

Sertorius And The Struggle For Spain

[#Sertorius](#) [#Roman Republic Spain](#) [#Iberian War](#) [#Ancient Rome conflict](#) [#Quintus Sertorius](#)

Explore the captivating story of Quintus Sertorius, a brilliant Roman general who led a formidable rebellion against the Roman Republic in Spain. This intricate struggle in the Iberian Peninsula highlights a pivotal and often overlooked chapter in ancient history, showcasing military genius, political intrigue, and the fierce fight for control of a vital Roman province.

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Sertorius and the Struggle for Spain

The epic battle to liberate Spain from Roman rule is a masterclass of ancient guerilla warfare, recounted by the author of Ancient Rome on 5 Denarii a Day. In the year 82 BC, after a brutal civil war, the dictator Sulla took power in Rome. But among those who refused to accept his rule was the young army officer Quintus Sertorius. Sertorius fled, first to Africa and then to Spain, where he made common cause with the native people who had been savagely oppressed by a succession of corrupt Roman governors. Discovering a genius for guerilla warfare—and claiming to receive divine guidance from Artemis—Sertorius came close to driving the Romans out of Spain altogether. Rome responded by sending reinforcements under the control of Gen. Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus, who would go on to become Pompey the Great. The epic struggle between these two commanders, known as the Sertorian War, is a masterclass of ancient strategy and tactical maneuver. Massively outnumbered, Sertorius remained undefeated on the battlefield, but was eventually assassinated by jealous subordinates, none of whom proved a match for Pompey. The tale of Sertorius is both the story of a people struggling to liberate themselves from oppressive rule, and the story of a man who started as an idealist and ended almost as savage and despotic as his enemies. But above all, it is the story of a duel between two great generals, fought between two different styles of army in the valleys of the Spanish interior.

Plutarch's Sertorius

C. F. Konrad provides the first booklength commentary on Plutarch's Life of Sertorius, the work that has shaped most modern interpretations of the man and his career. Quintus Sertorius (126-73 B.C.) was a political and military leader during the period of turmoil that ended with the Roman Republic's disintegration just thirty years after his death. A major figure on the losing side in the first civil war (87-82 B.C.), he went to Spain to continue the struggle against the ruling senatorial faction with the help of Roman exiles and the native population. His military skill was much admired, but his increasingly despotic behavior, combined with failing luck in the field, eventually prompted Sertorius' assassination by his Roman staff. One of Plutarch's most austere biographies, Sertorius lacks the rich color and wealth of anecdote characteristic of his Antony or Perikles, yet it is unsurpassed in its seemingly unbounded sympathy for its subject and is the most substantial source extant on Sertorius. By analyzing Plutarch's method and purpose, Konrad develops a more critical and less eulogistic view of Sertorius' character and his actions during this period. The Greek text of Plutarch's biography is included in this book.

Contested Pasts

A fresh approach to the Roman imperial tradition on Alexander the Great

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The Romans in Spain

This book traces the complex process by which an area, seen initially as a war-zone, was gradually transformed by the actions of the Romans and the reactions of the indigenous inhabitants into an integral part of the Roman world.

The Roman Wars in Spain

It took the Romans almost exactly 200 years to conquer the Iberian Peninsula (modern Spain and Portugal). The skillful and tenacious resistance of the various inhabitants, utilizing superior mobility in the rugged terrain to wage a guerrilla war, made the region the graveyard of many a Roman army. But the lessons, though painful, were eventually learnt and the heat of this so-called fiery war forged the legions into a more effective force. Daniel Varga analyzes the strategies and tactics of both sides, drawing on the traditional literary sources but also the latest archaeological research. He examines the problems faced by the Roman army and the extent to which it was forced to adapt to meet, and eventually overcome, these challenges. His findings show the Spanish armies as more sophisticated than often thought. The author concludes that the Spanish campaigns exerted a powerful influence on the organization, tactics and equipment of the Roman army, helping to make it the supreme fighting machine it became.

Republican Rome

This title is part of UC Press's *Voices Revived* program, which commemorates University of California Press's mission to seek out and cultivate the brightest minds and give them voice, reach, and impact. Drawing on a backlist dating to 1893, *Voices Revived* makes high-quality, peer-reviewed scholarship accessible once again using print-on-demand technology. This title was originally published in 1976.

Hispaniae

This book traces the beginnings and the first 140 years of the Roman presence in Spain, showing how what began as a purely military commitment developed in addition into a range of civilian activities including taxation, jurisdiction and the founding of both Roman and native settlements. The author uses literary sources, the results of recent and earlier archaeology, numismatics, and epigraphic material to reveal the way in which patterns of administration were created, especially under the direction of the military commanders sent from Rome to the two Spanish provinciae. This is of major importance for understanding the way in which Roman power spread during this period, not only in Spain, but throughout the Mediterranean world.

War, Warlords, and Interstate Relations in the Ancient Mediterranean

During the 4th-1st century BC, Mediterranean polities, stateless formations and stronger powers fought for hegemony. Edited by Toni Naco del Hoyo and Fernando López Sánchez, this volume addresses interstate relations and warlordism according to classical studies and social sciences.

Quintus Sertorius and the Legacy of Sulla

From the Gracchi to Nero is an outstanding history of the Roman world from 133 BC to 68 AD. Fifty years since publication it is widely hailed as the classic survey of the period, going through many revised and updated editions until H.H. Scullard's death. It explores the decline and fall of the Roman Republic and the establishment of the Pax Romana under the early Principate. In superbly clear style, Scullard brings vividly to life the Gracchi's attempts at reform, the rise and fall of Marius and Sulla, Pompey and Caesar, society and culture in the late Roman Republic, the Augustan Principate, Tiberius and Gaius, Claudius and Nero, and economic and social life in the early Empire.

From the Gracchi to Nero

This narrative covers the period from 133 BC to 69 AD, exploring the decline and fall of the Republic, and the establishment of the Pax Romana under the early Principate.

History of the War of the Succession in Spain

Are we free agents? This perennial question is addressed by tragedy when it dramatizes the struggle of individuals with supernatural forces, or maps the inner conflict of a mind divided against itself. The first part of this book follows the adaptations of four myths as they migrate from classical Greek tragedy to Seneca and on to seventeenth-century France: the stories of Agamemnon, Oedipus, Medea, and Phaedra. Detailed linguistic analysis charts the playwrights' contrasting assumptions about agency and autonomy. In the second part, six plays by Corneille and Racine are discussed to show how the problem of agency and free will is explored in scenarios which show protagonists who are in thrall to their past, to their rulers, or to their own ideals.

Sertorius: or, The Roman patriot, a tragedy

#1 NEW RELEASE ON AMAZON The Great Roman Empire was no stranger to rebellions, but who were the rebels behind these lost causes, and what fueled their brazen plights? Despite their many differences, the rebels of the Roman Empire had one thing in common: all were Romans, or onetime Roman allies, who attempted to overthrow Roman rule within the bounds of the Roman Empire. Many of these rebels succeeded in humbling Rome, for a time. But in the end, Rome always prevailed, occasionally through the ineptitude of the rebels, but more often through the skills of Roman generals who rose to the occasion after others had failed. Rome's greatest rebels took on many forms—including royalty, enslaved people, foreigners serving in the Roman army, over-ambitious Roman governors, a handful of genuine freedom fighters—but all had the courage and audacity to oppose the greatest empire the world had known to that time. These are their stories . . .

From the Gracchi to Nero

This easy-to-use reference book covers the most important people, places, events, and technologies of Roman warfare during the republic (400–31 BCE), providing a wealth of reference material and invaluable primary source documents. The study of ancient Rome remains both a high-interest topic and a staple of high school and university curricula, while recent Hollywood movies continue to heighten popular interest in Rome. This multi-format handbook examines warfare in ancient Rome during the republic period, from approximately 400 BCE to 31 BCE. Presenting ready reference, primary source documents, statistical information, and a chronology, the title explore all aspects of conflict during this time period, including key military leaders, pivotal battles and sieges, new weapons and technologies, and the intersections of warfare and society in the ancient world. The reference entries provide detailed snapshots of key people, events, groups, places, weapons systems, and strategies that enable readers to easily understand the critical issues during 400 years of the Roman Republic, while various overview, causes, and consequences essays offer engaging, in-depth coverage of the most important wars. By providing students with in-depth information about how the Roman Army operated, they develop a fuller understanding Roman, ancient, and world history.

Tragic Agency in Classical Drama from Aeschylus to Voltaire

The History of Rome is a five volume history of ancient Rome written by Theodor Mommsen, dealing mainly with the Roman Republic. First volume deals with the Roman origins and covers the period anterior to the abolition of the Monarchy. Second volume depicts events from the abolition of the Monarchy in Rome to the union of Italy. Third volume deals with the Punic Wars and the subjugation of Carthage and the Greek states. Volume four covers the Revolution, dealing with the Gracchi, Marius, Drusus, and Sulla. Final volume covers the Civil War and the establishment of the military monarchy during the reign of Julius Caesar.

Rebels Against Rome

As one can surmise from the title, this book discusses the history of Spain; albeit an abbreviated version. Through fourteen chapters, the author weaves a tapestry of Spain's past, from the era of the Iberia Kingdom (302 BC–580 AD), all the way up to the marriage of Alfonso XIII and Princess Ena (31 May 1906).

Warfare in the Roman Republic

A definitive history of the great commanders of ancient Rome, from bestselling author Adrian Goldsworthy. "In his elegantly accessible style, Goldsworthy offers gripping and swiftly erudite accounts of Roman wars and the great captains who fought them. His heroes are never flavorless and generic, but magnificently Roman. And it is especially Goldsworthy's vision of commanders deftly surfing the giant, irresistible waves of Roman military tradition, while navigating the floating logs, reefs, and treacherous sandbanks of Roman civilian politics, that makes the book indispensable not only to those interested in Rome and her battles, but to anyone who finds it astounding that military men, at once driven and imperiled by the odd and idiosyncratic ways of their societies, can accomplish great deeds." —J. E. Lendon, author of *Soldiers and Ghosts: A History of Battle in Classical Antiquity*

The History of Rome (Complete Edition: Vol. 1-5)

Combining approaches and insights from cultural, social and military history this study traces the evolution and decline of the Spanish officer corps and general staff during the Eighty Years War in connection with contemporary trends such as modernization and aristocratization.

A Short History of Spain

The fall and rise of ancient Rome from more than two decades of internal conflict, as its aristocracy took up arms against each other. By the early first century BC, the Roman Republic had already carved itself a massive empire and was easily the most powerful state in the Mediterranean. Roman armies had marched victoriously over enemies far and wide, but the Roman heartland was soon to feel the tramp of armies on campaign as the Republic was convulsed by civil war and rival warlords vied for supremacy, sounding the first death knell of the Republican system. At the center of the conflict was the rivalry between Marius, victor of the Jugurthine and Northern wars, and his former subordinate, Sulla. But, as Gareth Sampson points out in this new analysis, the situation was much more complex than the traditional view portrays it and the scope of the First Civil War both wider and longer. This narrative and analysis of a critical and bloody period in Roman history will make an ideal sequel to the author's *Crisis of Rome* (and a prequel to his first book, *The Defeat of Rome*). "A very readable insight into a period of Roman history that is very important but a mystery to most people."—Firetrench

In the Name of Rome

In 1634 the Swedish-German troops, heirs to the spirit of Gustavus Adolphus, dominated the battlefields. Victory was smiling on them. The Imperial and Catholic League armies looked dated. But in September, a Spanish army arrived, led by the brother of King Felipe IV.

Roman Spain

At the time of his death, Julius Caesar was the most powerful man on earth. Beginning with the Gallic Wars, he had fought a series of epic campaigns, culminating in the brutal civil war that brought the Roman Republic to an end and gave birth to the new Roman Empire. His battles ranged over much of the known world, from Spain, Gaul and Italy, to Greece, Asia Minor, and Egypt. Caesar's own *Commentaries* are a classic account of how he led his beloved legions into battle, but they leave many questions of war and strategy unanswered. Theodore Ayrault Dodge's illustrated history of Caesar was

first published in 1892, as part of his “Great Captains” series. The author, an experienced military officer and historian, visited all of the major battlefields, and made full use of ancient sources. His history follows Caesar’s entire career, reconstructs his victories and defeats, and explains his lasting impact on the art of war. “Caesar” is an unparalleled military history of one of the world’s greatest generals. This ebook edition includes an active table of contents, reflowable text, and over 250 campaign maps, battle diagrams, and other illustrations.

The Road to Rocroi

Describes the influence of the Roman Empire on Spain, and looks at society, industry, trade, architecture, and religion in Spain during Rome's rule

A History of Spain from the Earliest Times to the Death of Ferdinand the Catholic

Examines the political and military history of Rome and its empire in the Ciceronian and Augustan ages. This book covers the lives of women and slaves, the running of the empire and the lives of provincials, and religion, culture and propaganda in the period of 82BC-AD14. It is suitable for the students of Roman history.

History of the War of the Succession in Spain

Hispania was the Roman name for the Iberian Peninsula and its provinces. Under the Republic, Hispania was divided into two provinces: Hispania Citerior and Hispania Ulterior.

The War of the Succession in Spain

The 1492 conquest of Granada in southern Spain is crucial to a proper understanding of the development of Western European warfare. The culmination of a long struggle between the Muslim and Christian cultures in Western Europe, it was the training ground for the armed forces that were to make Spain the dominant military power in Europe throughout the sixteenth century. It also set the stage for the discovery of the New World - it was the war that had to be won before Ferdinand and Isabella would agree to sponsor Columbus's momentous voyage. William Prescott's absorbing account of the War of Granada is now set in context by Albert D. McJoynt, who examines the role of the conquest of Granada in Spanish warfare and its influence on Western Europe. Military histories in English have tended to neglect Spain's experience in Granada, causing a critical gap in awareness of the factors that led to its military strength in Europe after the Italian Wars of the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. Far from merely copying their adversaries' techniques during these wars, as has often been assumed, the Spanish armed forces had already adopted most of the advances that took Spanish warfare from the medieval to early modern stage.

The Collapse of Rome

Ancient History