Dios Rome Volume 4 Of 6

Cassius Dio’s Speeches and the Collapse of the Roman Republic provides a detailed analysis of one of our most important historical sources for the transition from Republic to Principate, using the speeches it contains as the point of departure.

THE family from which I am derived is not an ignoble one, but hath descended all along from the priests; and as nobility among several people is of a different origin, so with us to be of the sacerdotal dignity, is an indication of the splendor of a family. Now, I am not only sprung from a sacerdotal family in general, but from the first of the twenty-four courses; and as among us there is not only a considerable difference between one family of each course and another, I am of the chief family of that first course also; nay, further, by my mother I am of the royal blood; for the children of Asamoneus, from whom that family was derived, had both the office of the high priesthood, and the dignity of a king, for a long time together. I will accordingly set down my progenitors in order. Aeterna Press

*Includes pictures of art depicting important people, places, and events.
*Describes the different classes of Roman gladiators and the armor and weaponry they used. *Describes gladiatorial combat and the myths and
misconceptions about the fight. *Includes footnotes and a bibliography for further reading. "He vows to endure to be burned, to be bound, to be beaten, and to be killed by the sword." - The gladiator's oath, according to Petronius in the Satyricon. Gladiators are somewhat synonymous with ancient Rome, and even thousands of years after they performed on the sands, when people are asked about Roman culture, many think about and refer to the bloody spectacles of men fighting to the death in the arena. Gladiatorial combat is often regarded as barbaric, and most find it very difficult to comprehend how people could have enjoyed watching something so violent, but nevertheless, the spectacle still intrigues and fascinates people today, whether in movies like Gladiator or television shows about Spartacus. Gladiatorial combat traces its origins back to the early Republican period from the 5th-3rd century B.C., but it's still unclear where these combats first appeared. Credit has been given to both the Etruscans in northern Italy and the Campanians in southern Italy, though the first recorded gladiatorial combat occurred in the 3rd century B.C. at the funeral of D. Junius Brutus Pera. His sons organized a combat between three different pairs of gladiators who fought at their father's grave, but exactly what these first gladiatorial combats were supposed to represent remains unclear. Some believe that the spilling of human blood was a way of offering a sacrifice to the dead,
while others suggest that the contests themselves were a funeral offering in honor of the dead. Gladiatorial combat began in the Republican period and was associated with death and burial, but due to its popularity it became an organized form of entertainment in the Imperial Age, and even as the gladiators were considered low class, they were also admired, leading to some Roman men and women volunteering to become gladiators. Whatever the original role of gladiatorial combats, they thrilled Roman audiences for many centuries. Each match usually pitted one type of gladiator against a different type of gladiator, with each having their own kind of armor, weaponry and fighting style. For example, the retiarius was a gladiator that used a net, dagger and trident as his offensive weapons, while only wearing a protective guard over his left arm for protection. The retiarius would typically fight against the secutor, a gladiator armed with a sword, large shield, helmet and protective covering on his right arm and left leg. Therefore, a retiarius sacrificed armor for quickness in battle, while the secutor did the opposite. Although people often think of gladiators fighting to the death, the outcome of gladiatorial combats was not always fatal for one of the participants. If a gladiator fought well, the sponsor of the show could spare him, particularly if the crowd desired it. The fact that the outcome of matches was never the same and the crowd could help determine the result of the match
certainly added to the Roman public's pleasure, making it a lot less surprising that such an abhorrent spectacle still fascinated the modern world. The Roman Gladiators: The History and Legacy of Ancient Rome's Most Famous Warriors examines the history of the gladiators and the games they participated in, explaining what life and death was like for the men who fought in Rome's most famous form of entertainment. Along with pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about gladiators like you never have before. For fans of the movie Gladiator comes this bloody account of the clashing of civilizations, as Attila the Hun, "The Scourge of God," struggles to overthrow the Roman Empire. The Roman Empire is weakening. In 367 AD, approximately eight years after the great battle at Hadrian's Wall, Roman garrisons begin to hear rumors of barbarian tribes massing to the north. By 449 AD, Attila, the ruler of the Huns, has become the continent's most powerful monarch, his reputation in battle earning him the title "The Scourge of God." Anticipating an imminent attack by the Huns, Roman leaders negotiate with one of Attila's lieutenants, convincing him to play the part of assassin. He is joined on his mission by a Roman citizen, Jonas, an ambassador dispatched to negotiate a peace treaty with the Huns. When the plot is discovered, Jonas becomes a hostage, forced to fight for his captors if he wishes to remain alive. But he soon learns that Attila
intends to conquer Rome itself, and is caught between two mighty empires, both poised for one of the greatest conflicts the world has ever seen. Jonas, knowing his life could be forfeit, has the potential to tip the battle in either direction—and his decision will alter the face of Western civilization. For readers of historically nuanced thrillers and adventure stories by authors like Bernard Cornwell and Colleen McCullough. For readers interested in Roman and Barbarian culture and warfare.

"Winner, 2011 Gold Award, Historical Fiction, eLit Book Awards." In the greatest, foulest city in the world, love, mayhem and betrayal are waiting for the slave, Alexandros. Given as a gift to the richest man in Rome, he soon discovers that intrigue and murder stalk the house of his master. Alexandros can solve the crime, but if he does, the worst punishment may prove to be his own. Alexandros is astute, well-educated and brimming with caustic wit, but he can't seem to remember the golden rule of slavery: keep your head down and your mouth shut. No wonder more than one person in the house of Marcus Crassus wants to see this former Greek philosophy student dead. Through accident and intervention, Alexandros manages to survive, but is he willing to take the proffered hand of the one ally he wants desperately to despise - his owner? Every boon and advancement accepted from Crassus is an acknowledgment that his former life is
gone. Yet how can he resist? Crassus is a good man, for a Roman. At last, Alexandros realizes that accepting his condition is the only way to recoup the little freedom left him. He willingly opens his eyes to his new life ... and immediately falls in love with Livia, a fellow servant he's never allowed himself to see. But romance for a slave is a fragile thing, especially when tragedy befalls the Crassus household in the guise of Gaius Julius Caesar and his insatiable ambition. Alexandros has won the ear of Crassus, but can a slave keep a master of Rome from making a choice that could topple the foundations of an empire? First part of an historical narrative originally composed in Greek during the reigns of Septimus Severus.

New Insights on the Gospels

Dio's Rome. Vol. 4 by Cassius Dio by Ashed Phoenix

An historical survey of Rome and her Empire from 30 B.C. to 476 A.D., five-hundred years during which the heritage of Roman law and Christianity developed and survived the Germanic invasions.

The complete biblical historical fiction compilation by the New York Times bestselling author of Redeeming Love and A Voice in the Wind. The Bible is filled with inspiring stories of unlikely candidates God chose to quietly change eternity. This bestselling compilation in one volume contains five novellas about such people men who stood
behind heroes of the faith. Aaron. Caleb. Jonathan. Amos. Silas. Each faithfully sought God in the shadows of His chosen leaders. They answered God’s call to serve without recognition or fame. And they gave everything, knowing their reward might not come until the next life. Be challenged by these faithful men whose stories we must never forget. Aaron the priest who stood in Moses’ shadow but had the courage to cover his brothers’ fears. Caleb the warrior whose words stirred men’s hearts and brought God’s people to the Promised Land. Jonathan the prince whose humility led him to befriend the man who would become king in his place. Amos the prophet who heard when God called and spoke to a nation unwilling to listen. Silas the scribe who surrendered his wealth to record God’s Word, even as those around him were silenced. Each novella includes an in-depth Bible study perfect for personal reflection or group discussion.

Cassius Dio’s Forgotten History of Early Rome brings together ten studies on the literary, historiographical, rhetorical, and generic and textual dimensions of the least explored section of Dio’s enormous history of Rome: Books 1–21.

Highly respected New Testament scholar Craig Keener is known for his meticulous and comprehensive research. This commentary on Acts, his magnum opus, may be the largest and most thoroughly documented Acts commentary ever written. Useful not only for the study of Acts but also early Christianity, this work sets Acts in its first-century context. In this volume, the last of four, Keener finishes his detailed exegesis of Acts, utilizing an unparalleled range of ancient sources and offering a wealth of fresh insights.
This magisterial commentary will be an invaluable resource for New Testament professors and students, pastors, Acts scholars, and libraries. The complete four-volume set is available at a special price.

Cassius Dio and the Late Roman Republic offers new understandings of Dio’s late republican narrative both as a well-informed historical source and a skillful narrative informed by the rich tradition of Greco-Roman history writing. Originally published in 1889, this book contains the Latin text of the 22nd book of the monumental history of Rome by Titus Livius, which deals with Hannibal's advances in Italy during the Second Punic War and the disastrous Roman losses at the battles of Lake Trasimene and Cannae.

How many jelly beans are enough? How many are too many? Aiden and Emma can't decide. Is 10 enough? How about 1,000? That's a lot of jelly beans. But eaten over a whole year, it's only two or three a day. This giant picture book offers kids a fun and easy way to understand large numbers. Starting with 10, each page shows more and more colorful candies, leading up to a big surprise—ONE MILLION JELLY BEANS! With bright illustrations, How Many Jelly Beans? makes learning about big numbers absolutely scrumptious!

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

Book 2 in the 3-book historical Christian fiction series by the New York Times bestselling author of Redeeming Love and A Voice in the Wind. From Francine Rivers comes the “compelling” and “emotionally charged” (Booklist, starred review) second installment in of the story of Hadassah, a courageous Christian slave girl with unrelenting faith, and Marcus, the Roman aristocrat who claims her heart. Believed dead, Hadassah finds employment helping a doctor in the poor section of first-century Rome and discovers an ability to heal others through the power of her faith. When Julia falls ill, Hadassah is forced to confront a difficult decision: should she return to the
Valerian household, risking exposure and death, to help her former tormentor in the Christian tradition? Continuing to search for meaning and faith, Marcus turns away from the opulence of Rome, led by a whispering voice from the past into a journey that could set him free from the darkness of his soul. Includes discussion questions suitable for individual use or group discussions. “Francine unlocks the longing in each one of us to connect to God in a deeper, life-changing way. No one reading her books will ever be the same again.” —Debbie Macomber “As we ‘watch’ Hadassah and Atretes struggle through first-century trials, we learn how to handle similar situations in the twenty-first century. The ‘costumes’ may vary, but our Lord does not change.” —Angela Hunt “Francine redefined Christian fiction—honest, unflinching, powerful, life-changing—demonstrating why storytelling is the most effective way to communicate God’s truth. Every Christian novelist writing today owes a debt of gratitude to Francine Rivers for lighting the way.” —Liz Curtis Higgs “Francine Rivers writes from her heart to touch the hearts of her readers. Her books are essential reading for all who love Christian fiction.” —Bodie Thoene “Francine Rivers puts readers right into the history of the moment.” —Romantic Times

The Roman emperor Nero is remembered by history as the vain and immoral monster who fiddled while Rome burned. Edward Champlin reinterprets Nero's enormities on their own terms, as the self-conscious performances of an imperial actor with a formidable grasp of Roman history and mythology and a canny sense of his audience.
Nero murdered his younger brother and rival to the throne, probably at his mother’s prompting. He then murdered his mother, with whom he may have slept. He killed his pregnant wife in a fit of rage, then castrated and married a young freedman because he resembled her. He mounted the public stage to act a hero driven mad or a woman giving birth, and raced a ten-horse chariot in the Olympic games. He probably instigated the burning of Rome, for which he then ordered the spectacular punishment of Christians, many of whom were burned as human torches to light up his gardens at night. Without seeking to rehabilitate the historical monster, Champlin renders Nero more vividly intelligible by illuminating the motives behind his theatrical gestures, and revealing the artist who thought of himself as a heroic figure. Nero is a brilliant reconception of a historical account that extends back to Tacitus, Suetonius, and Cassius Dio. The effortless style and artful construction of the book will engage any reader drawn to its intrinsically fascinating subject.

Reproduction of the original: A History of the Inquisition of Spain; vol. 4 by Henry Charles Lea

To the Romans, the greatest enemy the Republic ever faced was not the Goths or Huns, nor even Hannibal, but rather a ferocious and brilliant king on the distant Black Sea: Mithridates Eupator VI of Pontus, known to history as Mithridates the Great. At age eleven, Mithridates inherited a small mountain kingdom of wild tribesmen, which his wicked mother governed in his place. Sweeping to power at age twenty-one, he proved
to be a military genius and quickly consolidated various fiefdoms under his command. Since Rome also had expansionist designs in this region, bloody conflict was inevitable. Over forty years, Rome sent its greatest generals to contain Mithridates and gained tenuous control over his empire only after suffering a series of devastating defeats at the hands of this cunning and ruthless king. Each time Rome declared victory, Mithridates considered it merely a strategic retreat, and soon came roaring back with a more powerful army than before. Bursting with heroic battle scenes and eloquent storytelling, Michael Curtis Ford has crafted a riveting novel of the ancient world and resurrected one of history's greatest warriors.

Conjuring up images of savagery and ferocity, Attila the Hun has become a byword for barbarianism. This history reframes the warrior king as a political strategist who dealt a seemingly invincible empire defeats from which it would never recover.

"This commentary pays close critical attention to Dio's historical sources, methods, and assumptions as it also strives to present him as a figure in his own right. During a long life (ca. 164-after 229), Dio served as a Roman senator under seven emperors from Commodus to Severus Alexander, governed three Roman provinces, and was twice consul."--BOOK JACKET.

The Italian General Giulio Douhet reigns as one of the twentieth century’s foremost strategic air power theorists. As such scholars as Raymond Flugel have pointed out, Douhet’s theories were crucial at a pivotal pre-World War II Army Air Force institution, the Air Corps Tactical School.
"Rome in Egypt's Eastern Desert collects Prof. Cuvigny's most important articles on Egypt's Eastern desert during the Roman period. From the excavations of the forts that she has directed have come a wealth of material, including tens of thousands of texts written on potsherds (ostraca). Some of these are administrative texts, but many more are correspondence, both official and private, written by and to the people (mostly but not all men) who lived and worked for periods of time in these remote and harsh environments, supported by an elaborate network of defense, administration and supply that tied the entire region together. The contents have all been published earlier in peer-reviewed venues, but almost entirely in French. All contributions have been translated or checked by the editor and brought up to date with respect to bibliography and in some cases significantly rewritten by the author, in order to take account of the enormous amount of new material discovered in the intervening time and subsequent publications. A full index will make this body of work far more accessible than it now is. This book brings together thirty years of detailed study of this material, bringing to life the geography, administration, military, quarry operations, life in the forts, and the religion and expressive language of the population who lived in them"--
Fifth part of an historical narrative originally composed in Greek during the reigns of Septimus Severus.

Mark L. Richards's Legions of the Forest painstakingly crafted the world of AD 9 under the Roman Empire. He invites you back to ancient Europe in his sequel, Return of the Eagles. In the Teutoburg Forest, three Roman legions are ambushed and killed under the orders of Arminius, the leader of a united confederation of German tribes. It is a political disaster for Rome and a personal one for Tribune Valerius Maximus and Centurion Marcellus Veronus, two
of the few survivors of the attack. Both are given an opportunity to take their revenge on the barbarians. It's an opportunity given by Germanicus Caesar, a rising star of the empire and nephew to Emperor Tiberius. As Germanicus begins raising an army, Valerius immerses himself in the German language and customs, and Marcellus trains soldiers in the ways of their enemies. While Valerius and Marcellus understand the ambush tactics of their adversaries, many of the army's senior leadership underestimate the barbarian tribes. Valerius and Marcellus are not the same men they were in Legions of the Forest. Will their newfound experience, strength, and spirit be enough to lead Rome to victory? Or will they once again fall prey to the German barbarians?

Codex Sinaiticus, written in Greek in the fourth century, is the oldest surviving complete New Testament and one of the two oldest manuscripts of the whole Bible. Since 2002, a major international project has been creating an electronic version of the manuscript and this facsimile is based on that project. The facsimile reunites the text, now divided between the British Library, the National Library of Russia, Saint Catherine's Monastery (Mount Sinai) and Leipzig University Library.

Cassius Dio’s ‘Roman History’ in 80 Books spans the founding of Rome, the formation of the Republic, the creation of the Empire and charts some of the Romans greatest achievements up until AD 229. Composed over 22 years, the monumental work provides modern readers with an intriguing perspective on Roman history. The Ancient Classics series provides eReaders with the wisdom of the Classical world, with both English translations and the original Greek texts. This comprehensive eBook presents the complete extant works of Cassius Dio, with beautiful illustrations, informative introductions and the usual Delphi bonus
material. (Version 1) * Beautifully illustrated with images relating to Dio's life and works * Features the complete works of Dio, in both English translation and the original Greek * Includes Herbert Baldwin Foster's translation, fully indexed with a table of contents * Excellent formatting of the texts * Features a bonus biography – discover Cassius Dio's ancient world * Scholarly ordering of texts into chronological order and literary genres Please note: some Kindle software programs cannot display Greek characters correctly; however the characters do display correctly on Kindle devices. Please visit www.delphiclassics.com to browse through our range of exciting titles CONTENTS: The Translations ROMAN HISTORY The Greek Texts LIST OF GREEK TEXTS The Biography INTRODUCTION TO CASSIUS DIO by Earnest Cary Please visit www.delphiclassics.com to browse through our range of exciting titles NASA research of Earth-Moon mechanics by astrophysicist Robert Newton leads mathematicians of MSU to a breakthrough in the chronology of civilization. Astronomy Vs. History dissects every historical age and analyses the data from every source imaginable ??" Greek and Egyptian chronology take a good beating, and it goes rapidly downhill from there. Almagest that is supposed to have been written in the 2nd century A.D. by Ptolemy dates to 16th century; Tycho Brahe, Ptolemy and Copernicus take the blame for taking part in creation of the legend of a mythical Classical Age that never was and misdating medieval events as very ancient ones. In Astronomy Vs. History we are reminded of the crucial role of eclipses in verifying the dating of major historical events, of stone Zodiacs containing the true dates of such events. Our perception of history begins to change dramatically even before we're through with Astronomy Vs. History. In this fourth volume of Joseph E. Gillet's monumental study, Propalladia and Other Works of
Bartolomé De Torres Naharro, all students of Renaissance drama will find a wealth of material on the origins of the modern European theater. Torres Naharro created the cloak-and-sword play almost a century before Lope de Vega. The commonplaces of romantic comedy appeared, for the first time on any stage, in his Comedia Ymenea published at Naples in 1517. Two of his works, the Soldadesca and the Tinellaria—evocations of the roistering life of the barracks and of a cardinal's scullery—are remarkable examples of dramatic realism avant la lettre. The influence of Torres Naharro and his work on the Spanish drama of the sixteenth century was all pervasive. In this volume, all the material gleaned by Dr. Gillet in extensive research is brought into clear focus to show Torres Naharro as a man of the Renaissance and a man of the theater. Of the greatest interest is the exposition of his intuition of the distinction between poetic and historic truth—commedias a fantasia and a noticia—long before the recovery of the true text of Aristotle's Poetics, and of the substratum of primitivism in many of his plays: ritual societies, the medicine man, the right to tribute, social discipline, name changing, loss of memory, sports, games, acrobatics, sorcery, riddles, genealogies, weddings, propitiation and death song, resuscitation, license and chastity, and so on. And this dramatic activity occurred early, antedating most of the Italian plays of the sixteenth century.

King Arthur is a legendary British King who, according to medieval histories and romances, led the defense of Britain against Saxon invaders in the late 5th and early 6th centuries AD. The details of Arthur's story are mainly composed of folklore and literary invention and his historical existence is debated and disputed by modern historians. According to William Claxton, Sir Thomas Malory's original book titled Le Morte D'Arthur (The Death of Arthur) was finished in the ninth youar of Edward IV. It was about King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table. It is
considered to be the last important English book written before the introduction of the printing press into England. Claxton's story of how the book was brought to him and why he printed it may be read in his preface in Volume One, Book I. In the early 1900s, it was suggested that the character of King Arthur was based on one Lucius Artorius Castus, a career Roman soldier of the late 2nd century or early 3rd century. The person that Malory termed emperor may have been several Lucius' who were Roman Emperor in the second and third centuries. This edition retains the chapters of Malory's Book V, Volume I, and an attempt has been made to retain his work while making it easier for the reader to follow the story using modern English and updated spelling. It is hoped that the reader will agree.

ROMANS: A PATH TO TRANSFORMATION is an exciting, hands-on approach to studying the Bible. This study is organized into two separate courses. In each course, you will be invited to explore Paul's letter to the Christians in Rome, through which he teaches about the powerful life-transforming message of the Good News of Jesus Christ, and its implications for our lives and the church today. During this first course in Romans chapters 1-8, you will explore these questions: What does it mean to be a Christian? * How widespread is sin and how does it imprison people? * Who is eligible for God's grace and offer of salvation? * What does it mean to have faith in God through Jesus Christ? * How does a person become free and live in God's grace? * How does the Holy Spirit help us live an abundant life in Christ? * What kind of hope does God give us for this life and the next? In ROMANS: A PATH TO TRANSFORMATION (CHAPTERS 1-8), you will have the opportunity to:* Discover how God's grace can transform the darkest areas of your life. * Discern how God might be speaking to you through the truths in Paul's letter. * Devote yourself to receiving the love God wants to give you and to inviting Him.
to heal and transform you.* Disciple yourself and others to live the transformed life through the power of the Holy Spirit.

Dio's RomeBlurb

This debut book boldly seeks to argue competitively in the same intellectual field as famous atheists such as RICHARD DAWKINS, CHRISTOPHER HITCHENS, and BERTRAND RUSSELL, and to do so in the spirit and style of such famous Christian apologists as C.S. Lewis and RAVI ZACHARIAS, drawing heavily on basic science, history, physics, psychology, paleontology, anthropology, archeology, neurology, child development and even science fiction. It describes the evolution of the human brain in ancient hominids allowing humans to eventually conceive a non-physical realm (the spirit world), and as the mind evolved intellectually from primitive animism to Christology, God revealed himself gradually as the developing hominid brain became able to comprehend new ideas. For Believers, the author presents a new, intellectually satisfying way to understand and defend the Bible. For both Skeptics and Believers, a worldview is offered that is spiritually meaningful and scientifically sound.

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