Desperate measures the valens legacy 8 [PDF]

failure of empire is the first comprehensive biography of the roman emperor valens and his troubled reign a d 364 78 valens will always be remembered for his spectacular defeat and death at the hands of the goths in the battle of adrianople this singular misfortune won him a front row seat among history s great losers by the time he was killed his empire had been coming unglued for several years the goths had overrun the balkans persians isaurians and saracens were threatening the east the economy was in disarray and pagans and christians alike had been exiled tortured and executed in his religious persecutions valens had not however entirely failed in his job as emperor he was an admirable administrator a committed defender of the frontiers and a ruler who showed remarkable sympathy for the needs of his subjects in lively style and rich detail lenski incorporates a broad range of new material from archaeology to gothic and armenian sources in a study that illuminates the social cultural religious economic administrative and military complexities of valens s realm failure of empire offers a nuanced reconsideration of valens the man and shows both how he applied his strengths to meet the expectations of his world and how he ultimately failed in his efforts to match limited capacities to limitless demands this collection of legal documents affecting the christian church in the roman empire is the first its kind in any language in time the monuments here translated cover the period from the foundation of the church to the deposition of romulus augustulus the last emperor in the west 476 and to the publication of the second and only extant edition of the code of justinian i the most conspicuous champion of caesaropapism in the east 534 each terminus ad quem being an arbitrary but a natural limit the character of the originals which are mostly in either greek or latin is strictly secular that is the documents emanate from the state s officials ordinarily the emperors and thus expose the state s attitude toward the church from the introduction eternity is a unique kind of existence that is supposed to belong to the most real being or beings it is an existence that is not shaken by the common wear and tear of time over the two and half millennia history of western philosophy we find various conceptions of eternity yet one sharp distinction between two notions of eternity seems to run throughout this long history eternity as timeless existence as opposed to eternity as existence in all times both kinds of existence stand in sharp contrast to the coming in and out of existence of ordinary beings like hippos humans and toothbrushes were these eternally timeless for example a hippo could not eat a human could not think or laugh and a toothbrush would be of no use were a hippo an eternal everlasting creature it would not have to bother itself with nutrition in order to extend its existence everlasting human beings might appear similar to us but their mental life and patterns of behavior would most likely be very different from ours the distinction between eternity as timeless and eternity as everlastingness goes back to ancient philosophy to the works of plato and aristotle and even to the fragments ofParmenides philosophical poem in the twentieth century it seemed to go out of favor though one could consider as eternalists those proponents of realism in philosophy of mathematics and those of timeless propositions in philosophy of language i e propositions that are said to exist independently of the uttered sentences that convey their thought content however recent developments in contemporary physics and its philosophy have provided an impetus to revive notions of eternity due to the view that time and duration might have no place in the most fundamental ontology the importance of eternity is not limited to strictly philosophical discussions it is a notion that also has an important role in traditional biblical interpretation the tetragrammaton the hebrew name of god considered to be most sacred is derived from the hebrew verb for being and as a result has been traditionally interpreted as denoting eternal existence in either one of the two senses of eternity hence calvin translates the tetragrammaton as l eternel and mendelsssohn as das ewige wesen or der ewige eternity also plays a central role in contemporary south american fiction especially in the works of j l borges the representation of eternity poses a major challenge to both literature and arts just think about the difficulty of representing eternity in music a thoroughly temporal art the current volume aims at providing a history of the philosophy of eternity surrounded by a series of short essays or reflections on the role of eternity and its representation in literature religion language liturgy science and music thus our aim is to provide a history of philosophy as a discipline that is in constant commerce with various other domains of human inquisition and exploration the subject of this book is the discourse of persecution used by christians in late antiquity c 300 700 ce through a series of detailed case studies covering the full chronological and geographical span of the period this book investigates how the conversion of the roman empire to christianity changed the way that christians and para christians perceived the hostile treatments they received either by fellow christians or by people of other religions a closely related second goal of this volume is to encourage scholars to think more precisely about the terminological difficulties related to the study of persecution indeed despite sustained interest in the subject few scholars have sought to distinguish between such closely related concepts as
punishment coercion physical violence and persecution often these terms are used interchangeably although there are no easy answers an emphatic conclusion of the studies assembled in this volume is that persecution was a malleable rhetorical label in late antique discourse whose meaning shifted depending on the viewpoint of the authors who used it this leads to our third objective to analyze the role and function played by rhetoric and polemic in late antique claims to be persecuted late antique christian writers who cast their present as a repetition of past persecutions often aimed to attack the legitimacy of the dominant christian faction through a process of othering this discourse also expressed a polarizing worldview in order to strengthen the group identity of the writers community in the midst of ideological conflicts and to encourage steadfastness against the temptation to collaborate with the other side chapters 15 and 16 of this book are freely available as downloadable open access pdfs at taylorfrancis com under a creative commons attribution non commercial no derivatives cc by nc nd 4 0 license regarded as one of the three hierarchs or pillars of orthodoxy along with gregory of nazianzus and john chrysostom basil is a key figure in the formative process of christianity in the fourth century while his role in establishing trinitarian terminology as well as his function in shaping monasticism his social thought and even his contribution to the evolution of liturgical forms have been the focus of research for many years there are few studies which centre on his political thought basil played a major role in the political and religious life between cappadocia and armenia and was a key figure in the tumultuous relationship between church and state in late antiquity he was a great religious leader and a gifted diplomat and developed a special relationship with emperor valens and other high imperial officials god does not want people to suffer illness in the light of the orthodox faith healing mental illness the experience of the christian east in the first centuries fools for christ crazy for the sake of christ image of theosis wealth without work pleasure without conscience science without humanity knowledge without character politics without principle commerce without morality worship without sacrifice vidjambov blogspot com 2023 01 book inventory vladimir djambov talmach html a five volume composition by a m velichko history of the byzantine emperors reveals the events of the reign of all monarchical dynasties of the holy roman byzantine empire from st constantine the great before the fall of constantinople in 1453 this is the first comprehensive study in which historical events from the political life of the byzantine state are depicted in their organic relationship with the life of the ancient church and the personality of specific kings the work describes in detail and in detail the most interesting vicissitudes of the history of the byzantine state including in terms of interchurch relations between rome and constantinople numerous events of the times of the ecumenical councils are cited the role and forms of participation of emperors in the activities of the catholic church are revealed the work is supplied with portraits of all the emperors of the byzantine empire maps and extensive reference material for all those interested in the history of byzantium the church law and politics as well as students of law and history faculties this volume covers the era from constantine the great to anastasius i by the example of byzantium as reincarnated in christ and through christ of the pagan roman empire the lord revealed such an ideal that would be able to overshadow the pagan roman analogue striking in its appearance the minds of his contemporaries christ gave not only the ideal of personal faith on the example of the exploits of the first martyrs ascetics and saints he bestowed by man himself such an ideal naturally could neither be conceived nor created to us a political sometimes they say social ideal as a special political and legal type of state system in which the goals and objectives of the earthly church organically become the alpha and omega public policy in other words the savior indicated under what state structure the most favorable conditions for the capture of men and the regeneration of the old man into the son of god are formed for the church the practical embodiment of the kingdom of god on earth in the person of the empire is the quintessence of byzantinism the meaning of life and existence of byzantium as the first orthodox state hence as a result all other legal and social structures are generated that create a stable political legal and cultural image of an ideal state the main idea of the political and legal system of the roman byzantine empire was the imposition of the law of the church on the state the well known identification of the tasks of the church and the state and the churching of man the church in byzantium just aspired to express itself in the state to make its law the law of the state for byzantium the existence in a state with civil and political rights of such persons to whom the law of the church did not apply and for whom non observance of church law was not combined with civil and political lawlessness was a complete absurdity an unthinkable situation the latest of ian hughes late roman biographies here tackles the careers of the brother emperors valentinian and valens valentinian was selected and proclaimed as emperor in ad 364 when the empire was still reeling from the disastrous defeat and death in battle of julian the apostate 363 and the short reign of his murdered successor jovian 364 with the empire weakened and vulnerable to a victorious persia in the east and opportunistic germanic tribes along the rhine and danube frontiers not to mention usurpers and rebellions within it was not an enviable position valentinian decided the responsibility had to be divided not for the first or last time and appointed his brother as his co emperor to rule the eastern half of the empire valentinian went on to stabilize the western empire quelling revolt in north africa defeating the barbarian conspiracy that attacked britain in 367 and conducting successful wars against the germanic alemanni quadi and saxons he is remembered by history as a strong and successful emperor
valens on the other hand fare less well and is most remembered for his mis treatment of the goths who sought refuge within the empire's borders from the westward moving huns valens mishandling of this situation led to the battle of adrianople in 378 where he was killed and rome suffered one of the worst defeats in her long history often seen as the beginning of the end for the western roman empire ian hughes by tracing the careers of both men in tandem compares their achievements and analyzes the extent to which they deserve. The contrasting reputations handed down by history classica et mediaevalia is an international periodical published annually with articles written by danish and international scholars the articles are mainly written in english but also in french and german the periodical deals from a philological point of view with classical antiquity in general and topics such as history of law and philosophy and the medieval ecclesiastic history it covers the period from the greco roman antiquity until the late middle ages a comprehensive look at campaigns battles and military developments in these dramatic decades part of a multivolume history spanning from ad 284 641 that offers detailed accounts of campaigns battles and the changes in organization equipment strategy and tactics among both the roman forces and her enemies in the relevant period this book covers the tumultuous period from the death of constantius ii in ad 361 to the death of theodosius i the many campaigns covered are the emperor julian's fatal campaign against the sasanian persians and the disastrous defeat and death of valens at adrianople in 378 such calamities illustrate the level of external threat rome's armies faced on many fronts in this difficult period praise for military history of late rome 425 457 an outstanding work the series gives us a very good picture of the long process that has come to be known as the fall of rome this is an invaluable read for anyone with an interest in late antiquity the nymas review with volume 13 the new edition of the cambridge ancient history moves into fresh territory the first edition was completed by volume 12 which closed in ad 324 the editors of the new edition have enlarged the scope of volume 12 to include the foundation of constantinople and the death of constantine and extended the series with two wholly new volumes taking the history up to ad 600 volume 13 the first of these new volumes covers the years 337-342 from the death of constantine to the reign of theodosius ii the roman empire of the fourth century ad ruled by the emperor constantine the great was a society marked by social religious and political transformation as the empire came under the influence of the christian church to understand how this period's emperors and bishops among other political and social actors thought about and enacted political theory nathan israel smolin turns to theological sources revealing an age of profound political social and religious ferment in which ideas and structures fundamental to the history of the following millennia were developed and contested ideas that continue to shape our world today hellenistic astrology is a tradition of horoscopic astrology that was practiced in the mediterranean region from approximately the first century bce until the seventh century ce it is the source of many of the modern traditions of astrology that still flourish around the world today although it is only recently that many of the surviving texts of this tradition have become available again for astrologers to study hellenistic astrology the study of fate and fortune is one of the first comprehensive surveys of this tradition in modern times the book covers the history philosophy and techniques of ancient astrology with a special focus on demonstrating how many of the fundamental concepts underlying the practice of western astrology originated during the hellenistic period ravaged by civil war and pressure from the huns to the east in late summer ad 376 the gothic tribe of the theuvingi up to 200 000 people under their leader fritigern gathered on the northern bank of the river danube and asked the eastern roman emperor valens for asylum within the empire after agreeing to convert to arian christianity and enrol in the roman army the goths were allowed to cross the danube and settle in the province of thrace far more people crossed the danube than the romans expected however and with winter approaching the local roman commander lupicinus lacked the resources to feed the newcomers and did not possess sufficient troops to control them treated poorly and running out of food the goths very quickly lost faith in the roman promises meanwhile other gothic tribes also sought permission to cross the danube the greuthungi were refused permission but soon learned that local roman garrisons had been depleted to supervise the march of the theuvingi to the town of marciaenapolis close to the eastern shore of the black sea taking advantage of this the greuthungi also entered roman territory camping outside marciaenapolis lupicinus denied the goths access to the town's food stores provoking the theuvingi to begin skirmishing with the roman troops fritigern convinced lupicinus to let the gothic leaders go and calm their people but they did nothing to quell the warlike temperament of his warriors lupicinus summoned troops to him but in late 376 these roman forces were defeated in the first of several defeats for the romans that would culminate in the fateful battle of adrianople in august 378 at which roman forces led by the emperor himself confronted the gothic host the aftermath and repercussions of adrianople have been much debated but historians agree that it marks a decisive moment in the history of the roman world this fully illustrated book investigates the fighting men of both sides who clashed at the battles of marciaenapolis ad salices and adrianople as the fate of the western roman empire hung in the balance most surveys of religious tolerance and intolerance start from the medieval and early modern period either passing over or making brief mention of discussions of religious moderation and coercion in greco roman antiquity here maijastina kahlos widens the historical perspective to encompass late antiquity examining ancient discussions of religious moderation and coercion in their historical contexts
the relations and interactions between various religious groups especially pagans and christians are scrutinized and the stark contrast often drawn between a tolerant polytheism and an intolerant christianity is replaced by a more refined portrait of the complex late antique world presents a time of intrigue invention and empire building and introduces the people from the caesars and warriors to the patricians and plebeians who built governed conquered and inhabited the territories under roman rule presents brief profiles of model christians from francis of assisi to flannery o connor from paul of tarsus to martin luther king and from leo i to dag hammarskjold this book is the first modern scholarly monograph on the emperor jovian 363 364 it offers a new assessment of his reign and argues that jovian s reign was of more importance than assumed by most ancient and modern historians this study argues that jovian restored the roman empire after the failed reign of julian by returning to the policies of constantius ii and constantine the great jovian s general strategies were directed to get the roman empire on its feet again militarily administratively and religiously after the failed reign of his predecessor julian 361 363 as well as to establish more peaceful relations with the sasanid empire for an emperor who ruled only eight months jovian had an unexpected and surprising afterlife the rarely studied and largely unknown syriac julian romance offers a surprising and different perspective on person and reign of jovian in the romance jovian is presented as the ideal christian emperor and a new constantine but the romance is also an important source for roman persian relations and the positioning of syriac christianity in the late antique world of christendom

Ecclesiastical chronology; or, Annals of the Christian church, from its foundation 1840

failure of empire is the first comprehensive biography of the roman emperor valens and his troubled reign a d 364 78 valens will always be remembered for his spectacular defeat and death at the hands of the goths in the battle of adrianople this singular misfortune won him a front row seat among history s great losers by the time he was killed his empire had been coming unglued for several years the goths had overrun the balkans persians isaurians and saracens were threatening the east the economy was in disarray and pagans and christians alike had been exiled tortured and executed in his religious persecutions valens had not however entirely failed in his job as emperor he was an admirable administrator a committed defender of the frontiers and a ruler who showed remarkable sympathy for the needs of his subjects in lively style and rich detail lenski incorporates a broad range of new material from archaeology to gothic and armenian sources in a study that illuminates the social cultural religious economic administrative and military complexities of valens s realm failure of empire offers a nuanced reconsideration of valens the man and shows both how he applied his strengths to meet the expectations of his world and how he ultimately failed in his efforts to match limited capacities to limitless demands

Ecclesiastical Chronology ... 1840

this collection of legal documents affecting the christian church in the roman empire is the first its kind in any language in time the monuments here translated cover the period from the foundation of the church to the deposition of romulus augustulus the last emperor in the west 476 and to the publication of the second and only extant edition of the code of justinian i the most conspicuous champion of caesaropapism in the east 534 each terminus ad quem being an arbitrary but a natural limit the character of the originals which are mostly in either greek or latin is strictly secular that is the documents emanate from the state s officials ordinarily the emperors and thus expose the state s attitude toward the church from the introduction

Failure of Empire 2014-06-26

eternity is a unique kind of existence that is supposed to belong to the most real being or beings it is an existence that is not shaken by the common wear and tear of time over the two and half millennia history of western philosophy we find various conceptions of eternity yet one sharp distinction
between two notions of eternity seems to run throughout this long history eternity as timeless existence as opposed to eternity as existence in all times both kinds of existence stand in sharp contrast to the coming in and out of existence of ordinary beings like hippos humans and toothbrushes were these eternally timeless for example a hippo could not eat a human could not think or laugh and a toothbrush would be of no use were a hippo an eternal everlasting creature it would not have to bother itself with nutrition in order to extend its existence everlasting human beings might appear similar to us but their mental life and patterns of behavior would most likely be very different from ours the distinction between eternity as timelessness and eternity as everlastingness goes back to ancient philosophy to the works of plato and aristotle and even to the fragments of parmenides philosophical poem in the twentieth century it seemed to go out of favor though one could consider as eternalists those proponents of realism in philosophy of mathematics and those of timeless propositions in philosophy of language i.e. propositions that are said to exist independently of the uttered sentences that convey their thought content however recent developments in contemporary physics and its philosophy have provided an impetus to revive notions of eternity due to the view that time and duration might have no place in the most fundamental ontology the importance of eternity is not limited to strictly philosophical discussions it is a notion that also has an important role in traditional biblical interpretation the tetragrammaton the hebrew name of god considered to be most sacred is derived from the hebrew verb for being and as a result has been traditionally interpreted as denoting eternal existence in either one of the two senses of eternity hence calvin translates the tetragrammaton as l eternel and mendelssohn as das ewige wesen or der ewige eternity also plays a central role in contemporary south american fiction especially in the works of j.l. borges the representation of eternity poses a major challenge to both literature and arts just think about the difficulty of representing eternity in music a thoroughly temporal art the current volume aims at providing a history of the philosophy of eternity surrounded by a series of short essays or reflections on the role of eternity and its representation in literature religion language liturgy science and music thus our aim is to provide a history of philosophy as a discipline that is in constant commerce with various other domains of human inquisition and exploration

Roman State & Christian Church Volume 1 2018-08-29

the subject of this book is the discourse of persecution used by christians in late antiquity c.300-700 ce through a series of detailed case studies covering the full chronological and geographical span of the period this book investigates how the conversion of the roman empire to christianity changed the way that christians and para christians perceived the hostile treatments they received either by fellow christians or by people of other religions a closely related second goal of this volume is to encourage scholars to think more precisely about the terminological difficulties related to the study of persecution indeed despite sustained interest in the subject few scholars have sought to distinguish between such closely related concepts as punishment coercion physical violence and persecution often these terms are used interchangeably although there are no easy answers an emphatic conclusion of the studies assembled in this volume is that persecution was a malleable rhetorical label in late antique discourse whose meaning shifted depending on the viewpoint of the authors who used it this leads to our third objective to analyze the role and function played by rhetoric and polemic in late antique claims to be persecuted late antique christian writers who cast their present as a repetition of past persecutions often aimed to attack the legitimacy of the dominant christian faction through a process of othering this discourse also expressed a polarizing worldview in order to strengthen the group identity of the writers community in the midst of ideological conflicts and to encourage steadfastness against the temptation to collaborate with the
regarded as one of the three hierarchs or pillars of orthodoxy along with Gregory of Nazianzus and John Chrysostom. Basil is a key figure in the formative process of Christianity in the fourth century, while his role in establishing trinitarian terminology as well as his function in shaping monasticism, his social thought, and even his contribution to the evolution of liturgical forms have been the focus of research for many years. There are few studies which centre on his political thought. Basil played a major role in the political and religious life between Cappadocia and Armenia and was a key figure in the tumultuous relationship between church and state in late antiquity. He was a great religious leader and a gifted diplomat and developed a special relationship with Emperor Valens and other high imperial officials.

**Eternity 2016-06-01**

God does not want people to suffer illness in the light of the orthodox faith. Healing mental illness the experience of the Christian East in the first centuries, fools for Christ, crazy for the sake of Christ, image of theosis.

**A Select Library of Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers of the Christian Church 1890**

Wealth without work, pleasure without conscience, science without humanity, knowledge without character, politics without principle, commerce without morality, worship without sacrifice. Vidjambov blogspot.com 2023 01 book inventory vladimir djambov talmach.html A five-volume composition by V. M. Velichko. History of the Byzantine emperors reveals the events of the reign of all monarchical dynasties of the Holy Roman Byzantine Empire from St. Constantine the Great before the fall of Constantinople in 1453. This is the first comprehensive study in which historical events from the political life of the Byzantine state are depicted in their organic relationship with the life of the ancient church and the personality of specific kings. The work describes in detail and in detail the most interesting vicissitudes of the history of the Byzantine state including in terms of interchurch relations between Rome and Constantinople. Numerous events of the times of the ecumenical councils are cited. The role and forms of participation of emperors in the activities of the Catholic Church are revealed. The work is supplied with portraits of all the emperors of the Byzantine Empire maps and extensive reference material for all those interested in the history of Byzantium, the church law and politics as well as students of law and history faculties. This volume covers the era from Constantine the Great to Anastasius I by the example of Byzantium as reincarnated in Christ and through Christ of the pagan Roman empire. The Lord revealed such an ideal that would be able to overshadow the pagan Roman analogue. Striking in its appearance, the minds of his contemporaries. Christ gave not
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The letters of Valens [W. Burke, assisted by E. and R. Burke]. 1777

The latest of ian hughes late roman biographies here tackles the careers of the brother emperors valentinian and valens valentian was selected and proclaimed as emperor in ad 364 when the empire was still reeling from the disastrous defeat and death in battle of julian the apostate 363 and the short reign of his murdered successor jovian 364 with the empire weakened and vulnerable to a victorious persia in the east and opportunist germanic tribes along the rhine and danube frontiers not to mention usurpers and rebellions within it was not an enviable position valentian decided the responsibility had to be divided not for the first or last time and appointed his brother as his co emperor to rule the eastern half of the empire valentinian went on to stabilize the western empire quelling revolt in north africa defeating the barbarian conspiracy that attacked britain in 367 and conducting successful wars against the germanic alemanni quadi and saxons he is remembered by history as a strong and successful emperor valens on the other hand fare less well and is most remembered for his mis treatment of the goths who sought refuge within the empire s borders from the westward moving huns valens mishandling of this situation led to the battle of adrianople in 378 where he was killed and rome suffered one of the worst defeats in her long history often seen as the beginning of the end for the western roman empire ian hughes by tracing the careers of both men in tandem compares their achievements and analyzes the extent to which they deserve the contrasting reputations handed down by history

Proceedings RMRS. 2003

Classica et mediaevalia is an international periodical published annually with articles written by danish and international scholars the articles are mainly written in english but also in french and german the periodical deals from a philological point of view with classical antiquity in general and topics such as history of law and philosophy and the medieval ecclesiastic history it covers the period from the greco roman antiquity until the late middle ages
Fire, Fuel Treatments and Ecological Restoration 2003

a comprehensive look at campaigns battles and military developments in these dramatic decades part of a multivolume history spanning from ad 284 641 that offers detailed accounts of campaigns battles and the changes in organization equipment strategy and tactics among both the roman forces and her enemies in the relevant period this book covers the tumultuous period from the death of constantius ii in ad 361 to the death of theodosius among the many campaigns covered are the emperor julian’s fatal campaign against the sassanian persians and the disastrous defeat and death of valens at adrianople in 378 such calamities illustrate the level of external threat rome’s armies faced on many fronts in this difficult period praise for military history of late rome 425-457 an outstanding work the series gives us a very good picture of the long process that has come to be known as the fall of rome this is an invaluable read for anyone with an interest in late antiquity the nymas review

Heirs of Roman Persecution 2019-10-10

with volume 13 the new edition of the cambridge ancient history moves into fresh territory the first edition was completed by volume 12 which closed in ad 324 the editors of the new edition have enlarged the scope of volume 12 to include the foundation of constantinople and the death of constantine and extended the series with two wholly new volumes taking the history up to ad 600 volume 13 the first of these new volumes covers the years 337-425 from the death of constantine to the reign of theodosius ii

Vettius Valens of Antioch 2004

the roman empire of the fourth century ad ruled by the emperor constantine the great was a society marked by social religious and political transformation as the empire came under the influence of the christian church to understand how this period’s emperors and bishops among other political and social actors thought about and enacted political theory nathan israel smolin turns to theological sources revealing an age of profound political social and religious ferment in which ideas and structures fundamental to the history of the following millennia were developed and contested ideas that continue to shape our world today

Basil the Great: Faith, Mission and Diplomacy in the Shaping of Christian Doctrine 2018-04-17

hellenistic astrology is a tradition of horoscopic astrology that was practiced in the mediterranean region from approximately the first century bce until the seventh century ce it is the source of many of the modern traditions of astrology that still flourish around the world today although it is only recently that many of the surviving texts of this tradition have become available again for astrologers to study hellenistic astrology the study of fate and fortune is one of the first comprehensive surveys of this tradition in modern times the book covers the history philosophy and techniques of ancient astrology with a special focus on demonstrating how many of the fundamental concepts underlying
the practice of western astrology originated during the hellenistic period

People Suffer Vol.1 1998

ravaged by civil war and pressure from the huns to the east in late summer AD 376 the gothic tribe of the theruingi up to 200,000 people under their leader fritigern gathered on the northern bank of the river danube and asked the eastern roman emperor valens for asylum within the empire after agreeing to convert to arian christianity and enrol in the roman army the goths were allowed to cross the danube and settle in the province of thrace far more people crossed the danube than the romans expected however and with winter approaching the local roman commander lupicinus lacked the resources to feed the newcomers and did not possess sufficient troops to control them treated poorly and running out of food the goths very quickly lost faith in the roman promises meanwhile other gothic tribes also sought permission to cross the danube the greuthungi were refused permission but soon learned that local roman garrisons had been depleted to supervise the march of the theruingi to the town of marcianopolis close to the eastern shore of the black sea taking advantage of this the greuthungi also entered roman territory camping outside marcianopolis lupicinus denied the goths access to the town's food stores provoking the theruingi to begin skirmishing with the roman troops fritigern convinced lupicinus to let the gothic leaders go and calm their people but they did nothing to quell the warlike temper of his warriors lupicinus summoned troops to him but in late 376 these roman forces were defeated the first of several defeats for the romans that would culminate in the fateful battle of adrianople in August 378 at which roman forces led by the emperor himself confronted the gothic host the aftermath and repercussions of adrianople have been much debated but historians agree that it marks a decisive moment in the history of the roman world this fully illustrated book investigates the fighting men of both sides who clashed at the battles of marcianopolis ad salices and adrianople as the fate of the western roman empire hung in the balance

The Cambridge Ancient History: The late Empire, A.D. 337-425 2021-05-12

most surveys of religious tolerance and intolerance start from the medieval and early modern period either passing over or making brief mention of discussions of religious moderation and coercion in greco roman antiquity here maijastina kahlos widens the historical perspective to encompass late antiquity examining ancient discussions of religious moderation and coercion in their historical contexts the relations and interactions between various religious groups especially pagans and christians are scrutinized and the stark contrast often drawn between a tolerant polytheism and an intolerant christianity is replaced by a more refined portrait of the complex late antique world

History of Byzantine Emperors 2013-08-05

presents a time of intrigue invention and empire building and introduces the people from the caesars and warriors to the patricians and plebeians who built governed conquered and inhabited the territories under roman rule
Imperial Brothers 2001-12-17

presents brief profiles of model christians from francis of assisi to flannery o connor from paul of tarsus to martin luther king and from leo i to dag hammarskjold

Classica et Mediaevalia vol.45 1970

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