for analysis by the era's historians. Major narrators chronicled the crisis that saw the end of the Roman Republic and the changes that gave birth to a new political system. These writers drew significantly on the Roman idea of *virtus* as a way of interpreting and understanding their past. Tracing how *virtus*

informed Roman thought over time, Catalina Balmaceda explores the concept and its manifestations in the narratives of four successive Latin historians who span the late Republic and early Principate: Sallust, Livy, Velleius, and Tacitus. Balmaceda demonstrates that *virtus* in these historical narratives served as a form of self-definition that fostered and propagated a new model of the ideal Roman more fitting to imperial times. As a crucial moral and political concept, *virtus* worked as a key idea in the complex system of Roman sociocultural values and norms that underpinned Roman attitudes about both present and past. This book offers a reappraisal of the historians as promoters of change and continuity in the political culture of both the Republic and the Empire.

The Historians of Ancient Rome

This anthology of the major writings of ancient Rome is unique in that no other equivalent book contains complete texts. It covers over 1000 years of historical writing from Livy's account of Rome's foundation to Marcellinus's account of Roman defeat.

The Historians Reader

From reviews of the first edition: "The Historians of Ancient Rome will certainly and deservedly satisfy many, more, in fact, than any of its competitors." -- Bryn Mawr Classical Review
Covering more than a thousand years of Roman history, The Historians of Ancient Rome is the most comprehensive single volume of ancient sources available in English for the study of Rome. Ronald Mellor has selected extensive passages as well as complete texts by ten Greek and Roman historians, from Livy's account of the city's foundation by Romulus to the great defeat at Adrianople of Ammianus Marcellinus. Major longer works are judiciously abridged or excerpted; Sallust's "The Catilinarian Conspiracy," Suetonius's Life of Julius Caesar, and Augustus's "Res Gestae" are presented in their entirety. This second edition has been expanded to include greater coverage of the late Republic and Roman Empire.

The Fragments of the Roman Historians

The Romans succeeded in less than fifty-three years in subjecting almost the whole inhabited world of their rule. This book tells the story of the rise of Rome from its origins as a cluster of villages to the foundation of the Roman Empire by Augustus and its consolidation in the first two centuries AD. It also discusses some aspects of the later Empire and its influence on western civilizations, not least through the adoption of Christianity. Chapters dealing with social and political history are interspersed with chapters on literature, philosophy, and the arts: the conquests of Rome; Roman Emperors; Plautus, Terence, Virgil and Roman literature; Roman historians such as Tacitus and Livy; Stoicism and Scepticism; and Roman art and architecture are among the topics dealt with. The historical framework of the book is reinforced by maps and chronological charts; there are bibliographies and a full index; and the book is profusely and aptly illustrated with colour and black-and-white illustrations.

Some Minor Roman Historians

It is today widely accepted that we do not get the whole truth from any historian. Greek and Roman Historians considers the work of ancient historians such as Herodotus, Tacitus and Thucydides in the light of this attitude. In an enlightening new study, Michael Grant argues that misinformation, even deliberate disinformation, is abundant in their writings. Grant, one of the world's greatest writers of ancient history, suggests new ways of reading and interpreting the ancient historians which maximise their usefulness as source material. He demonstrates how the evidence they provide can be augmented by the use of other, literary and non-literary, sources. Greek and Roman Historians shows us how we can use written history to learn about the ancient world, even if our conclusions are not those its historians intended. The author argues that their work remains our most important source of information, once we have learned to question and incorporate their imperfect regard for the truth. Grant's account is an indispensable guide to the sources and their interpretation for all students of ancient history.

The Greater Roman Historians

Roman Archaeology for Historians provides an accessible guide to the development of archaeology as a discipline and how the use of archaeological evidence of the Roman world can enrich the study of ancient history, whilst at the same time encouraging the integration of material evidence into the study

of the period's history. This work is a key resource for students of ancient history, and for those studying the archaeology of the Roman period.

The Historians of Ancient Rome

"This title is a definitive and comprehensive edition of the fragmentary texts of all the Roman historians whose works are lost. Historical writing was an important part of the literary culture of ancient Rome, and its best-known exponents, including Sallust, Livy, Tacitus, and Suetonius, provide much of our knowledge of Roman history. However, these authors constitute only a small minority of the Romans who wrote historical works from around 200 BC to AD 250. In this period we know of more than 100 writers of history, biography, and memoirs whose works no longer survive for us to read. They include well-known figures such as Cato the Elder, Sulla, Cicero, and the emperors Augustus, Tiberius, Claudius, Hadrian, and Septimius Severus"--Page 4 of cover.

The Oxford Illustrated History of the Roman World

With this classic book, Sir Ronald Syme became the first historian of the twentieth century to place Sallust—whom Tacitus called the most brilliant Roman historian—in his social, political, and literary context. Scholars had considered Sallust to be a mere political hack or pamphleteer, but Syme's text makes important connections between the politics of the Republic and the literary achievement of the author to show Sallust as a historian unbiased by partisanship. In a new foreword, Ronald Mellor delivers one of the most thorough biographical essays of Sir Ronald Syme in English. He both places the book in the context of Syme's other works and details the progression of Sallustian studies since and as a result of Syme's work.

Greek and Roman Historians

This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the original. Due to its age, it may contain imperfections such as marks, notations, marginalia and flawed pages. Because we believe this work is culturally important, we have made it available as part of our commitment for protecting, preserving, and promoting the world's literature in affordable, high quality, modern editions that are true to the original work.

The Historians' History of the World: The Roman republic

The volume Cassius Dio the Historian: Methods and Approaches explores the Roman historian's methodology and agendas. He had his own agendas for writing his Roman History, but at the same time, he was a historian with an ambition to tell the history of Rome.

Roman Archaeology for Historians

The histories of Rome by Sallust, Livy, Tacitus and others shared the desire to demonstrate their practical applications and attempted to define the significance of the empire. Politics and military activity were the central subjects of these histories. Roman historians' claims to telling the truth probably meant they were denying bias rather than conforming to the modern tendency to be objective.

The Fragments of the Roman Historians

What is the study of Roman history all about? What are its aims? What is its place within the discipline of Classics? These and many other questions are asked by Jerry Toner who has seen many changes in the field of Roman history since he first emerged from Cambridge as a budding Roman historian. This short book looks at the transformations that have taken place in research methodology and in the nature of the discipline in recent times. One for the undergraduate.

Sallust

Augusto Frascchetti describes the legends surrounding the origins, foundation and early history of Rome, the significance the Romans attached to the legends of their origins, and the uses to which they put them. Between 1000 BC and 650 BC a cluster of small, isolated groups of thatched huts on the Roman hills became an extensive and complex city, its monumental buildings and large public spaces evidence of power and wealth. Two competing foundation legends accounted for this shift, one featuring the Trojan fugitive Aeneas and the other the wolf-reared Romulus and Remus. Both played

a significant role in Roman thought and identity, preoccupying generations of Roman historians and providing an important theme in Roman poetry. In the last two centuries the foundation era of Rome has been the subject of extensive investigations by archaeologists. These have revealed much that was previously a mystery and have allowed the piecing together of a coherent account of the early history of the city. Professor Frascchetti considers this evidence and the degree to which it supports or undermines the legends, Roman documentary accounts, and the work of modern scholars. He reveals what now seems the most probable history of Rome's origins and rise to regional pre-eminence.

Selections from Roman Historians (1916)

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

Cassius Dio the Historian

A Companion to the Roman Empire provides readers with a guide both to Roman imperial history and to the field of Roman studies, taking account of the most recent discoveries. This Companion brings together thirty original essays guiding readers through Roman imperial history and the field of Roman studies. Shows that Roman imperial history is a compelling and vibrant subject. Includes significant new contributions to various areas of Roman imperial history. Covers the social, intellectual, economic and cultural history of the Roman Empire. Contains an extensive bibliography.

The Greater Roman Historians

Historians often refer to past events which took place prior to their narrative's proper past - that is, they refer to a 'plupast'. This past embedded in the past can be evoked by characters as well as by the historian in his own voice. It can bring into play other texts, but can also draw on lieux de mémoire or on material objects. The articles assembled in this volume explore the manifold forms of the plupast in Greek and Roman historians from Herodotus to Appian. The authors demonstrate that the plupast is a powerful tool for the creation of historical meaning. Moreover, the acts of memory embedded in the historical narrative parallel to some degree the historian's activity of recording the past. The plupast thereby allows Greek and Roman historians to reflect on how (not) to write history and gains metahistorical significance. In shedding new light on the temporal complexity and the subtle forms of self-conscious reflection in the works of ancient historians, Time and Narrative in Ancient Historiography significantly enhances our understanding of their narrative art.

Latin Historians

"Late Roman historians sought to respond to the present through the evaluation of the past. Historiography was, therefore, a prime site for defining Roman identity. One of the key concepts for historians was *virtus* (roughly, "manly courage"). As a political and moral concept, *virtus* worked as a key idea in the complex system of Roman socio-cultural values, attitudes, and norms and was constantly being redefined and reinterpreted"--

Rethinking Roman History

In this sequel to *Historiography And Imagination* (UEP 1994), Professor Wiseman explores the question of how the Romans understood their own past and the role of early drama in generating and transmitting legends. The first six of the book's twelve essays are concerned with stories and scenarios in the surviving literature which are best explained as having been first created for the stage. The other essays discuss the family traditions of Roman aristocrats, the rites of spring enjoyed by the Roman plebs, the use of Roman history in the radical politics of the nineteenth century, and how a great modern Roman historian exploited the novelist's art. The book is designed to be accessible to anyone with an interest in the ancient world, and all Latin and Greek is translated.

Foundation of Rome

A Series Of Lectures Delivered By Louis E. Lord, Professor Of Classics, Oberlin College, Before The California Teacher's Association, Southern Section, December 20-24, 1926. School Publication, No. 144, September, 1927.

Greek and Roman Historiography in Late Antiquity

Augustus and the Destruction of History explores the intense controversies over the meaning and profile of the past that accompanied the violent transformation of the Roman Republic into the Augustan principate. The ten case studies collected here analyse how different authors and agents (individual and collective) developed specific conceptions of history and articulated them in a wide variety of textual and visual media to position themselves within the emergent (and evolving) new Augustan normal. The chapters consider both hegemonic and subaltern endeavours to reconfigure Roman memoria and pay special attention to power and polemics, chaos, crisis and contingency – not least to challenge some long-standing habits of thought about Augustus and his principate and its representation in historiographical discourse, ancient and modern. Some of the most iconic texts and monuments from ancient Rome receive fresh discussion here, including the Forum Romanum and the Forum of Augustus, Virgil's Aeneid and the Fasti Capitolini.

A Companion to the Roman Empire

Time and Narrative in Ancient Historiography