Globalisation And The Roman World

Connectivity And Material Culture

This book evaluates a hundred years of scholarship on how empire transformed the Roman world, and advances a new theory of how the empire worked and was experienced. It engages extensively with Rome's republican empire as well as the 'Empire of the Caesars', examines a broad range of ancient evidence (material, documentary, and literary), and reflects on the ways in which the imperial study of material culture has shaped our understanding of Roman society. It shows that imperial power was embodied in the material culture of the empire through the agency of local agents, demonstrating the degree to which the imperial state's power was based on the interplay between overemphasis on resistance and overemphasis on consensus, it highlights the political, social, religious and cultural consequences of an imperial system within which factions of state were substantially delegated to, or more often simply assumed by, local agencies and institutions. The book is accessible and of value to a wide audience of students and general readers concerned with the rise and fall of the Roman Empire.

The essence of this book can be found in a line written by the ancient Roman Stoic Philosopher Lucius Annaeus Seneca: 'Fortune is of sluggish growth, but ruin is rapid.' This sentence summarises the features of the phenomenon that we call "collapses," which is typically sudden and often unexpected, like the proverbial "house of cards," but why are such collapses so common and what generates them? Several books have been published on the subject, including the well known "Collapses" by Jared Diamond (2005), "The collapse of complex societies" by Joseph Tainter (1988) and "The Tipping Point," by Malcom Gladwell (2000). Why The Seneca Effect? This book is an ambitious attempt to discuss various instances of civilization collapse, by describing why and how wide scale collapses are a collective phenomenon that occurs in what we call today "complex systems," with a special emphasis on system dynamics and the concept of "feedback." From this Foundation, Bardi applies the theory to real-world systems, from the mechanics of fracture and the collapse of large structures to financial collapses, famines and population collapses, the fall of entire civilizations, and the most dreadful collapse we can imagine: that of the planetary ecosystem generated by overpopulation and overconsumption.

The book presents the results of the largest ever language attitude/motivation survey in second language studies. The research team gathered data from over 13,000 students in 30 countries. The key finding is that the higher student's proficiency, the more positive and less change-oriented their attitudes towards English as a second language. The results also show that the quality of life for ordinary Roman citizens at the height of the Roman Empire probably was better than that of any other large group of people living before the industrial age, and that the collapse of the Roman Empire was one of the most crucial and sustainable crises the continent has ever seen. The book also provides information on the Roman Empire through eyes of foreigners, such as the ancient Chinese. The book also covers a huge geographical area, from Britain, across Europe to the Near East and the Caucasus, but also on the other side of the Roman Empire, in the provinces of the Roman Empire, the book also provides information on the Roman Empire through eyes of foreigners, such as the ancient Chinese. The book also covers a huge geographical area, from Britain, across Europe to the Near East and the Caucasus, but also on the other side of the Roman Empire, in the provinces of the Roman Empire, the book also provides information on the Roman Empire through eyes of foreigners, such as the ancient Chinese.

Archaeologists working in northwest Europe have long remarked on the sheer quantity and standardisation of objects unearthed from the Roman period, especially compared with earlier eras. What was the historical significance of this boom in standardised objects? This book takes a unique approach to this important question, and shows that the Roman period as a whole stands out in comparison with the previous centuries or the following centuries. The book provides a broad perspective and includes a section on life portraits at the end of each part. The theme of identity in a multicultural environment and a chapter on the quality of life provide important insights into life in the Roman world.

The book presents the latest in the Rome and Political Alliances series, which offers a critical perspective and covers a range of historical events, from the Roman Republic to the late Empire. The book provides a comprehensive overview of the political, economic, and social changes that occurred during this period, and includes important contributions from leading experts in the field. The book also includes a section on the Roman Empire and the neighboring eastern empires, which provides a valuable perspective on the influence of the Roman Empire on the development of the Byzantine Empire. The book is ideal for students and researchers interested in the history of the Roman world, and covers a wide range of topics, from the political alliances that shaped the Roman world to the economic and social changes that occurred during this time.
Thanks to advances in international communication and travel, it has never been easier to connect with the rest of the world. As philosophers debate the consequences of globalization, cosmopolitanism promises to create a stronger global community. Cosmopolitanism in the Age of Globalization examines this philosophy from numerous perspectives to offer a comprehensive evaluation of its theory and practice. Bringing together the works of political scientists, philosophers, historians, and economists, this book provides an interdisciplinary perspective that illuminates its role in the study of international relations.

This unique collection applies globalization concepts to the discipline of archaeology, using a wide range of global case studies from a group of international specialists. The volume spans from as early as 10,000 cal. BP to the modern era, analyzing the relationship between material culture, complex connectivity between communities and groups, and change. Each contributor gives globalization ideas explicitly to explore the socio-cultural connectivities of the past. In considering social practices shared between different historic groups, and also the expression of their respective identities, the papers in this volume illustrate the potential of globalizing thinking to bridge the local and global in material culture analysis. The Routledge Handbook of Archaeology and Globalization presents a new approach to thinking about the processes of globalization. This work thus also provides a means to understand how material culture can be used to assess the impact of global engagement in our present day.

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The Roman period witnessed massive changes in the human-material environment, from monumentalized cityscapes to standardized low-value artefacts like pottery. This book explores how we understand this ancient history. In particular it deals with key "book" and "hinge" institutions of state and society, the traditional dominion of "representation" in Roman archaeology, whereby objects have come to stand for social phenomena such as status, facets of group identity, or notions like Romanization and economic growth. Drawing upon the recent material turn in anthropology and related disciplines, the essays in this volume examine what it means to study "representation". For instance, what is the role of a Roman coin in the shifting power and identity of a provincial community, and what can such an exercise tell us about continuity and change over time? What is the impact of local and provincial representations on the larger Roman Empire, and what can we say about the processes of globalization that are at work in both? This book also provides a means to understand how material culture can be used to assess the impact of global engagement in our present day.

This work also bridges the idea of representation and archaeology in the context of the great globalizing societies of the past. In so doing, it brings together the idea of representation with the study of globalization. In this book, globalization is seen as a process that connects different parts of the world, and that has had a profound impact on the material culture of the ancient world. By examining the ways in which these societies represented themselves to one another, we can gain a better understanding of the globalizing processes that were at work in the past.

This book offers a reconstruction and reinterpretation of the Roman Empire at the height of its territorial expansion. It is to be struck by its size, stretching from Scotland to Kuwait, from the Sahara to the North Sea. It is to be struck by its internal dynamics and by the diversity of its peoples. As an economic unit, the empire was a vast world market, one in which goods and ideas flowed freely. As a political unit, it was a vast and powerful state, one that was capable of maintaining control over a vast territory. As a cultural unit, it was a rich and diverse society, one that was capable of producing a wide variety of materials and ideas. The empire was a place where different cultures and traditions met and interacted, and where new ideas and practices were created.

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chapter is devoted to the Mesoamerica, paying attention to the literary and architectural evidences of each city and their urban development in a little-studied period. An important feature that clearly emerges is the continuous nature of the earlier settlements: most of them were probably occupied during the entire period, and developed only after the coming of the Romans. It was during this development that theatres took a principal role, seemingly the first structures built in every city under Roman rule. It becomes clear the problems of homogenisation and differentiation were present even in the past. Local inhabitants challenged their identity, adapting and modifying foreign impulses, creating new societies and new ways of being Roman.

The papers in *The Economic Integration of Roman Italy* use various archaeological data, particularly recent field survey and excavation data, to explore the changes Rome’s territorial and economic expansion brought about in the Italian countryside.

Globalisation is by no means a new phenomenon; transcontinental trade and the movement of people date back at least 2,000 years, to the era of the ancient Silk Road trade routes. The global spread of infectious diseases followed a parallel course. Indeed, the emergence and spread of infectious diseases are, in a sense, the epiphenomenon of globalisation. Although some experts mark the fall of the Berlin Wall as the beginning of this new era of globalization, others argue that it is not so new. The future of globalisation is still in the making, despite the successful attempts of the developed world during the latter half of the last century to control many infectious diseases and even to eradicate some deadly afflictions, 13 million people worldwide still die from these diseases every year. On April 16 and 17, 2002, the Forum on Emerging Infections held a working group discussion on the influence of globalization on the emergence and control of infectious diseases. The contents of the unattributed sections are based on the presentations and topics that took place during the workshop. The impact of Globalisation on Infectious Disease Emergence and Control report summarizes the presentations and discussions related to the increasing cross-border and cross-continental movements of people and how this could exacerbate the emergence and global spread of infectious diseases. This report also summarizes the means by which sovereign states and nations must adopt a global public health mind-set and develop a new organizational framework to maximize the opportunities and overcome the challenges created by globalization and build the necessary capacity to respond effectively to emerging infectious disease threats.

This original study draws on the results of latest archaeological discoveries to describe London’s Roman origins. It offers a wealth of new information from one of the world’s richest and most intensively studied archaeological sites.

This book applies modern theories of globalisation to the ancient Roman world, creating new understandings of Roman archaeology and history. This is the first book to extensively scrutinize the subject through a team of international specialists studying a wide range of topics, including imperialism, economics, migration, urbanism and art.

This book explores the subject of islands, their essence and identity, their isolation and their relationships in the Ancient world. It investigates Greek and Roman concepts of insularity, and their practical consequences for the political, economic and social life of the Empires. The contributions examine whether being located to an island was an externally or internally distinctive feature, and whether a tension between insularity and globalisation can be detected in this period. The book also looks at whether there is an insular material culture, an island-based approach to sacredness, or an island-based category of epigraphy.

The contributions to this volume enter into a dialogue about the routes, modes and institutions that transferred and transformed knowledge across the late antique Mediterranean world.

During the Principate (roughly 27 BCE to 235 CE), when the empire reached its maximum extent, Roman society and culture were radically transformed. But how was the vast territory of the empire brought together? Did the Roman state, with central government power or decentralized regional governance, attempt to balance the social and economic inequalities and high mortality rates? How did the official religion react in the face of the diffusion of alien cults and the emergence of Christianity? From this period of dynamism and turmoil, a new Rome emerged, and in the heart of the Mediterranean, the Roman Empire.

The Roman period witnessed massive changes in the human-material environment, from monumentalised cityscapes to standardised low-value artefacts like pottery. This book explores new perspectives to understand this Roman ‘object boom’ and its impact on Roman history. In particular, the book’s international contributors question the traditional dominance of ‘representation’ in Roman archaeology, whereby objects have come to stand for social phenomena such as status, facets of group identity, or religious practices. Instead, throughout the book, contributors probe the violent interactions and chance contingencies that sent cargo of all sorts into circulation around the Roman Mediterranean, causing recurrent distortions in their individual and aggregate meanings. The result is an innovative and nuanced investigation of Roman cultural appropriation - approached not as a set of distinct practices but as a hydra-headed phenomenon through which Rome made and remade itself, as a Republic and as an Empire, on Italian soil and abroad. The studies gathered in this volume range from the literary texts of the first Latin comic poets to the grand-scale migration and incorporation of the southern Arabian Peninsula. The authors also investigate the outsourcing of military units and skills across religious and political boundaries, the construction of cross-cultural knowledge of the balance through networks of scholars, patrons, merchants and craftsmen, as well as differences in linguistic and pharmaceutical practices in mixed cultural environments for shared corpora of texts, drugs and plants.

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