Chronographia Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae Series Berol


The Long Sixth Century in Eastern Europe This work provides a clear and comprehensive chronology of the Eastern Roman Empire from the foundation of Constantinople in 324 AD to the extinction of the last Byzantine principality in 1453 AD, ultimately shedding light on a once-obscure period of Eastern Mediterranean and Balkan history whose events still resonate in world politics.

The Avor Siege of Constantinople in 626 In The Long Sixth Century in Eastern Europe, Florin Curta offers a social and economic history of East Central, South-Eastern and Eastern Europe during the 6th and 7th centuries.

Bede and the End of Time Long before the followers of Jesus declared him to be the Son of God, Jesus taught his followers that they too were the children of God. This ancient creed, now all but forgotten, is recorded still within the folds of a letter of Paul the Apostle. Paul did not create this creed, nor did he fully embrace it, but he quoted it and thus preserved it for a time when it might become once again, this ancient creed said nothing about God or Christ or salvation. Its claims were about the whole human race: there is no race, there is no class, there is no gender. This is the story of that first, forgotten creed, and the world of its begetting, a world in which foreigners were feared, slaves were human chattel, and men questioned whether women were really human after all. To this world the followers of Jesus proclaimed: “You are all children of God. There is no Jew or Greek, no slave or free, no male and female, for you are all one.” What did this remarkable statement of human solidarity come from, and what, finally, happened to it? How did Christianity become a Gentile religion that despised Jews, condemned slavery as the will of God, and championed patriarchy? Christian theologians would one day argue about the nature of Christ, the being of God, and the mechanics of salvation. But before all this, the message of Jesus was still fresh in the minds of those who knew him, the argument was a different one: how can human beings overcome the ways by which we divide ourselves from one another? Is solidarity possible beyond race, class, and gender?

Prosopics of Casassare: Literary and Historical Interpretations Bede (c. 673-735) was the leading intellectual figure of the Anglo-Saxon Church, and his writings had a profound influence on the development of English Christian thought. Among the many issues he wrote about, eschatology — the study of the day of judgment and the end of time — was a recurring theme. While recent research has furthered our knowledge of this subject in the later Middle Ages, Dr Davey’s book provides the first comprehensive analysis of Bede’s eschatological thought and its impact upon the Anglo-Saxon period. Taking account of Bede’s beliefs about the end of time, this book offers sophisticated insights into his life, his works, and the role that eschatological thought played in Anglo-Saxon society. Close attention is given to the historical setting of each source text consulted, and original insights are advanced regarding the chronological sequence of Bede’s writings. The book reveals that Bede’s ideas about time changed over the course of his career, and it shows how Bede established himself as the foremost expert in eschatology of his age. The eight chapters of this book are organised into three main thematic groups: the world ages framework, Bede’s eschatological vision and Bede’s occultistic insights. It will be of interest to those studying early medieval history, theology or literature as well as anyone with a particular interest in Bede and Anglo-Saxon England.

Heirs of Roman Perception This fourth volume written by Heike Heiks is dedicated to the prophetic periods of Daniel and Revelation. It addresses twenty objections and other issues that Heiks feels demand clarification. All objections are for the years and events connected to AD 508 and AD 538. Readers will find that Heiks clarifies documentation and resolves all the best arguments brought against what he considers, and he presents as, correct interpretation. The author also includes the Source Books’ bibliographies, which are a great resource for any scholar, historian, or layperson doing research.

Women in the Church (Third Edition) John Granger Cook traces the use of the penalty by the law until its probable abolition by Constantine. Rabbinic and legal sources are not neglected. The material contributes to the understanding of the crucifixion of Jesus and has implications for the theologies of the cross in the New Testament. Images and photographs are included in this volume.

Lexicon of Jewish Names in Late Antiquity: Palestine 200-650 CE This handy reference guide makes it easier to access and understand histories written in Greek between 600 and 1480 CE. Covering classicizing histories that continued ancient Greek traditions of historiography, sweeping, fast-paced ‘chronicle’ type histories, and dozens of idiosyncratic historical texts, it distils the results of complex, multi-lingual, specialist scholarship into clear explanations of the basic information needed to approach each medieval Greek text. It provides a sound basis for further research on each text by describing what we know about the text or composition, content covered by the history, authorship, extant manuscripts, previous editions and translations, and basic bibliography. Even-handed explanations of scholarly debates give readers the information they need to assess controversies independently. A comprehensive introduction orientates students and non-specialists to the traditions and methods of Byzantine historical writing. It will prove an invaluable timesaver for Byzantinists and an essential entry point for classicists, western medievalists, and students.

Remembering Constantine at the Milvian Bridge

The Milvian Bridge Byzantine Historians Two major Jewish risings against Rome took place in the years following the destruction of Jerusalem — the first during Trajan’s Parthian war, and the second, led by Bar-Kokhba, under Hadrian’s principate. The impact of these risings not only on Judaism, but also on Christianity, Egypt, and the center of the early synagogue movement, is shown by Cyril, Eusebius, and other men of the late 3rd century. More recently discovered sources include letters and documents from fighters and refugees, and inscriptions attesting war and restoration. Historical evaluation has veered between regret for a pointless bloodbath and admiration for sustained resistance. William M. Brann incurs a new history of these risings, presenting a fresh review of sources and interpretations. He explores the period of Jewish war under Trajan and Hadrian not just as the end of an era, but also as a time of continuity in Jewish life and development in Jewish and Christian origins.

De Rectoribus Christianis In this lexicon, Tal Ilan collects all the information on names of Jews in lands west of Palestine, in which Greek and Latin was spoken, and on the people who bore them between 330 BCE, a date which marks the Hellenistic conquest of East, and 600 CE, approximately the date when the Muslim conquest of East and the southern Mediterranean basin was completed. The corpus includes names from literary sources, but those which are mentioned in epigraphic and papyrological documents form the vast majority of the database. This lexicon is an omnibus in as far as it is a collection of all the recorded names used by the Jews of the western Diaspora in the above-mentioned period. Tal Ilan discusses the provenance of the names and explains them etymologically, given the many possible sources of influence for the names at that time. In addition she shows the division between the use of biblical names and the names of Greek, Latin and other foreign names, and points out the most popular names. This book is also a prosopography since Ilan analyzes the identity of the persons mentioned therein. The lexicon is accompanied by a lengthy and comprehensive introduction that scrutinizes the main trends in naming current at the time. A large part of it is devoted to the question of how one can identify a Jew in a mostly non-Jewish society.

The Framing of Sacred Space Byzantine Brickstamps of Constantinople is the first major catalogue and analysis of stamped bricks manufactured in Constantinople and its vicinity in the Late Roman and Early Byzantine
periods. The text discusses the organization of the brickmaking industry, the purpose of brickstamping, and establishes for the first time a chronology for the brickstamps. On the basis of the conclusions, dates are proposed for previously undated buildings in the city, and revised dates are given for other monuments.

The Forgotten Creed This journal welcomes papers on historical, literary, archaeological, cultural, and artistic themes, particularly interdisciplinary papers and those that make an innovative and significant contribution to the understanding of the early medieval world and stimulate further discussion. For submission details please see the association website: www.aema.net.au. Submissions then may be sent to journal@aema.net.au.

The Land of Fertility II The role of women in the church is highly debated; with Christians on all sides using Paul’s teachings in 1 Timothy to justify their positions. Now, in its third edition, this classic book edited by Andreas Köstenberger and Thomas Schreiner offers a robust exegetical foundation of 1 Timothy 2:9-15, looking at the passage’s background, syntax, grammar, and enduring significance. Featuring updated essays and fresh contributions based on the latest research—including an in-depth discussion of the meaning of the phrase “exercise authority”—this volume stands as the most comprehensive exploration of this contested passage to date.

Fictional Storytelling in the Medieval Eastern Mediterranean and Beyond The Byzantine Culture of War offers a critical approach to the study of military organisation and warfare as fundamental aspects of the East Roman society and culture in Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages.

Transformations of Romaness This volume, which contains the same author’s Early Byzantine Historians, is the first book to analyze the lives and works of all forty-three significant Byzantine historians from the seventh to the thirteenth century, including the authors of three of the world’s greatest histories: Michael Psellus, Princess Anna Comnena, and Nicetas Choniates.

Michael’s Psell Historia Syntagma T The transformation of Constantinople was known as New Rome or Second Rome very soon after its foundation in AD 324; over the next two hundred years it replaced the original Rome as the greatest city of the Mediterranean. In this unified essay collection, prominent international scholars examine the changing roles and perceptions of Rome and Constantinople in Late Antiquity from a range of different disciplines and scholarly perspectives. The seventeen chapters cover both the comparative development and the shifting status of the two cities. Developments in politics and urbanism are considered, along with the cities’ changing relationships with imperial power, the church, and each other, and their evolving representations in both texts and images. These studies present important revisionist arguments and new interpretations of significant texts and events. This comparative perspective allows the neglected aspect of the relationship between the two Rome’s to come into focus while avoiding the teleological distortions common in much past scholarship. An introductory section sets the cities, and their comparative development, in context. Part Two looks at topography, and includes the first English translation of the Notitia of Constantine, Part Three looks at politics in the two Rome’s and how rulers interacted with their cities. Part Four then considers the cities through the prism of literature, in particular through the distinctly late antique genre of panegyric. The fifth group of essays considers a crucial aspect shared by the two cities: their role as Christian capitals. Lastly, a provocative epilogue looks at the enduring Roman identity of the post-hierarchic Byzantine state. Thus, Two Rome’s not only illuminates the study of both cities but also enriches our understanding of the late Roman world in its entirety.

Guide to Byzantine Historical Writing This book is an essential guide to the study of Byzantine history and can be used as a textbook for students, a supplement for professors, and an entry point for the general reader.

The Real Cassian Revisited Bede’s (c. 673-735) is one of the most prominent scholars of the Middle Ages, but his body of work is among the most important intellectual achievements of the entire Middle Ages. The book brings together an international group of Bede scholars to examine a number of questions about Bede’s attitude toward the church and his ideas about the nature of the Roman empire, the role of Rome as a capital city, and the way in which these temporal perspectives may be reconciled with a more modern understanding of the relationship of the church to the state.

The Framing of Sacred Space highlights significant factors in understanding canopies through specific architectural settings and the Byzantine concepts of space, thus also contributing to larger debates about the creation of sacred space and related architectural taxonomy.

The Forgotten Creed This book explores Michael Psellus’ place in the history of Greek rhetoric and selfrepresentation and his impact on the development of Byzantine literature. A voiding the modern dilemma that vacillates between Psellus the pompous rhetorician and Psellus the ingenuous thinker, Professor Papaioannou unravels the often misunderstood Byzantine rhetoric, its rich discursive tradition and the social fabric of elite Constantinopolitan culture which rhetoric addressed. The book offers close readings of Psellus’ personal letters, speeches, lectures and historiographical narratives, and analysis of other early Byzantine and classical models of authorship in Byzantine book culture, such as Gregory of Nazianzos, Synesius of Cyrene, Hermogenes and Plato. It also provides innovative attention to authorial creativity, performative mimésis and the aesthetics of the self. Simultaneously, it traces within Byzantium complex expressions of emotion and gender, notions of authorship and subjectivity, and theories of fictionality and literature, challenging the common fallacy that these are modern inventions.

Pre-modern Russia and Its World Constantine’s victory in 312 at the battle of the Milvian Bridge established his rule as the first Christian emperor. The book explores the development of the new religion from Constantine’s vision of a cross in the sky before the battle to its adoption by the emperor himself. Through meticulous research into the late Roman narratives and the medieval and Byzantine legacies, this book moves beyond a strictly religious perspective by emphasizing the conflicts about the religious identity of the Roman empire, the nature of emperorship and the role of Rome as a capital city. Throughout late antiquity and the medieval period, memories of Constantine’s victory served as a powerful paradigm for understanding rulership in a Christian society.

The Real Cassian Revisited Bede (c. 673-735) was Anglo-Saxon England’s most prominent scholar, and his body of work is among the most important intellectual achievements of the entire Middle Ages. Bede and the future bring together an international group of Bede scholars to examine a number of questions about Bede’s attitude towards, and ideas about, the time to come. This encompasses the short-term future (Bede’s own lifetime and the time soon after his death) and the end of time. While historians have explored how these temporal perspectives may be reconciled with a more modern understanding of the relationship of the church to the state.

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Constantinople, the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire. Besides the far-reaching military factors, the siege had deeper ideological effects on the mentality of the inhabitants of the Empire, and it helped establish Constantinople as the spiritual centre of eastern Christianity protected by God and the empire’s divine ruler. After the fall of the Western part of the Empire, as discussed in a chronological and thematic perspective, the process through which the historical siege was transformed into a timeless myth, and examines the various aspects which make the event a unique historical moment in the history of mankind – a moment in which the modern story overlaps with the legend with far-reaching effects, not only in the Byzantine Empire but also in other European countries.

Brickstamps of Constantinople following the discovery of a new Greek Father, namely, Cassian the Sabaites, who, by means of Medieval forgery, has been heretofore eclipsed by a figment known as ‘John Cassian of Marseilles’, this book casts new light on the Late Antiquity interplay between Hellenism and Christianity, sixth century Origenism, and Christian influence upon Neoplatonism.

Two Rome’s Das Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae umfasst Texte der byzantinischen Historiografen und Chronisten sowie andere historisch relevante Dokumente vom 4. bis 15. Jahrhundert. Das Hauptgewicht jeder Aufgabe liegt in der Erstellung eines kritischen Textes auf der Basis der gesamten handschriftlichen Überlieferung; neben mehreren Appendix-Indizes enthält jeder Band eine ausführliche Einleitung, die über Autor und Werk sowie über die Handschriften und deren Befundung zuständig informiert.

Reconceiving Religious Conflict: This book reconsiders a wide array of images of Byzantine empresses on media that collectively feature coins and gold mosaic from the fifth through to the seventh centuries A.D. The representations have often been viewed in terms of individual personas, but strong typological currents frame their medieval context. Empress Theodora, the target of political pornographic, has consumed the bulk of past interest, but even her representations fit these patterns. Methodological tools from fields as disparate as numismatics as well as cultural and gender studies help clarify the broader cultural significance of female imperial representation and patronage at this time.

Bede and the Future Edition and facing English translation of important Latin text, offering advice for rulers.

A Companion to Ostrogothic Italy: Reconceiving Religious Conflict deconstructs instances of religious conflict within the formative centuries of Christianity, the first six centuries CE. It explores the theoretical foundations of religious conflict; the dynamics of religious conflict within the context of persecution and martyrdom; the social and moral interactions that undergird the phenomenon of religious conflict; and the relationship between religious conflict and religious identity. It is unique in that it does not solely focus on religious violence as it is physically manifest, but on religious conflict (and tolerance), looking too at dynamics of religious discourse and practice that often precede and accompany overt religious violence.

The Archaeology of Late Antiquity: Paganism: This volume highlights the wealth of medieval storytelling and the fundamental unity of the medieval Mediterranean by combining in a comprehensive overview popular eastern tales along with their Greek adaptations and examining Byzantine love tales, both learned and vernacular, alongside their Persian counterparts and the later adaptations of Western romances.

A Companion to the Byzantine Culture of War, ca. 300-1200

Gaining and Losing Imperial Favour in Late Antiquity: 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 dynamics of religious conflict. It also examines how 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-e-historical 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 rhetoric in late antique contexts to be persecuted. Late antique Christian writers who cast their present as a repetition of past persecutions 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.

The Cambridge Companion to the Age of Constantine

In this lexicon Tal Ilan collects all the information on names of Jews in Palestine and the people who bore them between 320 BCE, a date which marks the Hellenistic conquest of Palestine, and 200 CE, the date usually assigned to the close of the mishnaic period, and the early Roman Empire. Thereby she includes names from literary sources as well as those found in epigraphic and palaeographical documents. Tal Ilan discusses the function of names and examines the many possible sources of influence for the names at that time. In addition she shows the division between the use of biblical names and the use of Greek and other foreign names. She analyzes the identity of the persons and the choice of name and points out the most popular names at the time. The lexicon is accompanied by a lengthy and comprehensive introduction that scrutinizes the main trends in name giving current at the time. – Book jacket

A Chronology of the Byzantine Empire: Roman identity is one of the most interesting cases of social identity because in the course of time, it could mean so many different things: for instance, Greek-speaking subjects of the Byzantine empire, inhabitants of the city of Rome, autonomous civic or regional groups, Latin speakers under ‘barbarian’ rule in the West or, increasingly, representatives of the Church of Rome. Eventually, the Christian dimension of Roman identity gained ground. The shifting concepts of Romanness represent a methodological challenge for studies of ethnicity because, depending on its uses, Roman identity may be regarded as ‘ethnic’ in a broad sense, but under most criteria, it is not. Romanness is indeed a test case how an established and prestigious social identity can acquire many different shades of meaning, which we would class as civic, political, imperial, ethnic, cultural, legal, religious, regional or as status groups. This book offers comprehensive overviews of the meaning of Romanness in most (former) Roman provinces, complemented by a number of comparative and thematic studies. A similarly wide-ranging overview has not been available so far.

Michael Psellus: The contributions in this volume are based on papers presented at the second international conference on ‘The Land of Fertility’, held at the Institute of Archaeology at the Jagiellonian University in Kraków, in June 2015. This event was part of a cycle of conferences concerning the area of the so-called ‘Fertile Crescent’, a region in the south-east Mediterranean where the modern world started its development at the very beginning of human civilization. This volume presents a detailed analysis of the cities in this region, and their formation and development, as well as the urbanisation process, relations between urban centres, and urban ideology. The period covered here spans from the beginning of the Bronze Age through to the early era of the Muslim Conquest.

Jewish War under Trajan and Hadrian: The volume Gaining and Losing Imperial Favour in Late Antiquity studies fundamental dynamics of the political culture of the Late Roman Empire (4th and 5th centuries A.D.) by examining how people rose in and fell from the emperor’s favour.

Lexicon of Jewish Names in Late Antiquity: Change and Resilience offers a view of the main Mediterranean islands from 300-700 CE. Together, these five papers highlight
several common themes across the region: local or indigenous sites were often reoccupied in Late Antiquity, the rural countryside typically played a significant role in the contributions of islands to wider Mediterranean economic networks, and islands—big and small—often played significant roles in shifting political and religious power. The second group focuses on the Eastern Mediterranean. Three papers cover a range of islands, including Crete, the Cyclades, and Cyprus. Together they emphasize the impacts external shifts in political power and economic ties in the Eastern Mediterranean had on island landscapes, as well as the connected relationship between sacred space and territorial occupation across many of these islands. The final group of papers pivots on changing perceptions of island landscapes in Late Antiquity—or “island mindscapes.” Three papers focus on how communities adapted as they underwent Christianization in island contexts, emphasizing the diverse and varied ways that island landscapes became “Christianized,” as well as how other political and economic factors shaped the dynamics of change.

Journal of the Australian Early Medieval Association This Cambridge Companion gives a comprehensive introduction to the age of the emperor Constantine, a man whose strong personality is evident in the development of the Roman Empire during the period of his rule, and whose own personal development often ran alongside that of the empire. Divided into five sections dealing with political history, religion, social and economic history, art, and foreign relations, each chapter examines the intimate interplay between a powerful personality and his world. The second edition contains minor corrections, updated footnotes and a brief summary of new publications on the reign.

Change and Resilience This volume aims to encourage dialogue and collaboration between international scholars by presenting new literary and historical interpretations of the sixth-century writer Procopius of Caesarea, the major historian of Justinian’s reign. Although scholarship on Procopius has flourished since 2004, when the last monograph in English on Procopius was published, there has not been a collection of essays on the subject since 2000. Work on Procopius since 2004 has been surveyed by Geoffrey Greatrex in his international bibliography; Peter Sarris has revised the 1966 Penguin Classics translation of, and introduced, Procopius’ Secret History (2007); and Anthony Kaldellis has edited, translated and introduced Procopius’ Secret History, with related texts (2010), and revised and modernised H. B. Dewing’s Loeb translation of Procopius’ Wars as The Wars of Justinian in 2014. This volume capitalises on the renaissance in Procopius-related studies by showcasing recent work on Procopius in all its diversity and vibrancy. It offers approaches that shed new light on Procopius’ texts by comparing them with a variety of relevant textual sources. In particular, the volume pays close attention to the text and examines what it achieves as a literary work and what it says as an historical product.