

Emperor Of Rome Vespasian

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Vespasian 7-9 - Robert Fabbri 2019-12-05
BOOKS 7-9 IN THE VESPASIAN SERIES Furies of Rome AD 58: Rome is in turmoil once more. Emperor Nero has set his heart on a new wife but to clear a path for her, he must first assassinate his Empress, Claudia Octavia. Vespasian needs to tread carefully here - Nero's new lover, Poppaea Sabina, is no friend of his

and her ascent to power spells danger. Meanwhile, Nero's extravagance has reached new heights, triggering a growing financial crisis in Britannia. Vespasian is sent to Londinium to rescue the situation, only to become embroiled in a deadly rebellion, one that threatens to destroy Britannia and de-stabilise the empire... Rome's Sacred Flame AD 63:

Vespasian has been ordered to a far-flung empire in Africa to free five hundred Roman citizens who have been enslaved by a desert kingdom. But when Vespasian reaches the city, he discovers tensions spilling over into bloody chaos... Battling thirst and exhaustion, Vespasian must help the Romans escape, their only route to survival a desperate race across a barren desert with a hoard of heavily armed rebels at their backs. Meanwhile, back in Rome, its citizens fear for their lives as Emperor Nero's extravagance and unpredictable violence goes unchecked. Can anyone stop the Emperor before Rome devours itself? And if Nero is to be toppled, who will be the one to put his head in the lion's mouth? Emperor of Rome AD 68. Vespasian is tasked with the impossible. Should he quell the revolt in Judaea, as Nero the emperor has instructed, or resort to the unthinkable and sabotage his own campaign? If his conquest succeeds, he risks facing the mad emperor's jealousy. If he fails, his punishment

will be severe. But then Nero commits suicide, catapulting Rome into turmoil. With a contested throne and an army at his disposal, now may finally be Vespasian's time - to ascend, to conquer, to achieve what countless prophecies have foretold and take control of Rome itself. Will Vespasian, at long last, be the one to wear the purple?

Rome's Sacred Flame - Robert Fabbri
2018-01-04

Sunday Post's best reads of the year, 2018
Rome, AD 63. Vespasian has been made Governor of Africa. Nero, Rome's increasingly unpredictable Emperor, orders him to journey with his most trusted men to a far-flung empire in Africa to free 500 Roman citizens who have been enslaved by a desert kingdom. Vespasian arrives at the city to negotiate their emancipation, hoping to return to Rome a hero and find himself back in favour with Nero. But when Vespasian reaches the city, he discovers a slave population on the edge of revolt. With no

army to keep the population in check, it isn't long before tensions spill over into bloody chaos. Vespasian must escape the city with all 500 Roman citizens and make their way across a barren desert, battling thirst and exhaustion, with a hoard of rebels at their backs. It's a desperate race for survival, with twists and turns aplenty. Meanwhile, back in Rome, Nero's extravagance goes unchecked. All of Rome's elite fear for their lives as Nero's closest allies run amok. Can anyone stop the Emperor before Rome devours itself? And if Nero is to be toppled, who will be the one to put his head in the lion's mouth?

Don't miss Robert Fabbri's epic new series *Alexander's Legacy*
Emperor of Rome - Robert Fabbri 2019-01-03
The final, thrilling installment in the epic Vespasian series from Robert Fabbri. Vespasian is tasked with the impossible. Should he quell the revolt in Judaea, as Nero the emperor has

instructed, or must he resort to the unthinkable and sabotage his own campaign? If his conquest succeeds, he risks becoming the sole object of the mad emperor's jealousy. If he fails, then his punishment will be severe. The fate of his men and his beloved son, Titus, all hang in the balance. But unknown to Vespasian, Nero has committed suicide, catapulting Rome into political turmoil. Sabinus, Vespasian's brother, is caught between the warring factions of Aulus Vitellius, a cruel opportunist, and the noble Marcus Salvius Otho, who finds himself severely outnumbered. Seeing no aid on the horizon, Sabinus must rely on wit, and wit alone, to ensure the safety of his family. With a contested throne and an army at his disposal, now may finally be Vespasian's time—to ascend, to conquer, to achieve what countless prophecies have foretold and take control of Rome itself. Will Vespasian, at long last, be the one to wear the purple?

The Roman Emperor Aurelian - John F. White

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2015-11-30

The leader who helped keep the Dark Ages at bay: “An excellent picture of the Crisis of the Third Century and the life and work of Aurelian” (StrategyPage). The ancient Sibylline prophecies had foretold that the Roman Empire would last for one thousand years. As the time for the expected dissolution approached in the middle of the third century AD, the empire was lapsing into chaos, with seemingly interminable civil wars over the imperial succession. The western empire had seceded under a rebel emperor, and the eastern empire was controlled by another usurper. Barbarians took advantage of the anarchy to kill and plunder all over the provinces. Yet within the space of just five years, the general, and later emperor, Aurelian had expelled all the barbarians from within the Roman frontiers, reunited the entire empire, and inaugurated major reforms of the currency, pagan religion, and civil administration. His accomplishments have been hailed by classical

scholars as those of a superman, yet Aurelian himself remains little known to a wider audience. His achievements enabled the Roman Empire to survive for another two centuries, ensuring a lasting legacy of Roman civilization for the successor European states. Without Aurelian, the Dark Ages would probably have lasted centuries longer.

Rome's Executioner - Robert Fabbri

2014-05-01

A hero is forged in battle and a legend is born in this second installment in the Vespasian series Thracia, AD30: Even after four years of military service at the edge of the Roman world, Vespasian can't escape the tumultuous politics of an Empire on the brink of disintegration. His patrons in Rome have charged him with the clandestine extraction of an old enemy from a fortress on the banks of the Danube before it falls to the Roman legion besieging it. Vespasian's mission is the key move in a deadly struggle for the right to rule the Roman Empire.

The man he has been ordered to seize could be the witness that will destroy Sejanus, commander of the Praetorian Guard, and ruler of the Empire in all but name. Before he completes his mission, Vespasian will face ambush in snowbound mountains, pirates on the high seas, and Sejanus's spies all around him. But by far the greatest danger lies at the rotten heart of the Empire, at the nightmarish court of Tiberius, Emperor of Rome and debauched, paranoid madman.

69 A.D. - Gwyn Morgan 2007

A striking history of ancient Rome, "69 A.D." is an original and compelling account of one of the best known but perhaps least understood periods in all Roman history.

[The Lives of the Roman Emperors and Their Associates from Julius Cæsar \(B. C. 100\) to Augustulus \(A. D. 476\)](#) - J. Eugene Reed 1883

The Wars of the Jews; Or, The History of the Destruction of Jerusalem - Flavius Josephus

2020-03-09

Titus Flavius Josephus born Yosef ben Matityahu was a first-century Romano-Jewish historian who was born in Jerusalem--then part of Roman Judea--to a father of priestly descent and a mother who claimed royal ancestry. He initially fought against the Romans during the First Jewish-Roman War as head of Jewish forces in Galilee, until surrendering in 67 CE to Roman forces led by Vespasian after the six-week siege of Jotapata. Josephus claimed the Jewish Messianic prophecies that initiated the First Roman-Jewish War made reference to Vespasian becoming Emperor of Rome. In response Vespasian decided to keep Josephus as a slave and presumably interpreter. After Vespasian became Emperor in 69 CE, he granted Josephus his freedom, at which time Josephus assumed the emperor's family name of Flavius. Flavius Josephus fully defected to the Roman side and was granted Roman citizenship. He became an advisor and friend of Vespasian's son Titus,

serving as his translator when Titus led the Siege of Jerusalem in 70 CE. Since the siege proved ineffective at stopping the Jewish revolt, the city's destruction and the looting and destruction of Herod's Temple (Second Temple) soon followed. Josephus recorded Jewish history, with special emphasis on the first century CE and the First Jewish-Roman War (66-70 CE), including the Siege of Masada. His most important works were *The Jewish War* (c. 75) and *Antiquities of the Jews* (c. 94). *The Jewish War* recounts the Jewish revolt against Roman occupation. *Antiquities of the Jews* recounts the history of the world from a Jewish perspective for an ostensibly Greek and Roman audience. These works provide valuable insight into first century Judaism and the background of Early Christianity, although not specifically mentioned by Josephus. Josephus' works are the chief source next to the Bible for the history and antiquity of ancient Palestine. (wikipedia.org)

False God of Rome - Robert Fabbri 2014-06-01

Vespasian's mission will lead to violence, mayhem, and theft—and in the end, to a betrayal so great it will echo through the ages. Vespasian is serving as a military officer on the outskirts of the Roman Empire, suppressing local troubles and defending the Roman way. But political events in Rome—Tiberius's increasingly insane debauchery, the escalating grain crisis—draw him back to the city. When Caligula becomes Emperor, Vespasian believes that things will improve. Instead, he watches the young emperor deteriorate from Rome's shining star to a blood-crazed, incestuous, all-powerful madman. Lavish building projects, endless games, public displays of his relationship with his sister, Drusilla, and a terrified senate are as nothing to Caligula's most ambitious plan: to bridge the bay of Neapolis and ride over it wearing Alexander's breastplate. And it falls to Vespasian to travel to Alexandria and steal it from Alexander's mausoleum.

Vespasian - Suetonius 2015-08-30

Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus, commonly known

as Suetonius (c. 69 - after 122 AD), was a Roman historian belonging to the equestrian order who wrote during the early Imperial era of the Roman Empire. His most important surviving work is a set of biographies of twelve successive Roman rulers, from Julius Caesar to Domitian, entitled *De Vita Caesarum*. He recorded the earliest accounts of Julius Caesar's epileptic seizures. Other works by Suetonius concern the daily life of Rome, politics, oratory, and the lives of famous writers, including poets, historians, and grammarians. A few of these books have partially survived, but many have been lost. Suetonius begins by describing the humble antecedents of the founder of the Flavian dynasty and follows with a brief summary of his military and political career under Aulus Plautius Claudius and Nero and his suppression of the uprising in Judaea. Suetonius documents an early reputation for honesty but also a tendency toward avariciousness. A detailed recounting of the omens and consultations with

oracles follows which Suetonius suggests furthered Vespasian's imperial pretensions. Suetonius then briefly recounts the escalating military support for Vespasian and even more briefly the events in Italy and Egypt that culminated in his accession. Suetonius presents Vespasian's early imperial actions, the reimposition of discipline on Rome and her provinces and the rebuilding and repair of Roman infrastructure damaged in the civil war, in a favourable light, describing him as 'modest and lenient' and drawing clear parallels with Augustus. Vespasian is further presented as being extraordinarily just and with a preference for clemency over revenge. Suetonius describes avarice as Vespasian's only serious failing, documenting his tendency for inventive taxation and extortion. However, he mitigates this failing by suggesting that the emptiness of state coffers left Vespasian little choice. Moreover, intermixed with accounts of greed and 'stinginess' are accounts of generosity and lavish

rewards. Finally Suetonius gives a brief account of Vespasian's physical appearance and penchant for comedy. This section of the work is the basis for the famous expression "Money has no odor" (Pecunia non olet); according to Suetonius, Vespasian's son (and the next Emperor), Titus, criticized Vespasian for levying a fee for the use of public toilets in the streets of Rome. Vespasian then produced some coins and asked Titus to sniff them, and then asked Titus whether they smelled bad. When Titus said that the coins did not smell bad, Vespasian replied: "And yet they come from urine." Having contracted a 'bowel complaint,' Vespasian tried to continue his duties as emperor from what would be his deathbed, but on a sudden attack of diarrhea he said "An emperor ought to die standing," and died while struggling to do so. Death of an Emperor - Flavius Josephus 1991 Caligula was assassinated in January A.D. 41. Since he was the last of the Julii, and he left no heir, it seemed that the dynasty of Caesar and

Augustus was finished. Accordingly, the Republic was restored, but then a coup d'état by the Prætorian Guard put Claudius in power. The dramatic events of these few days are a crucial turning-point in Roman history -- the moment when the military basis of the Principate was first made explicit. Tacitus' account has not survived, and Suetonius and Dio Cassius offer no adequate substitute. Fortunately, however, the Jewish historian Flavius Josephus chose to insert into his "Jewish Antiquities", as an example of the providence of God, a detailed narrative of the assassination plot and its aftermath taken from contemporary and well-informed Roman sources. This narrative, one of the most important texts in Roman imperial history, has until now been unaccountably neglected. -- Back cover.

The Furies of Rome - Robert Fabbri

2016-01-07

AD 58: Rome is in turmoil once more. Emperor Nero has set his heart on a new wife but to clear

a path for her, he must first assassinate his Empress, Claudia Octavia. Vespasian needs to tread carefully here - Nero's new lover, Poppaea Sabina, is no friend of his and her ascent to power spells danger. Meanwhile, Nero's extravagance has reached new heights, triggering a growing financial crisis in Britannia. Vespasian is sent to Londinium to rescue the situation, only to become embroiled in a deadly rebellion, one that threatens to destroy Britannia and de-stabilise the empire... THE SEVENTH INSTALMENT IN THE VESPASIAN SERIES

Don't miss Robert Fabbri's epic new series Alexander's Legacy

Suetonius: Vespasian - Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus 2000-09-21

The emperor Vespasian (AD69-79) is universally regarded as one of the better Roman emperors. This edition of Suetonius' biography (the first since 1930) offers a newly revised text with a general introduction and detailed commentary.

The Year of the Four Emperors - Charles River Charles River Editors 2017-11-10

*Includes pictures *Highlights the reigns of each emperor and how Nero's reign set the chain of events in motion *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading *Includes a table of contents The 12 months known in history as the Year of the Four Emperors was a pivotal chapter in the long epoch of the Roman Empire. It marked the tumultuous end of the Julio-Claudian Dynasty and the advent of a year of civil war, renewal and realignment, the result of which was the establishment of a new era and the founding of a new (and arguably more rational and responsible) imperial dynasty. The controversial year began with the decline of the Julio-Claudian dynasty under the rule of Emperor Nero. Nero was the last ruler of a dynasty founded by Julius Caesar, who was perhaps the most famous Roman emperor that never was. The Julio-Claudian succession included such names as Augustus, Tiberius,

Caligula, Claudius, and of course Nero, names that resonate with great power throughout the chronicles of Roman history, in many cases thanks to the violence, madness, misrule and decadence that seemed to take root at the center of imperial Rome at the dawn of the common era. In 54 CE, at the age of 16, Nero ascended to the imperial throne, and for the most part his arrival was well received. Among his early achievements was the granting of certain basic rights to slaves, the strengthening of the senate, a reduction in taxes and the general encouragement of modesty and restraint. He was initially attentive to the military, the central pillar of imperial power, and indeed, it was during his reign that the British resistance was broken in the aftermath of the rebellion of the Icenic Queen Boadicea, which in 61 CE resulted in a signature Roman victory. However, with the passage of time, the darker side of Nero's nature gradually began to manifest, and his cruelty and instability began to erode his early popularity.

On July 18, 64 CE, Rome burned, with 3 of its 14 precincts destroyed and 7 others critically damaged. Although Nero responded to the disaster responsibly, by providing what assistance he could to those affected, rumors nonetheless circulated that he had been responsible for the fire, or at the very least had stood by and allowed it to consume those parts of Rome that he desired for the grandiose public works and building projects with which he was credited. In response to this, he blamed Christians for the fire, beginning the signature persecution of Roman Christians that has been so widely recorded in Roman history. Nero was eventually declared a public enemy, and finding himself without support, he committed suicide on June 9, 68 CE, the first Roman emperor to do so. Having left no heir, Nero's death plunged the empire into confusion and chaos, bringing to an end the Julio-Claudian lineage while at the same time offering no clear rule of succession. This presented the opportunity for influential

individuals in the empire, and in particular provincial governors who also commanded large military garrisons, to express and further their own ambitions to power. The result was a period of instability and civil war as several pretenders to the throne, among them the emperors Galba, Otho and Vitellius, gained and lost power, until finally the emperor Vespasian seized and retained the imperial principate. Vespasian imposed order and discipline on a chaotic empire and founded the Flavian Dynasty, which survived until CE 96, encompassing the reigns of Vespasian himself (69-79), and his two sons Titus (79-81) and Domitian (81-96). The Year of the Four Emperors: The History of the Civil War to Succeed Nero as Emperor of Rome chronicles one of the most important years in the history of the Roman Empire. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about the Year of the Four Emperors like never before.

Tragedy of Titus Andronicus - William

Shakespeare 1897

Vespasian - Barbara Levick 2005

This text outlines how the plebeian and uncharismatic Roman Emperor Vespasian gained the necessary military experience and political skills to stage his successful bid for empire in AD 69 and go on to consolidate his supremacy and that of his dynasty in the decade that followed.

The Emperor Domitian - Brian W. Jones 1993
Domitian, Emperor of Rome AD 81-96, has traditionally been portrayed as a tyrant and his later years on the throne as a reign of terror'; his death bringing a restoration of liberty and inaugurating the glorious rule of the five good emperors'. It is less well known that he was an able, meticulous administrator, a reformer of the economy, with a building programme designed to ensure that Rome not only was the capital of the world but looked like it as well. Brian Jones's biography of the emperor, the first ever in

English and the first in any language for nearly a century, offers a balanced interpretation of the life of Domitian. In taking into account recent scholarship and new epigraphic and archaeological discoveries, *The Emperor Domitian* proposes that Domitian was a ruthless but efficient autocrat with a sound foreign policy, and rejects the traditional view that dismisses him as a vicious tyrant. His harshness was felt by a comparatively minute, but highly vocal section of the population, who included those who wrote the history of his reign.; Brian Jones argues that his relationship with the court rather than with the senate is central to understanding his policies and in explaining his reputation. The book further challenges many of the assumptions concerning Domitian's connection with the persecution of the early Christians. Domitian remains one of the most important and intriguing of the Roman rulers. Roman historians will have to take account of this new biography which in part represents a

rehabilitation of Domitian.

The Complete Chronicle of the Emperors of Rome - Roger Michael Kean 2005

Well-detailed, chronological outline of Roman emperors, including color maps and historical contexts.

Chronicle of the Roman Emperors - Chris Scarre 2012-02-01

Offers profiles of the Roman emperors, from Augustus to Constantine, and looks at the most important events during this period in Roman history.

The Purpose of Mark's Gospel - Adam Winn 2008

Moderate revision of the author's thesis (doctoral)--Fuller Theological Seminary, 2007.

The Flavian Dynasty - Charles River Editors 2019-07-16

*Includes pictures *Includes ancient accounts

*Includes a bibliography for further reading The 12 months known in history as the Year of the Four Emperors was a pivotal chapter in the long

epoch of the Roman Empire. It marked the tumultuous end of the Julio-Claudian Dynasty and the advent of a year of civil war, renewal and realignment, the result of which was the establishment of a new era and the founding of a new (and arguably more rational and responsible) imperial dynasty. The controversial year began with the decline of the Julio-Claudian dynasty under the rule of Emperor Nero, the last ruler of a dynasty founded by Julius Caesar, who was perhaps the most famous Roman emperor that never was. The Julio-Claudian succession included such names as Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and of course Nero, names that resonate with great power throughout the chronicles of Roman history, in many cases thanks to the violence, madness, misrule and decadence that seemed to take root at the center of imperial Rome at the dawn of the common era. Having left no heir, Nero's death plunged the empire into confusion and chaos, bringing to an end the Julio-Claudian lineage while at the

same time offering no clear rule of succession. This presented the opportunity for influential individuals in the empire, and in particular provincial governors who also commanded large military garrisons, to express and further their own ambitions to power. The result was a period of instability and civil war as several pretenders to the throne, among them the emperors Galba, Otho and Vitellius, gained and lost power, until finally the emperor Vespasian seized and retained the imperial principate. Vespasian imposed order and discipline on a chaotic empire and founded the Flavian Dynasty, which survived until 96, encompassing the reigns of Vespasian and his two sons, Titus (79-81) and Domitian (81-96). Vespasian's reign began in brutality on December 20, 69, when his troops captured Vitellius as he was trying to flee Rome. The troops dragged him to the Forum, where he was tortured before being murdered and thrown into the Tiber. The Flavian Dynasty also ended in brutality, with Domitian being hacked to death

by his own secretarial staff in 96. In between, however, Vespasian, Titus, and even the reviled Domitian were responsible for many innovations that served the empire well in the years that followed, and they prepared the way for empire's zenith from 96-192. The Flavian emperors were very different in temperament from each other, but all three contributed in their own ways to the consolidation and expansion of the imperial system individually. All three men, to a greater or lesser extent, added to the imperial city, and the Flavian Amphitheater, known in modern times as the Colosseum, remains one of the most iconic and enduring physical reminders of the glory of Rome. The Flavian Dynasty: The History of the Roman Empire during the Reigns of Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian examines the end of the Julio-Claudians and the rise of the Flavians. Along with pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about the Flavian Dynasty like never before.

Five Roman Emperors: Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan A.d. 69-117 -

Bernard William Henderson 1927

The Gospel - C. Weiss 2010-05

It takes place in the year 95 CE (AD) at the home of Flavia Sabena a cousin to Emperor Domitian on the last night of the Festival of Saturnalia. The hostess has invited eminent Jewish-Roman historian Flavius Josephus as guest of honor to give readings from his works while they wait up all night in their annual solar vigil celebrating the Midwinter Solstice. Among the guests are P. Cornelius Tacitus, the leading voice among Roman historians, and Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus, the biographer of the Caesars. Opening with the "Star and Scepter" prophecy and a flashback to Isaiah, the action shifts to Josephus, who explains that what encouraged the zealot bandits who fomented this war was an ambiguous oracle of a world ruler coming out of their country that was supported by their

scriptural writings. But as it turned out, the oracle foretold the elevation of Vespasian, who was proclaimed Roman Emperor while he was in Judea. For more information, you may visit www.cgweissthegospel.com

The Long Year, A.D. 69 - Kenneth Wellesley 1976

On 1 January A.D. 69, the Roman people particularly the inhabitants of Rome, had every reason to feel optimistic. The infamous Nero was dead and Galba, in his seventies, a greatly respected governor of Nearer Spain, had been chosen emperor with the whole-hearted consent of army and Senate. And yet, within the first fortnight of the New Year, Galba had been brutally assassinated in the Roman Forum. During a year which had begun with such high hopes of peace and stability two further emperors, Otho and Vitellius, were to meet equally violent deaths, two desperate battles were to be fought at Cremona, Rome was to be captured for Vespasian, and civil war was not only to rack Italy but to touch areas as remote as

Britain and Syria. Few years in history, certainly in the Roman empire, have been so eventful: the appearance of four emperors in one year is spectacular in itself. A.D. 69 is, however, important as well as dramatic. It marks the watershed between the first and second imperial dynasties and the passing of an old order. The Long Year also reveals the strengths and weaknesses of the empire. The Senate, which had long been living on the past glory of its republican days, proved petty and ineffectual in the hour of crisis; while, ironically, the battles between rival Roman armies only enhanced their endurance. The military efficiency of the empire was not impaired by the civil war within; and its political structure was reaffirmed. Exceptional years invite exceptional scrutiny, of everyday life as well as the deeds of the great. It is fortunate for us that the events of the Long Year were recorded in colourful and cunning detail by one of the greatest historians of all time, Tacitus. Mr. Wellesley draws skilfully on his famous source

but by no means exclusively or uncritically. His own interpretation of the motives and characters of the chief contestants and of the much debated battles of Cremona will appeal to the classical student and scholar; but we can all enjoy his elegant, imaginative retelling of an exciting story now nineteen hundred years old. (Book jacket).

Year of the Four Emperors - Kenneth Wellesley
2002-09-11

After Nero's notorious reign, the Romans surely deserved a period of peace and tranquility. Instead, during AD69, three emperors were murdered: Galba, just days into the post, Otho and Vitellius. The same year also saw civil war in Italy, two desperate battles at Cremona and the capture of Rome for Vespasian, which action saw the fourth emperor of the year, but also brought peace. This classic work, now updated and reissued under a new title, is a gripping account of this tumultuous year. Wellesley also focuses on the year's historical importance, which also

marked the watershed between the first and second imperial dynasties.

Vespasian and Some of His Contemporaries -
Christine Countess of Longford 1928

The History of the Roman Emperors ... - Jean
Baptiste Louis Crevier 1814

Emperor of Rome - Robert Fabbri 2019-01-03

The final, thrilling instalment in the epic Vespasian series from the bestselling author, Robert Fabbri. Rome, AD 68. Vespasian is tasked with the impossible. Should he quell the revolt in Judaea, as Nero the emperor has instructed, or resort to the unthinkable and sabotage his own campaign? If his conquest succeeds, he risks facing the mad emperor's jealousy. If he fails, his punishment will be severe. But then Nero commits suicide, catapulting Rome into turmoil. With a contested throne and an army at his disposal, now may finally be Vespasian's time - to ascend, to conquer, to achieve what countless

prophecies have foretold and take control of Rome itself. Will Vespasian, at long last, be the one to wear the purple?

Don't miss Robert Fabbri's epic new series
Alexander's Legacy

Tribune of Rome - Robert Fabbri 2014-04-01
One man, born in rural obscurity, destined to become one of Rome's greatest Emperors 26 AD: 16-year-old Vespasian leaves his family farm for Rome, his sights set on finding a patron and following his brother into the army, but he discovers a city in turmoil and an Empire on the brink. The aging emperor Tiberius is in seclusion on Capri, leaving Rome in the iron grip of Sejanus, commander of the Praetorian Guard. Sejanus is ruler of the Empire in all but name, but many fear that isn't enough for him. Sejanus' spies are everywhere—careless words at a dinner party can be as dangerous as a barbarian arrow. Vespasian is totally out of his depth, making dangerous enemies (and even more

dangerous friends—like the young Caligula) and soon finds himself ensnared in a conspiracy against Tiberius. With the situation in Rome deteriorating, Vespasian flees the city to take up a position as tribune in an unfashionable legion on the Balkan frontier. Even here, rebellion is in the air and unblooded and inexperienced, Vespasian must lead his men in savage battle with hostile mountain tribes. Vespasian will soon realize that he can't escape Roman politics any more than he can escape his destiny.

Rome's Sacred Flame - Robert Fabbri 2018-08
Vespasian has been made Governor of Africa. Nero, Rome's increasingly unpredictable Emperor, orders him to journey with his most trusted men to a far-flung empire in Africa to free 200 Roman citizens who have been enslaved by a desert kingdom. Vespasian hopes to return to Rome a hero and find himself back in favor with Nero. But when he reaches the city, he discovers a slave population on the edge of revolt. It isn't long before tensions spill over into

bloody chaos. Vespasian must escape the city with all 200 Roman citizens and make their way across a barren desert with a hoard of rebels at their backs. Meanwhile, back in Rome, Nero's extravagance goes unchecked. All of Rome's elite fear for their lives as Nero's closest allies run amok. Can anyone stop the Emperor before Rome devours itself?

Saviour of Rome - Douglas Jackson 2016-08-25

A gripping and breath-taking novel of Roman adventure from bestselling author Douglas Jackson. Perfect for fans of Simon Scarrow and Ben Kane. Readers are loving Gaius Valerius Verrens! "Spellbinding" - 5 STARS "I didn't want to come to the end, some really fascinating detail and a great story." - 5 STARS "Unexpected twists and an ending full of surprise rates it among my favorite reads to date." - 5 STARS "Kept me absolutely gripped from start to finish [-] historically accurate with the fictitious stories and characters expertly weaved into the real makes it utterly believable." - 5 STARS

REBELLION SIMMERS...AND TREACHERY LIES IN WAIT. AD 72: Vespasian is Emperor of Rome - but his grip on power is weakening. Economic disaster threatens the city - and when Rome is threatened, so too is the Empire. Recently married and building a new home, Gaius Valerius Verrens thought he'd at last found a life away from the battlefield. But he is summoned by the Emperor to do one last favour for Rome: he must journey to the remote, mountainous region of Asturica Augusta and investigate claims that a bandit called 'The Ghost' is raiding the Empire's gold convoys. When Valerius arrives, he finds a tortured, gods-forsaken land whose native tribes, exploited for so long, are a growing threat. But treachery lurks in the shadows, and it seems the real danger comes from those closer to him. Valerius must put an end to a conspiracy that would plunge the Empire into a devastating new conflict - but first he must establish who is a

friend, and who a foe . . . Gaius Valerius Verrens's adventures continue in *Glory of Rome. The Cambridge Companion to the Age of Nero* - Shadi Bartsch 2017-11-09

A lively and accessible guide to the rich literary, philosophical and artistic achievements of the notorious age of Nero.

Masters of Rome - Robert Fabbri 2015-03-01
Britannia, 45 AD: In the shadow of Stonehenge, Vespasian's brother, Sabinus, is captured by druids. The druids want to offer a potent sacrifice to their gods - not just one Roman Legate, but two. They know that Vespasian will come after his brother, and they plan to sacrifice the siblings on a summer's day. But to whom will they be making this sacrifice? What were the gods of this land before the Celts came? Only the druids still hold the secret and it is one of pure evil. Vespasian must strive to save his brother whilst completing the conquest of the haunted isle, before he is drawn inexorably back to Rome and the heart of Imperial politics. Claudius'

three freedmen remain at the locus of power. As Messalina's time as Empress comes to a bloody end, the three freedmen each back a different mistress. But which woman will be victorious? And at what price for Vespasian?

Suetonius: Domitian - Suetonius 1996

An analysis of Suetonius' account of the emperor Domitian. The book provides a detailed commentary on matters of historical importance in the text, together with a discussion of Suetonius' life. A comparison is offered between Suetonius' account and Dio's version. Latin sources are utilized.

The Flavian Dynasty - Charles River Editors 2019-07-16

*Includes pictures *Includes ancient accounts
*Includes a bibliography for further reading
The 12 months known in history as the Year of the Four Emperors was a pivotal chapter in the long epoch of the Roman Empire. It marked the tumultuous end of the Julio-Claudian Dynasty and the advent of a year of civil war, renewal

and realignment, the result of which was the establishment of a new era and the founding of a new (and arguably more rational and responsible) imperial dynasty. The controversial year began with the decline of the Julio-Claudian dynasty under the rule of Emperor Nero, the last ruler of a dynasty founded by Julius Caesar, who was perhaps the most famous Roman emperor that never was. The Julio-Claudian succession included such names as Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and of course Nero, names that resonate with great power throughout the chronicles of Roman history, in many cases thanks to the violence, madness, misrule and decadence that seemed to take root at the center of imperial Rome at the dawn of the common era. Having left no heir, Nero's death plunged the empire into confusion and chaos, bringing to an end the Julio-Claudian lineage while at the same time offering no clear rule of succession. This presented the opportunity for influential individuals in the empire, and in particular

provincial governors who also commanded large military garrisons, to express and further their own ambitions to power. The result was a period of instability and civil war as several pretenders to the throne, among them the emperors Galba, Otho and Vitellius, gained and lost power, until finally the emperor Vespasian seized and retained the imperial principate. Vespasian imposed order and discipline on a chaotic empire and founded the Flavian Dynasty, which survived until 96, encompassing the reigns of Vespasian and his two sons, Titus (79-81) and Domitian (81-96). Vespasian's reign began in brutality on December 20, 69, when his troops captured Vitellius as he was trying to flee Rome. The troops dragged him to the Forum, where he was tortured before being murdered and thrown into the Tiber. The Flavian Dynasty also ended in brutality, with Domitian being hacked to death by his own secretarial staff in 96. In between, however, Vespasian, Titus, and even the reviled Domitian were responsible for many innovations

that served the empire well in the years that followed, and they prepared the way for empire's zenith from 96-192. The Flavian emperors were very different in temperament from each other, but all three contributed in their own ways to the consolidation and expansion of the imperial system individually. All three men, to a greater or lesser extent, added to the imperial city, and the Flavian Amphitheater, known in modern times as the Colosseum, remains one of the most iconic and enduring physical reminders of the glory of Rome. *The Flavian Dynasty: The History of the Roman Empire during the Reigns of Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian* examines the end of the Julio-Claudians and the rise of the Flavians. Along with pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about the Flavian Dynasty like never before.

A Dark History - Michael Kerrigan 2008
From the death of Julius Caesar in 44 B.C. to the fall of Rome in 476 A.D., *A Dark History: The*

Roman Emperors presents a wry and witty look at five centuries of Roman mayhem, murder, incest, infanticide, sadism, sexual depravity and madness. Featuring such notorious names as Claudius, Tiberius and Commodus, this book retells all of the most salacious and eye-opening accounts of imperial misdeeds, drawing on many original Roman sources.

Reluctant Conspirator - Martin Diano
2017-08-11

Reluctant Conspirator: The Legacy of Pliny the Elder is a novel combining historical fiction, alternative history, and speculative historical elements creating a realistic narrative of what life might have been in Ancient Rome in AD 79. In the first century AD, Rome was at the pinnacle of its power. Mighty as the empire was, Rome spends much of the first century in tumult. Politics had become a blood sport.

Assassinations, treachery, and despotism were the norm. A time of particular turbulence was AD 14-69. Nero opts for suicide. Claudius had

been poisoned by his wife. Four emperors were murdered: Caligula, Galba, Piso, and Vitellius. By year's end, Vespasian Flavius, an army general, marched his troops on Rome and seized power in AD 69, becoming the fourth emperor in twelve months. The summer of AD 79 marked Vespasian's tenth year as emperor. He remained in power by purging his enemies and buying the support of the senate and praetorian guard. To consolidate his power and solidify the line of family succession, he named both of his sons to high military positions. The decision was met with disdain and enabled his enemies list to flourish. His throne was imperiled. One man in Rome can lay claim to having served all the emperors during this period. His name was Pliny the Elder. Is he the man who can save the Flavian Dynasty? Pliny the Elder receives a secret dispatch from Emperor Vespasian. Bearing the official emperor's seal, the message says: Be in attendance at the Imperial Palace to meet with me on the morning of 3 August. Say

nothing of this to anyone. -Vespasian
Rome at War with Rome - Bernard W.
Henderson 2014-08-29

The struggle of the time of the 'Four Emperors'-a real-life game of thrones Civil war was not unusual in the history of ancient Rome, and this book concerns one of the most notable, complex and dramatic civil wars of the city-state, in which, within a few months, several great men had made their bid for control of the Roman Empire and paid for their failure with their lives. The struggle began with the fall of the infamous Nero. He was replaced by Galba, who set about making himself as unpopular as possible with almost everyone and was assassinated in the Forum-together with his heir, Lucius-by the Praetorian Guard. Otho then became emperor and seemed to be a popular, but he too was dead within twelve weeks as Vitellius, marching at the head of seven of Rome's finest legions, bore down on the capital from Germania and inflicted a decisive defeat on Otho's force at Bedriacum.

Vitellius then embarked on a reign of terror. Mindful of recent events he bloodily eradicated everyone he thought might be a threat or from whose death he could materially benefit. Predictably, his reign was very short lived and in North Africa and the Middle East the legions acclaimed a new emperor, Vespasian. He proved to be a soldier and man of an entirely different calibre, and after invasion and battle Vespasian governed for a decade, was succeeded by his son Titus, and founded the Flavian dynasty. This book about a fascinating period of political upheaval and warfare in the ancient world, is accompanied in this Leonaur edition by an extract from Tacitus giving a contemporary view of the events covered in the main text. Leonaur editions are newly typeset and are not facsimiles; each title is available in softcover and hardback with dustjacket; our hardbacks are cloth bound and feature gold foil lettering on their spines and fabric head and tail bands.

Rome's Lost Son - Robert Fabbri 2015-06-01

The sixth installment in Robert Fabbri's epic Vespasian series Rome, AD 51: Vespasian brings Rome's greatest enemy before the Emperor. After eight years of resistance, the British warrior Caratacus has been caught. But even Vespasian's victory cannot remove the newly-made consul from Roman politics: Agrippina, Emperor Claudius's wife, pardons Caratacus. Claudius is a drunken fool and Narcissus and Pallas, his freedmen, are battling for control of his throne. Separately, they decide to send Vespasian East to Armenia to defend Rome's interests. But there is more at stake than protecting a client kingdom. Rumors abound that Agrippina is involved in a plot to destabilise the East. Vespasian must find a way to serve two masters—Narcissus is determined to ruin Agrippina, Pallas to save her. Meanwhile, the East is in turmoil. A new Jewish cult is flourishing and its adherents refuse to swear loyalty to the Emperor. In Armenia, Vespasian is captured. Immured in the oldest city on earth,

how can he escape? And is a Rome ruled by a woman who despises Vespasian any safer than a prison cell?

Josephus, the Emperors, and the City of Rome -

William den Hollander 2014-01-23

In Josephus, the Emperors, and the City of Rome

William den Hollander explores the social circumstances in which Josephus spent the years of his life following his first encounter with Rome, considering particularly his place within the Roman army camp and, later, the imperial capital.