

The Spartacus War

[#Spartacus War](#) [#Roman slave revolt](#) [#gladiator uprising](#) [#Third Servile War](#) [#ancient Rome history](#)

The Spartacus War, also known as the Third Servile War, was a major slave uprising led by the gladiator Spartacus against the Roman Republic from 73 to 71 BC. This epic conflict represented one of the largest and most significant challenges to Roman authority, showcasing the desperate fight for freedom by enslaved people and leaving a lasting legacy on historical and cultural narratives.

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The Spartacus War

The story of the most famous revolt of the ancient world, and its legendary leader, Spartacus the Gladiator. Spartacus was a Thracian gladiator who started a prison breakout with 74 men, armed with kitchen knives. It grew into a full scale rebellion against Rome, the most famous slave revolt in history. With an army of gladiators, ex-slaves and other desperadoes, he managed to defeat a succession of Roman armies and bring the Republic to its knees.

Spartacus and the Slave Wars

In 72 B.C., in the heart of Rome's Mediterranean empire, a slave named Spartacus ignited one of the most violent episodes of slave resistance in the history of the Roman Empire--indeed in the world annals of slavery. This volume organizes original translations of 80 Greek and Latin sources into topical chapters that look at the daily lives of slaves trained as gladiators and those who labored on farms in Italy and Sicily, including accounts of revolts that preceded and anticipated that of Spartacus. In a carefully crafted introductory essay, Shaw places Spartacus in the broader context of first and second century B.C. Rome, Italy and Sicily and explains why his story continues to be a popular symbol of rebellion today. The volume also includes a glossary, chronology, selected bibliography, three maps, an annotated list of ancient writers, and questions for consideration.

Spartacus and the Slave Wars

In this examination of the Roman institution of slavery, Brent Shaw presents a compelling selection of the ancient testimony relating to Spartacus and the Slave Wars. A revised introduction places Spartacus in the context both of recent historical work and in relation to images of Spartacus in television and film media. The existing collection of translated Greek and Latin sources has also been fully revised, and now includes additional documents that flesh out the Roman responses to the Spartacus slave revolt. A new image has also been provided to illustrate the nature of the slave villas of the period.

Spartacus

The best-selling novel about a slave revolt in ancient Rome and the basis for the popular motion picture.

Spartacus

Spartacus, a Thracian whose early life is hidden in the mists of history, is one of the most infamous figures of antiquity. Perhaps the most famous gladiator of all, parts of Spartacus' story inspired elements of the award-winning film *Gladiator* (2000).

Spartacus and the Slave Wars

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Spartacus and the Slave War 73–71 BC

This Osprey Campaign title brings to life the story of Rome's most famous revolt, the Slave War (73-71 BC), and the ex-gladiator who led it. In the year 73 BC, the Thracian Spartacus broke out of the gladiatorial training school at Capua in Campania. A charismatic leader, Spartacus formed an army of runaway slaves and people with little to lose, and defeated the Roman troops under the praetor C. Claudius Glaber. With this minor victory, Spartacus' army swelled to 70,000 and rampaged throughout Campania assaulting a number of cities and defeating two consular armies. Terrified lest the revolt spread across the republic, the government assigned M. Licinius Crassus the task of crushing the revolt. Crassus' first attempt to capture Spartacus failed, and the Roman senate called upon Pompey to help him. Together, they cornered Spartacus and brought him to battle near the source of the river Silarus. During the battle, Spartacus was killed and his army defeated. Crassus crucified 6,000 prisoners as an example to others who might think of revolt.

Spartacus and the Slave Wars

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The Revolt

The first of two epic novels which tell the story of one of the most charismatic heroes history has ever known - Spartacus, the gladiator slave who took on and nearly defeated the might of Rome, during the years 73-71 BC. Historically very little is known about Spartacus. We know that he came from Thrace, a land north of Greece, that he once fought in the Roman legions and that, during two fateful years, he led a slave army which nearly brought Rome to its knees. In Ben Kane's brilliant novel, we meet Spartacus as he returns to Thrace, ready to settle down after a decade away. But a new king has usurped the throne. Treacherous and violent, he immediately seizes Spartacus and sells him to a Roman slave trader looking for new gladiators. The odyssey has begun which will see Spartacus become one of the greatest legends of history, the hero of revolutionaries from Karl Marx to Che Guevara, immortalised on screen, and now brought to life in Ben Kane's great bestseller - a novel which takes the story to its halfway point and is continued in *Spartacus: Rebellion*. Ben Kane was born in Kenya and raised

there and in Ireland. He studied veterinary medicine and University College, Dublin, but after that he travelled the world extensively, indulging in his passion for ancient history. He lives in North Somerset with his wife and two young children.

Spartacus: The Gladiator

In the modern Louvre of Paris, you can find, amidst a collection of other French sculptures, a 2.12 meter-tall marble statue of Spartacus, naked, broken chains hanging from his wrists, his eyes showing both a pensive serenity and a cold aggression. The piece was sculpted by Denis Foyatier in 1830, as an addition to l'allée des grands hommes (the Avenue of Great Men) in the Jardin des Tuileries. It was moved to the Louvre in 1877. You may have heard the name Spartacus before, as he has long been a symbol of the fight against repression. In a nutshell, he was a soldier turned gladiator turned runaway slave that fought Rome as leader of a massive slave army. But who really was he? What kind of life did he live? What do we know of his origins? Those are some questions that will be answered in this eBook.

Spartacus

A “splendid” (The Wall Street Journal) account of one of history's most important and yet little-known wars, the campaign culminating in the Battle of Actium in 31 BC, whose outcome determined the future of the Roman Empire. Following Caesar's assassination and Mark Antony's defeat of the conspirators who killed Caesar, two powerful men remained in Rome—Antony and Caesar's chosen heir, young Octavian, the future Augustus. When Antony fell in love with the most powerful woman in the world, Egypt's ruler Cleopatra, and thwarted Octavian's ambition to rule the empire, another civil war broke out. In 31 BC one of the largest naval battles in the ancient world took place—more than 600 ships, almost 200,000 men, and one woman—the Battle of Actium. Octavian prevailed over Antony and Cleopatra, who subsequently killed themselves. The Battle of Actium had great consequences for the empire. Had Antony and Cleopatra won, the empire's capital might have moved from Rome to Alexandria, Cleopatra's capital, and Latin might have become the empire's second language after Greek, which was spoken throughout the eastern Mediterranean, including Egypt. In this “superbly recounted” (The National Review) history, Barry Strauss, ancient history authority, describes this consequential battle with the drama and expertise that it deserves. The War That Made the Roman Empire is essential history that features three of the greatest figures of the ancient world.

The War That Made the Roman Empire

In this inspiring and original book, former editor of The Times, Sir Peter Stothard, re-traces the journey taken by Spartacus and his army of rebels.

On the Spartacus Road: A Spectacular Journey through Ancient Italy

A professor of history and classics describes the actual events of March 15, 44 BC, when Julius Caesar was murdered during the Roman civil wars, and compares them to those outlined by William Shakespeare in his famous play.--Publisher's description.

The Death of Caesar

Did the Trojan War really happen? Spectacular new archaeological evidence suggests that it did. Recent excavations and newly translated Hittite texts reveal that Troy was a large, wealthy city allied with the Hittite Empire. Located at the strategic entrance to the Dardanelles, the link between the Aegean and Black Sea, it was a tempting target for marauding Greeks, the Vikings of the Bronze Age. The Trojan War may have been the inevitable consequence of expanding Greek maritime commerce. Written by a leading expert on ancient military history, the true story of the most famous battle in history is every bit as compelling as Homer's epic account - and confirms many of its details. In The Trojan War, master storyteller Barry Strauss puts legend into its historical context, without losing its poetry and grandeur. `Consumed in one of those burning-the-midnight-oil situations... I really enjoyed it' Michael Wood 'Brilliant interweaving of the mythic and the modern' Scotsman `An exciting tale written in a lively style that brings Homer's heroes and the world in which they lived to vibrant and colourful life' Donald Kagan

The Trojan War

Spartacus and the Slave Wars Spartacus has passed into legend as an enduring symbol of righteousness in his noble battle for the freedom of man. This transcendent icon did not appear from the aether and had plenty of inspiration from the brave and often forgotten figures that stood before him. The actions of Spartacus and his rebellion against the Roman Republic offer a unique look into the details of commercial slavery in Rome, and its long-lasting effects on the evolution of a nation. Inside you will read about... - The Roman Acquisition of Slaves - Life as a Roman Slave - Runaway Slaves and the Stirrings of Rebellion - The First and Second Servile Wars - The Mysterious Origins of Spartacus - Spartacus Leads an Army - A Rebellion Defeated And much more! This book will take you through the Servile Wars, also known as the Slave Wars, which were a series of slave rebellions over a 60-year period of the Roman Republic's history. Occurring in relatively quick succession, each Servile War increased in strength and fervor, until Spartacus and his allies nearly managed to bring the Republic to its knees.

Spartacus and the Slave Wars

The slave and gladiator Spartacus has been the subject of myth-making in his own time and of movie-making in ours. Aldo Schiavone brings him squarely into the arena of serious history. Spartacus emerges here as the commander of an army, whose aim was to incite Italy to revolt against Rome and to strike at the very heart of the imperial system.

Spartacus

This is the first book systematically to analyze Kirk Douglas' and Stanley Kubrick's depiction of the slave revolt led by Spartacus from different historical, political, and cinematic perspectives. Examines the film's use of ancient sources, the ancient historical contexts, the political significance of the film, the history of its censorship and restoration, and its place in film history. Includes the most important passages from ancient authors' reports of the slave revolt in translation.

Spartacus

Analyzes the leadership and strategies of three forefront military leaders from the ancient world, offers insight into the purposes behind their conflicts, and shows what today's leaders can glean from their successes and failures.

Masters of Command

This book describes the fighting of Spartacus and his slave army in their rebellion against the Romans.

Spartacus

Bestselling classical historian Barry Strauss delivers "an exceptionally accessible history of the Roman Empire...much of Ten Caesars reads like a script for Game of Thrones" (The Wall Street Journal)—a summation of three and a half centuries of the Roman Empire as seen through the lives of ten of the most important emperors, from Augustus to Constantine. In this essential and "enlightening" (The New York Times Book Review) work, Barry Strauss tells the story of the Roman Empire from rise to reinvention, from Augustus, who founded the empire, to Constantine, who made it Christian and moved the capital east to Constantinople. During these centuries Rome gained in splendor and territory, then lost both. By the fourth century, the time of Constantine, the Roman Empire had changed so dramatically in geography, ethnicity, religion, and culture that it would have been virtually unrecognizable to Augustus. Rome's legacy remains today in so many ways, from language, law, and architecture to the seat of the Roman Catholic Church. Strauss examines this enduring heritage through the lives of the men who shaped it: Augustus, Tiberius, Nero, Vespasian, Trajan, Hadrian, Marcus Aurelius, Septimius Severus, Diocletian, and Constantine. Over the ages, they learned to maintain the family business—the government of an empire—by adapting when necessary and always persevering no matter the cost. Ten Caesars is a "captivating narrative that breathes new life into a host of transformative figures" (Publishers Weekly). This "superb summation of four centuries of Roman history, a masterpiece of compression, confirms Barry Strauss as the foremost academic classicist writing for the general reader today" (The Wall Street Journal).

Ten Caesars

In 136 BC, in Sicily (which was then a Roman province), some four hundred slaves of Syrian origin rebelled against their masters and seized the city of Henna with much bloodshed. Their leader, a fortune-teller named Eunus, was declared king (taking the Syrian royal name Antiochus), and tens of thousands of runaway slaves as well as poor native Sicilians soon flocked to join his fledgling kingdom. Antiochus' ambition was to drive the Romans from the whole of Sicily. The Romans responded with characteristic intransigence and relentlessness, leading to years of brutal warfare and suppression. Antiochus' 'Kingdom of the Western Syrians' was extinguished by 132 but his agenda was revived in 105 BC when rebelling slaves proclaimed Salvius as King Tryphon, with similarly bitter and bloody results. Natale Barca narrates and analyses these events in unprecedented detail, with thorough research into the surviving ancient sources. The author also reveals the long-term legacy of the slaves' defiance, contributing to the crises that led to the seismic Social War and setting a precedent for the more-famous rebellion of Spartacus in 73-71 BC.

Rome's Sicilian Slave Wars

Spartacus and his ragtag army take on the mighty Roman army in Ben Kane's brilliant recreation of one of the best-known epics of the modern era. Spartacus has already done the impossible—not only has he escaped from slavery, he and his seconds have created a mighty slave army that has challenged Rome and defeated the armies of three praetors, two consuls, and one proconsul. On the plain of the River Po, in modern Northern Italy, Spartacus has defeated Gaius Cassius Longinus, proconsul and general of an army of two legions. Now the road home lies before them—to Thrace for Spartacus, and to Gaul for his seconds-in-command, Castus and Gannicus. But storm clouds are gathering on the horizon. One of Spartacus's most powerful generals has defected, taking his men with him. Back in Rome, the immensely rich Marcus Licinius Crassus is gathering an unheard-of Army. The Senate has given Crassus an army made up of ten legions and the authority to do whatever it takes to end the slave rebellion once and for all. Meanwhile, Spartacus wants to lead his men over the Alps and home, but his two seconds have a different plan. They want to march on Rome itself and bring the Republic to its knees. Rebellion has become war. War to the death.

Spartacus: Rebellion

Although much has been written on Greek and Roman slavery, slave resistance has typically been dismissed as historically insignificant and those revolts that are documented are portrayed as wholly exceptional and resulting from peculiar historical circumstances that had little to do with the intrinsic views or organizational capabilities of the slaves themselves. In this book Theresa Urbainczyk challenges the current orthodoxy and argues that there were many more slave revolts than is usually assumed and they were far from insignificant historically. She carefully dissects ancient and modern interpretations to show that there was every reason for the writers who recorded and re-recorded the slave rebellions and wars to repress or to reconfigure any larger-scale slave resistance as something other than what it was. Further, she shows that we often have the accounts that we do because of the happenstance of certain ancient authors having been particularly interested in creating accounts of them for their own interests. Urbainczyk argues that we need to look beyond the canonical sources and episodes to see a bigger history of long-term resistance of slaves to their enslavement.

Slave Revolts in Antiquity

Retells the story of a gladiator who led the slaves in a revolt against Rome.

Spartacus

The definitive modern biography of the great slave leader, military genius and revolutionary hero Toussaint Louverture. The Haitian Revolution began in the French Caribbean colony of Saint-Domingue with a slave revolt in August 1791, and culminated a dozen years later in the proclamation of the world's first independent black state. After the abolition of slavery in 1793, Toussaint Louverture, himself a former slave, became the leader of the colony's black population, the commander of its republican army and eventually its governor. During the course of his extraordinary life he confronted some of the dominant forces of his age - slavery, settler colonialism, imperialism and racial hierarchy. Treacherously seized by Napoleon's invading army in 1802, this charismatic figure ended his days, in Wordsworth's phrase, 'the most unhappy man of men', imprisoned in a fortress in France. Black Spartacus draws on a wealth of archival material, much of it overlooked by previous biographers, to follow every step of Louverture's singular journey, from his triumphs against French, Spanish and British troops to his

skilful regional diplomacy, his Machiavellian dealings with successive French colonial administrators and his bold promulgation of an autonomous Constitution. Sudhir Hazareesingh shows that Louverture developed his unique vision and leadership not solely in response to imported Enlightenment ideals and revolutionary events in Europe and the Americas, but through a hybrid heritage of fraternal slave organisations, Caribbean mysticism and African political traditions. Above all, Hazareesingh retrieves Louverture's rousing voice and force of personality, making this the most engaging, as well as the most complete, biography to date. After his death in the French fortress, Louverture became a figure of legend, a beacon for slaves across the Atlantic and for generations of European republicans and progressive figures in the Americas. He inspired the anti-slavery campaigner Frederick Douglass, the most eminent nineteenth-century African-American; his emancipatory struggle was hailed by those who defied imperial and colonial rule well into the twentieth. In the modern era, his life informed the French poet Aimé Césaire's seminal idea of *négritude* and has been celebrated in a remarkable range of plays, songs, novels and statues. Here, in all its drama, is the epic story of the world's first black superhero.

Black Spartacus

You've probably heard of Spartacus... He is dead famous for: *being quite a good gladiator *giving the Romans the run-around *looking an awful lot like Kirk Douglas But have you heard that Spartacus: *fought for the Romans as well as against them *once camped his army of rebel slaves inside a volcano *cut a deal with a bunch of double-crossing pirates Yes, even though he's dead, Spartacus is still full of surprises. Now you can read the inside story in Spartacus' secret diary, catch up on all the latest battle results in *The Daily Gladius*, and find out how to keep the mighty Roman Empire at bay with just a few trusty followers and a cunning plan. From camping out in a volcano with his army to dealing with pirates, Spartacus' story is full of surprises. The world of the Empire and life in Thrace (modern-day Bulgaria) form the backdrop to this incredible tale. Beginning with his time at (and escape from) gladiator school we follow Spartacus into the crater of Vesuvius, where he amasses his slave army. From there, we follow the latest results in his battles against the Roman generals in the *Roman Times*, keep an eye on his bloodstained 'diary' as he plans his next move and dreams of crossing the Alps and going home. Ends with the battle against Cruel Crassus and the crucifixion of 6,000 slaves who all claim to be 'Spartacus'...

Spartacus

A "lively" memoir by the Hollywood legend about the making of *Spartacus*, with a foreword by George Clooney (*Los Angeles Times*). One of the world's most iconic movie stars, Kirk Douglas has distinguished himself as a producer, philanthropist, and author of ten works of fiction and memoir. Now, more than fifty years after the release of his enduring epic *Spartacus*, Douglas reveals the riveting drama behind the making of the legendary gladiator film. Douglas began producing the movie in the midst of the politically charged era when Hollywood's moguls refused to hire anyone accused of Communist sympathies. In a risky move, Douglas chose Dalton Trumbo, a blacklisted screenwriter, to write *Spartacus*. Trumbo was one of the "Unfriendly Ten," men who had gone to prison rather than testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee about their political affiliations. Douglas's source material was already a hot property, as the novel *Spartacus* was written by Howard Fast while he was in jail for defying HUAC. With the financial future of his young family at stake, Douglas plunged into a tumultuous production both on- and off-screen. As both producer and star of the film, he faced explosive moments with young director Stanley Kubrick, struggles with a leading lady, and negotiations with giant personalities, including Sir Laurence Olivier, Charles Laughton, Peter Ustinov, and Lew Wasserman. Writing from his heart and from his own meticulously researched archives, Kirk Douglas, at ninety-five, looks back at his audacious decisions. He made the most expensive film of its era—but more importantly, his moral courage in giving public credit to Trumbo effectively ended the notorious Hollywood blacklist. A master storyteller, Douglas paints a vivid and often humorous portrait in *I Am Spartacus!* The book is enhanced by newly discovered period photography of the stars and filmmakers both on and off the set.

Spartacus and His Glorious Gladiators

Glory: The mighty slave army, led by Spartacus, has carried all before it, scattering the legions of Rome. Who can stop him now, in this triumphant march towards the Alps and freedom? Vengeance: Can Crassus, the richest man in Rome, raise an army big enough to stop Spartacus? Or will murmurings of

discontent within his vast army of slaves turn to outright rebellion? War: Spartacus must face the most important choice of his life: forward, over the Alps to an uncertain freedom: or back, to face the might of Rome, and attempt to break its power over them for ever.

I Am Spartacus!

Gladiator, rebel slave leader, revolutionary: the figure of Spartacus frequently serves as an icon of resistance against oppression in modern political movements, while his legend has inspired numerous receptions over the centuries in many different media. With its visually excessive style of graphic sex and CGI-enhanced violence, the four seasons of the premium cable television series STARZ Spartacus tells the story of the historical Thracian gladiator who led a slave uprising against the Roman Republican army from 73 to 71 BC. STARZ Spartacus: Reimagining an Icon on Screen is the first scholarly volume to explore the entirety of this critically acclaimed and commercially successful drama series. This new volume brings together pioneering and provocative essays written by an international cast of leading classical scholars and experienced media critics. Turning a sharp eye on the series' historical framework, visual and narrative style, thematic overtones, and interaction with contemporary popular culture, this volume also engages with the authenticity of the production and considers its place in the tradition of epic films and television series set in ancient Rome. At once both erudite and entertaining, STARZ Spartacus: Reimagining an Icon on Screen is an invaluable resource for both students and scholars eager to confront a new Spartacus, as the hero of the slave revolt is recast for a twenty-first century audience.

Rebellion

In this inspiring and original book, former editor of The Times, Sir Peter Stothard, re-traces the journey taken by Spartacus and his army of rebels.

STARZ Spartacus

The name Spartacus is one familiar to most. He was the Thracian gladiator who rose up from slavery in 73 B.C. to defeat every Roman army sent to destroy him.

On the Spartacus Road

Bradley's study carefully analyses and describes the 3 major slave rebellions and uprisings that occurred during the period 140 B.C. to 70 B.C. His analysis examines the conditions that led the slaves to resist and how they maintained the rebellion.

The Spartacus Road

This publication of Abraham Polonsky's unproduced screenplay for The Gladiators is a tribute to one of Hollywood's premiere post-WW II directors and writers whose career was severely impacted by the blacklist. His script for The Gladiators survives to remind us that he could, and did, transform a difficult and complex novel of an ancient slave rebellion into a screenplay worthy of Arthur Koestler's bold fictional vision. Through a combination of the ambivalence of its executive producer and star, plus bad timing, it never went before the cameras. This book is published in the hope that The Gladiators will be produced for cinema or television.

Slavery and Rebellion in the Roman World, 140 B.C.-70 B.C.

BLOOD UPON THE SANDS Spartacus is the hit TV series which has captivated viewers with its blood-soaked action, exotic sexuality, villainy and heroism. This original novel from the world of Spartacus: Blood and Sand relates a thrilling new tale of blood, sex and politics set in the brutal world of the arena. Spartacus and his fellow gladiators endure bout after bout of fierce and bloody fighting, while their opponent's numbers never seem to shrink. Can Batiatus's ludus survive against such odds? An epic battle ensues against a vicious enemy determined to soak the arena in the blood of his rivals.

The Gladiators vs. Spartacus, Volume 2

It is one of the most storied uprisings of classical times. Spartacus, the visionary captive and gladiator, used his toughness and charisma turn a prison break into a revolt that would threaten the Roman empire. Now, with verve and intelligence, David Anthony Durham brings us a thrilling retelling that

gives voice not only to Spartacus himself, but also Astera, Spartacus's oracle consort; Nonus, a Roman soldier working both sides of the conflict; Laelia and Hustus, two slave children drawn into the ranks of the rebellion; Kaleb, secretary to the Roman senator and commander saddled with the task of quashing the insurrection; and many others in a vast spectacle of bloodshed, heroism, and treachery.

Morituri

The Trojan War is the most famous conflict in history, the subject of Homer's Iliad, one of the cornerstones of Western literature. Although many readers know that this literary masterwork is based on actual events, there is disagreement about how much of Homer's tale is true. Drawing on recent archeological research, historian and classicist Barry Strauss explains what really happened in Troy more than 3,000 years ago. For many years it was thought that Troy was an insignificant place that never had a chance against the Greek warriors who laid siege and overwhelmed the city. In the old view, the conflict was decided by duels between champions on the plain of Troy. Today we know that Troy was indeed a large and prosperous city, just as Homer said. The Trojans themselves were not Greeks but vassals of the powerful Hittite Empire to the east in modern-day Turkey, and they probably spoke a Hittite-related language called Luwian. The Trojan War was most likely the culmination of a long feud over power, wealth, and honor in western Turkey and the offshore islands. The war itself was mainly a low-intensity conflict, a series of raids on neighboring towns and lands. It seems unlikely that there was ever a siege of Troy; rather some sort of trick -- perhaps involving a wooden horse -- allowed the Greeks to take the city. Strauss shows us where Homer nods, and sometimes exaggerates and distorts, as well. He puts the Trojan War into the context of its time, explaining the strategies and tactics that both sides used, and compares the war to contemporary battles elsewhere in the eastern Mediterranean. With his vivid reconstructions of the conflict and his insights into the famous characters and events of Homer's great epic, Strauss masterfully tells the story of the fall of Troy as history without losing the poetry and grandeur that continue to draw readers to this ancient tale.

The Risen

In the modern Louvre of Paris, you can find, amidst a collection of other French sculptures, a 2.12 meter-tall marble statue of Spartacus, naked, broken chains hanging from his wrists, his eyes showing both a pensive serenity and a cold aggression. The piece was sculpted by Denis Foyatier in 1830, as an addition to l'allee des grands homes (the Avenue of Great Men) in the Jardin des Tuileries. It was moved to the Louvre in 1877. You may have heard the name Spartacus before, as he has long been a symbol of the fight against repression. In a nutshell, he was a soldier turned gladiator turned runaway slave that fought Rome as leader of a massive slave army. But who really was he? What kind of life did he live? What do we know of his origins? Those are some questions that will be answered in this book.

The Trojan War

Spartacus