
Ab Urbe Condita Books I V Oxford Classical Texts

Sallust's Bellum Catilinae

Livy

Livy, Book IV

Historiarum ab urbe condita, libri I., II.

The History of Rome, Books I-VIII (Dodo Press)

Titi Livi AB Urbe Condita Liber I. Livy

Roma Eterna

The Early History of Rome

Livy: Ab urbe condita Book XXII

A Breviary of Roman History

Ab Urbe Condita

Titi Livi Ab Urbe Condita Libri

Livy's Exemplary History

Discourses on Livy

The Rise of Rome : Books One to Five

Titi Livi Ab Urbe Condita Liber I.

The Ancient Art of Persuasion across Genres and Topics

Livy's Women

Livy, book V

Ab Urbe Condita

The Art of Reading Latin

Livy, Book I.

Rome and Italy

Legends of Early Rome

Livy

The History Of Rome

Reading Livy's Rome
Titi Livi AB Urbe Condita Liber I.
Livy, Books V, VI, and VII: Introduction and text
Livy's History of Rome: The First Five Books;
Battle Descriptions as Literary Texts
The Seven Books of History Against the Pagans
A Companion to Livy
T. Livi Ab urbe condita libri
The History of Rome ...
Livy Book XXII
A Livy Reader
The History of Rome, Books Ix-XXvi
The History of Rome
Livy, Book I.

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SIENA PRANAV

Sallust's Bellum Catilinae Oxford
University Press, UK

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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.

Livy Springer Nature

No power on Earth can resist the might of Imperial Rome, so it has been and so it ever shall be. Through brute force, terror, and sheer indomitable will, her armies have enslaved a world. From the reign of Maximilianus the Great in A.U.C. 1203 onward through the ages -- into a new era

of scientific advancement and astounding technologies -- countless upstarts and enemies arise, only to be ground into the dust beneath the merciless Roman bootheels. But one people who suffer and endure throughout the many centuries of oppressive rule dream of the glorious day that is coming -- when the heavens themselves will be opened to them...and the ships they are preparing in secret will carry them on their "Great Exodus" to the stars.

Livy, Book IV John Wiley & Sons

In his *Bellum Catilinae*, C. Sallustius Crispus or Sallust (86-35/34 B.C.) recounts the dramatic events of 63 B.C., when a disgruntled and impoverished nobleman, L. Sergius Catilina, turned to armed revolution after two electoral defeats. Among his followers were a group of heavily indebted young aristocrats, the Roman poor, and a military force in the north of Italy. With his trademark archaizing style, Sallust skillfully captures the drama of the times, including an early morning attempt to assassinate the consul Cicero and two emotionally charged speeches, by Julius Caesar and Cato the Younger, in a senatorial debate over the

fate of the arrested conspirators. Sallust wrote while the Roman Republic was being transformed into an empire during the turbulent first century B.C. The *Bellum Catilinae* is well-suited for second-year or advanced Latin study and provides a fitting introduction to the richness of Latin literature, while also pointing the way to a critical investigation of late-Republican government and historiography. Ramsey's introduction and commentary bring the text to life for Latin students. This new edition (updated since the 2007 printing) includes two maps and two city plans, an updated and now annotated bibliography, a list of divergences from the 1991 Oxford Classical Text of Sallust, and revisions in the introduction and commentary.

Historiarum ab urbe condita, libri I., II.

Sagwan Press

This is an original collection of essays that contribute to a developing appreciation of persuasion across ancient genres (mainly oratory, historiography, poetry) and a wide diversity of interdisciplinary topics (performance, language, style, emotions, gender, argumentation and narrative, politics).

The History of Rome, Books I-VIII

(Dodo Press) Sagwan Press

Titus Livius (59 BC-AD 17), known as Livy in English, was a Roman historian who wrote a monumental history of Rome, *Ab Urbe Condita*, from its founding (traditionally dated to 753 BC) through the reign of Augustus in Livy's own time. The title of his most famous work, *Ab Urbe Condita* ("From the Founding of the City"), expresses the scope and magnitude of Livy's undertaking. He wrote in a mixture of annual chronology and narrative. Livy claims that lack of historical data prior to the sacking of Rome in 387 BC by the Gauls made his task more difficult. He wrote the majority of his works during the reign of Augustus. However, he is often identified with an attachment to the Roman Republic and a desire for its restoration. His writing style was poetic and archaic in contrast to Caesar's and Cicero's styles. Also, he often wrote from the Romans' opponent's point of view in order to accent the Romans' virtues in their conquest of Italy and the Mediterranean.

Titi Livi AB Urbe Condita Liber I. Livy
Routledge

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Roma Eterna Heinemann Young Books
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The Early History of Rome Cambridge University Press
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. [Livy: Ab urbe condita Book XXII](#) Oxford University Press on Demand
Livy's Women explores the profound questions arising from the presence of women of influence and power in the socio-political canvas of one of the most important histories of Rome and the Roman people, Ab Urbe Condita (From the Foundation of the City). This theoretically informed study of Livy's monumental narrative charts the fascinating links between episodes containing references to women in prominent roles and the historian's treatment of Rome's evolutionary foundation story. Explicitly gendered in relation to the socio-cultural contexts informing the narrative, the author's background, the literary landscape of Livy's Rome, and the subsequent historiographical commentary, this volume offers a comprehensive, coherent and contextualised overview of all episodes in Ab Urbe Condita relating to women as agents of historical change. As

well as proving invaluable insights into socio-cultural history for Classicists, Livy's Women will also be of interest to instructors, researchers, and students of female representation in history in general.

A Breviary of Roman History Oxford University Press

Books VI-X of Livy's monumental work trace Rome's fortunes from its near collapse after defeat by the Gauls in 386 bc to its emergence, in a matter of decades, as the premier power in Italy, having conquered the city-state of Samnium in 293 bc. In this fascinating history, events are described not simply in terms of partisan politics, but through colourful portraits that bring the strengths, weaknesses and motives of leading figures such as the noble statesman Camillus and the corrupt Manlius vividly to life. While Rome's greatest chronicler intended his history to be a memorial to former glory, he also had more didactic aims - hoping that readers of his account could learn from the past ills and virtues of the city.

Ab Urbe Condita CUA Press

The Roman historian Livy saw the past as a storehouse of lessons. This text

examines how his historical figures manipulate the shifting meaning of the past and reveals Livy's acute sensitivity to contemporary problems.

Titi Livi Ab Urbe Condita Libri Yale University Press

Battle descriptions are usually seen as the raw material of the military historian, who uses them to explain why generals won or lost a given battle. This volume does not aim to contribute to this discussion; it rather approaches battle descriptions as literary texts that interact with the expectations of a given audience. Therefore literary traditions in structure, vocabulary and topics of battle descriptions should be explored. The transgression of genre-borders - also literary and fictional texts are included - and a broad comparative approach, combining evidence from the third millennium BC up to the 20th century AD, makes cultural specifics and differences more easily perceivable. Contents With contributions by Marcos Such-Gutiérrez, Pavel Čech, Hilmar Klinkott, Wolfgang Oswald, Kai Ruffing, Oliver Stoll, Martin M. Bauer, Reinhold Bichler, Christian Mileta, Simon Lentzsch, Sven Günther, Dennis

Pulina, Johanna Luggin, Sonjar Koroliov, Magdalena Gronau and Martin Gronau. The Editors Dr. Johanna Luggin is a post-doc researcher in the ERC-funded project "NOSCEMUS - Nova Scientia: Early Modern Science and Latin" in Innsbruck, Austria. Dr. Sebastian Fink is a postdoctoral researcher at the Academy of Finland Centre of Excellence "Changes in Sacred Texts and Traditions".

Livy's Exemplary History Double 9 Books Titus Livius (59 BC-AD 17), known as Livy in English, was a Roman historian who wrote a monumental history of Rome, *Ab Urbe Condita*, from its founding (traditionally dated to 753 BC) through the reign of Augustus in Livy's own time. The title of his most famous work, *Ab Urbe Condita* ("From the Founding of the City"), expresses the scope and magnitude of Livy's undertaking. He wrote in a mixture of annual chronology and narrative. Livy claims that lack of historical data prior to the sacking of Rome in 387 BC by the Gauls made his task more difficult. He wrote the majority of his works during the reign of Augustus. However, he is often identified with an attachment to the Roman Republic and a desire for its

restoration. His writing style was poetic and archaic in contrast to Caesar's and Cicero's styles. Also, he often wrote from the Romans' opponent's point of view in order to accent the Romans' virtues in their conquest of Italy and the Mediterranean.

Discourses on Livy Penguin Classics

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The Rise of Rome : Books One to Five
Penguin UK

Discourses on Livy Niccolo Machiavelli - Discourses on Livy (1531) is as essential to an understanding of Machiavelli as his famous treatise, The Prince. Equally controversial, it reveals his fundamental preference for a republican state. Comparing the practice of the ancient Romans with that of his contemporaries provided Machiavelli with a consistent point of view in all his works. Machiavelli's close analysis of Livy's history of Rome led him to advance his most original and outspoken view of politics - the belief that a healthy body politic was characterized by social friction and conflict rather than by rigid stability. His discussion of conspiracies in Discourses on Livy is one of the most sophisticated treatments of archetypal political upheaval ever written. In an age of increasing political absolutism,

Machiavelli's theories became a dangerous ideology.

Titi Livi Ab Urbe Condita Liber I. Cambridge University Press

With stylistic brilliance and historical imagination, the first five books of Livy's monumental history of Rome record events from the foundation of Rome through the history of the seven kings, the establishment of the Republic and its internal struggles, up to Rome's recovery after the fierce Gallic invasion of the fourth century bc. Livy vividly depicts the great characters, legends, and tales, including the story of Romulus and Remus.

Reprinting Robert Ogilvie's lucid 1971 introduction, this highly regarded edition now boasts a new preface, examining the text in light of recent Livy scholarship, informative maps, bibliography, and an index. Translated by Aubrey de Sélincourt with an introduction by Robert Ogilvie.

The Ancient Art of Persuasion across Genres and Topics Phoemixx Classics Ebooks

Romulus and Remus, the rape of Lucretia, Horatius at the bridge, the saga of Coriolanus, Cincinnatus called from his

farm to save the state -- these and many more are stories which, immortalized by Livy in his history of early Rome, have become part of our cultural heritage. This new annotated translation includes maps and an index and is based on R. M. Ogilvie's Oxford Classical text, the best to date. - ;` the fates ordained the founding of this great city and the beginning of the world's mightiest empire, second only to the power of the gods' Romulus and Remus, the rape of Lucretia, Horatius at the bridge, the saga of Coriolanus, Cincinnatus called from his farm to save the state - these and many more are stories which, immortalised by Livy in his history of early Rome, have become part of our cultural heritage. The historian's huge work, written between 20 BC and AD 17, ran to 12 books, beginning with Rome's founding in 753 BC and coming down to Livy's own lifetime (9 BC). Books 1-5 cover the period from Rome's beginnings to her first great foreign conquest, the capture of the Etruscan city

of Veii and, a few years later, to her first major defeat, the sack of the city by the Gauls in 390 BC. -

Livy's Women Palala Press

Livy's *Ab urbe condita* Book XXII narrates Hannibal's massive defeats of the Romans at Trasimene (217 BC) and Cannae (216 BC). It is Livy's best and most dramatic book, and the one most likely to appeal to students at every level. Livy drew on the Greek historian Polybius, but transformed his drier treatment into a rhetorical masterpiece, which by a series of insistent thematic contrasts brings out the tensions between the delaying tactics of Fabius and the costly rashness of Flaminius, Minucius and Varro. A substantial and accessibly written introduction by two experienced commentators covers historical, religious, literary and linguistic matters, including the place of Book XXII in the structure of Livy's long work. A new text by Briscoe is followed by a full commentary, covering literary and historical aspects and offering

frequent help with translation. The volume is suitable for undergraduates, graduate students, teachers, and scholars.

Livy, book V Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers
"In this text for the upper-beginner and intermediate students, Brian Beyer collects authentic Latin prose from Book I of Eutropius's *Breviarium ab urbe condita*, which covers Roman history from Rome's foundation to the sack of Rome by the Gauls...Bottom-of-the-page glosses, passages in English from the Roman historian Livy, a running commentary on grammar and syntax, historical notes, and compiled vocabulary allow students foresight into the historical myths of ancient Rome and the historical context of Eutropius's narrative"--P. [4] of cover.

Ab Urbe Condita Harper Collins

This work is valuable as history, containing as it does contemporary information on the period after 278 A.D. It was used widely during the Middle Ages, and the existence today of nearly 200 manuscript copies is evidence of its past popularity.