

ROMAN BRITAIN

...ed by Septimius Severus
193-211

...ed by Septimius Severus
193-211

... Frontier under Claudius
Hadrian's Wall
Antonine Wall
① Leod ② Moron ③ T...

... for Agricola's province
Caledonia, c. 83-91

Subdued AD 71-74

... base from A.D. 100
... (A.D. 193) and
... (306) also have

Revolt of Boudicca
A.D. 60

Colony c.A.D.
49, destroyed
by Boudicca
A.D. 60

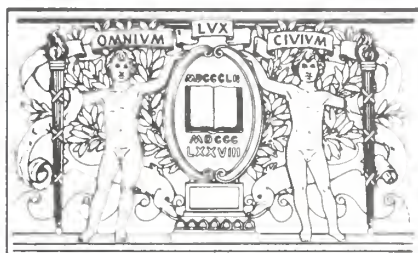
MICHAEL GRANT

ATLAS OF CLASSICAL HISTORY

From 1700BC to AD 565



NEW
EDITION
92 maps



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PUBLIC
LIBRARY



ATLAS OF CLASSICAL HISTORY

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ATLAS OF CLASSICAL HISTORY

Fifth edition

Michael Grant

New York

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

1994

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Preface

This is an atlas of the classical world – the ancient Greek and Roman world, which needs to be understood if we are to understand the world of today. To say that such an atlas could ever be a substitute for a historical survey would be an exaggeration. Nevertheless, geography is such a vital, indeed predominant, factor in ancient history – and such a difficult factor because of all the changes of names¹ – that the whole course of events often seems to mean practically nothing without maps, and without a lot of them, carefully devised.

Older classical atlases, apart from a varying degree of emphasis on physical aspects, tended to concentrate on political themes, and it is true enough that these stand in great need of maps. But the present volume attempts to cast the net wider, and to introduce economic, cultural, religious and other topics as well. There are also a number of town plans.

Modern research in archaeology and other fields has shown that the classical world cannot be grasped without some appreciation of what went before it. I have consequently started this book with a number of maps illustrating the Mediterranean world during the second millennium BC, and particularly during the period from 1700 BC onwards, when the international scene had already assumed a well-defined and complex appearance; and the story is carried onwards to offer brief illustrations of the Old Testament. At the other end of the story, the traditional terminal date of the ancient world, the year AD 476 when the last western emperor ceased to reign, is again not a very meaningful landmark, so I have carried on the tale until the reign of Justinian in the following century.

It will clear enough what a very great deal is owed to the talent of Arthur Banks for transcribing the written and spoken world into cartographic form. I am also most grateful to Julian Shuckburgh and Benjamin Buchan for all the assistance they rendered on behalf of the publishers, and I want to thank Jane Dorner for assistance with the index and C. R. B. Elliott for help with an earlier revised edition. Finally, I have to acknowledge a substantial debt to existing classical atlases, German and English. And I must single out, for a special word of gratitude, the *Atlas of the Classical World* edited by A. A. M. van der Heyden and H. H. Scullard for Messrs Nelson, and *Westermanns Grosser Atlas zur Weltgeschichte* (Westermann, Braunschweig). N. G. L. Hammond's *Atlas of the Greek and Roman World in Antiquity* (Noyes Press, Park Ridge) is now fundamental; so is Routledge's new classical atlas.

For this fifth edition I have added new maps on the changing frontier of the Roman Empire (maps 72 and 73), on the persecution of the Christians (map 86) and on the Roman Empire in its final years (maps 88 and 90).

1994

MICHAEL GRANT

¹ Modern names are given after the ancient in the Index.

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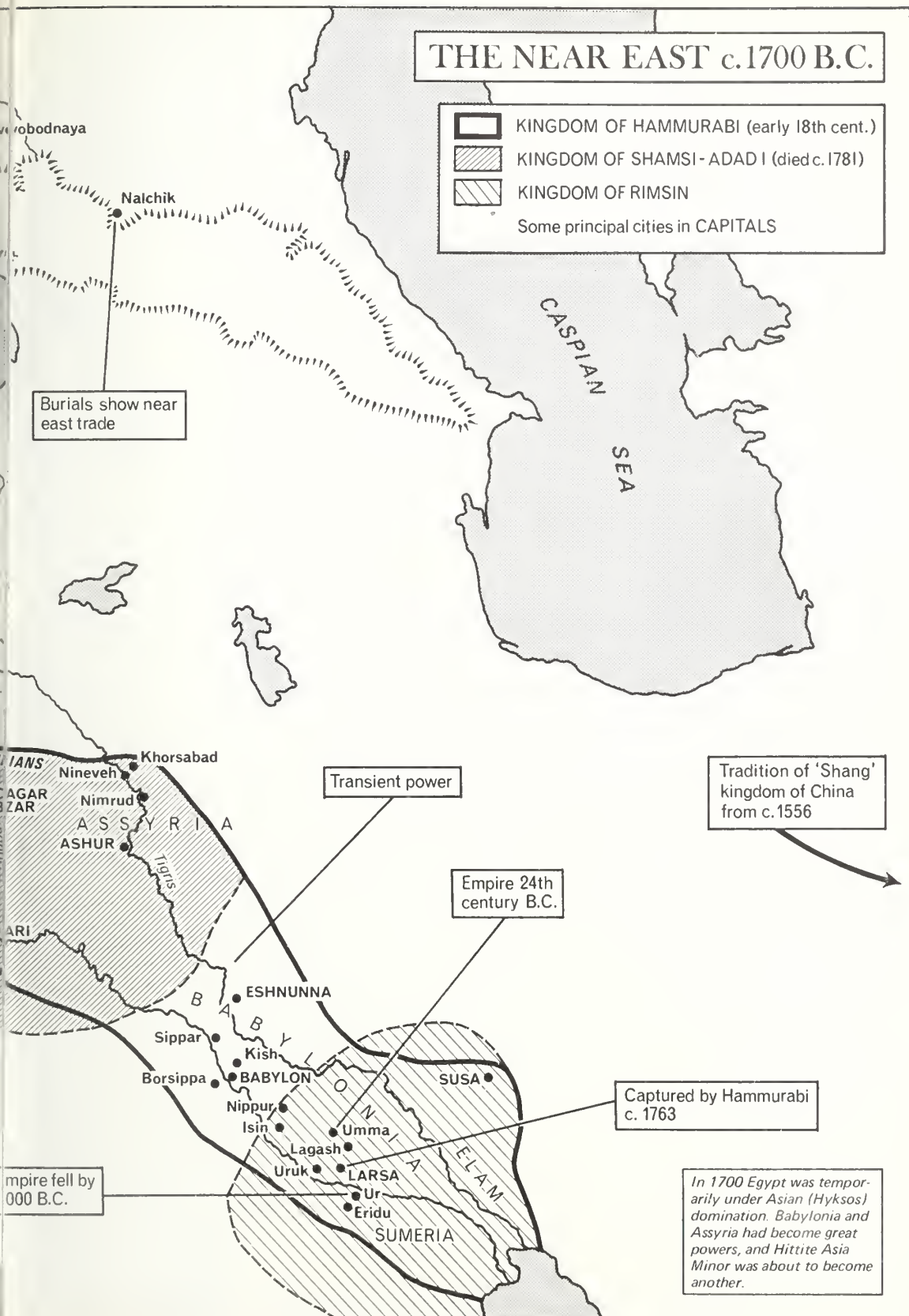
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THE NEAR EAST c.1700 B.C.

-  KINGDOM OF HAMMURABI (early 18th cent.)
-  KINGDOM OF SHAMSI-ADAD I (died c.1781)
-  KINGDOM OF RIMSIN
- Some principal cities in CAPITALS



Tradition of 'Shang' kingdom of China from c.1556

Transient power

Empire 24th century B.C.

Captured by Hammurabi c. 1763

In 1700 Egypt was temporarily under Asian (Hyksos) domination. Babylonia and Assyria had become great powers, and Hittite Asia Minor was about to become another.

Empire fell by 1000 B.C.

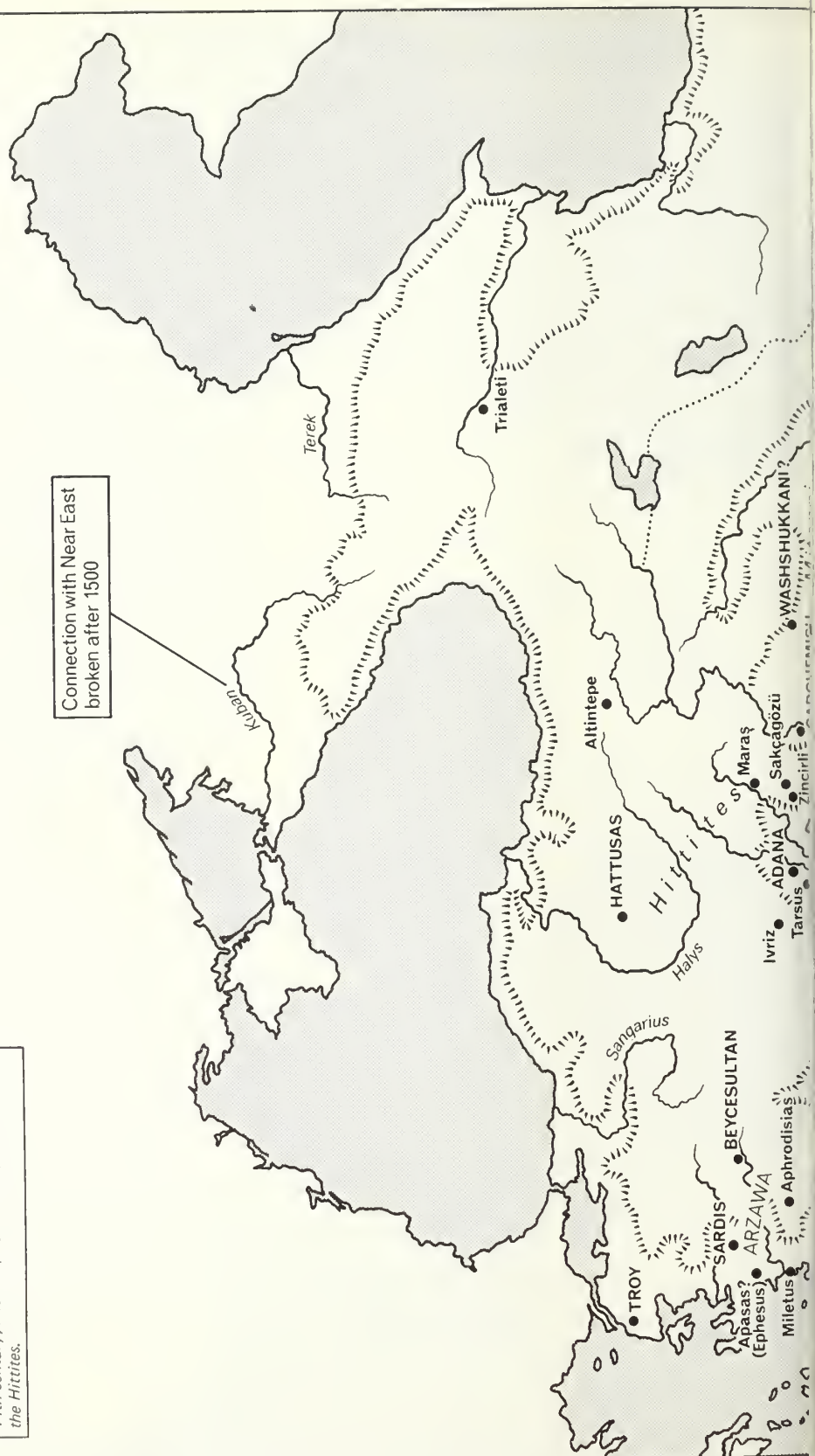
THE NEAR EAST c. 1500-1400 B.C.

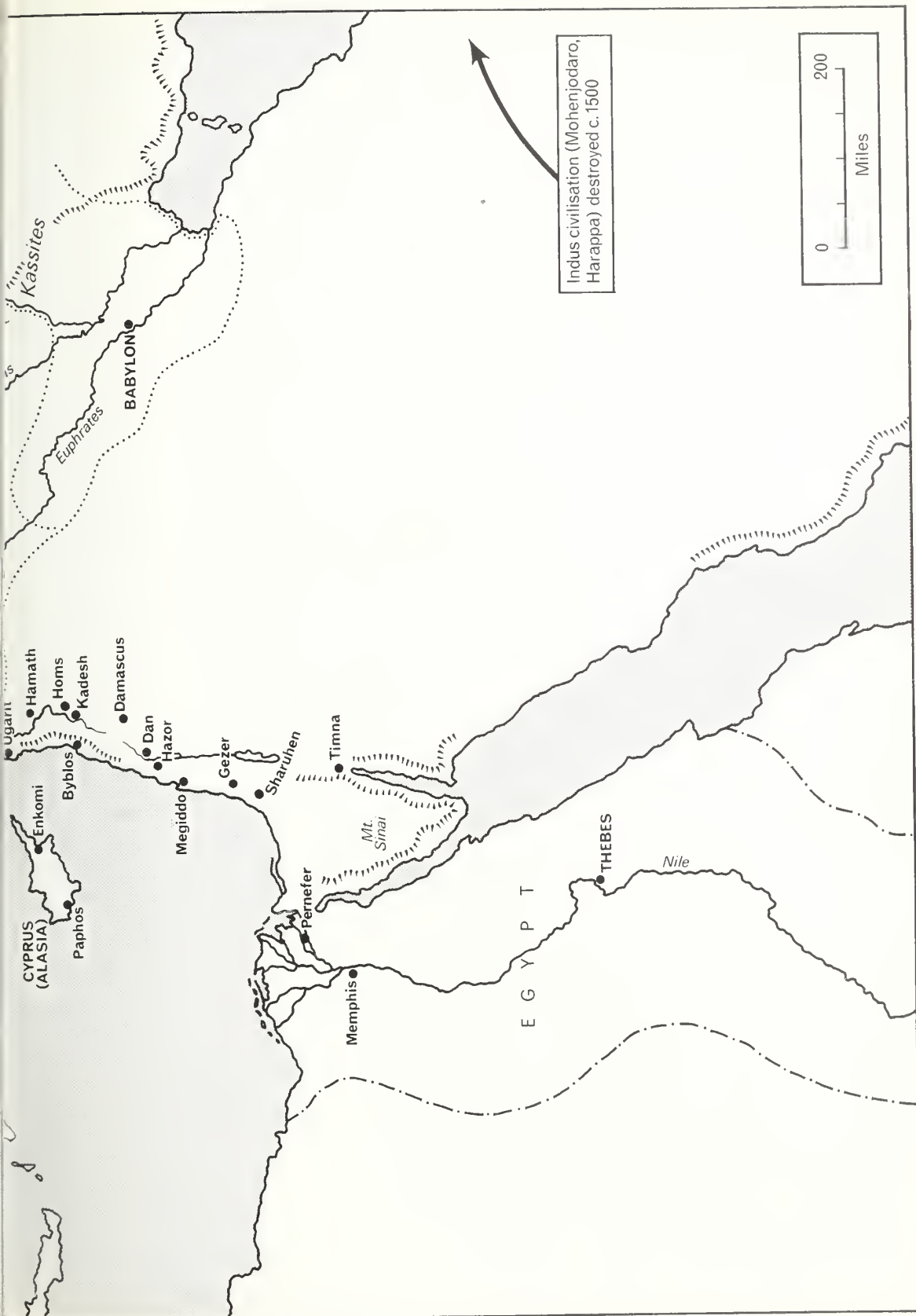
PLACE NAMES IN CAPITALS Capital cities

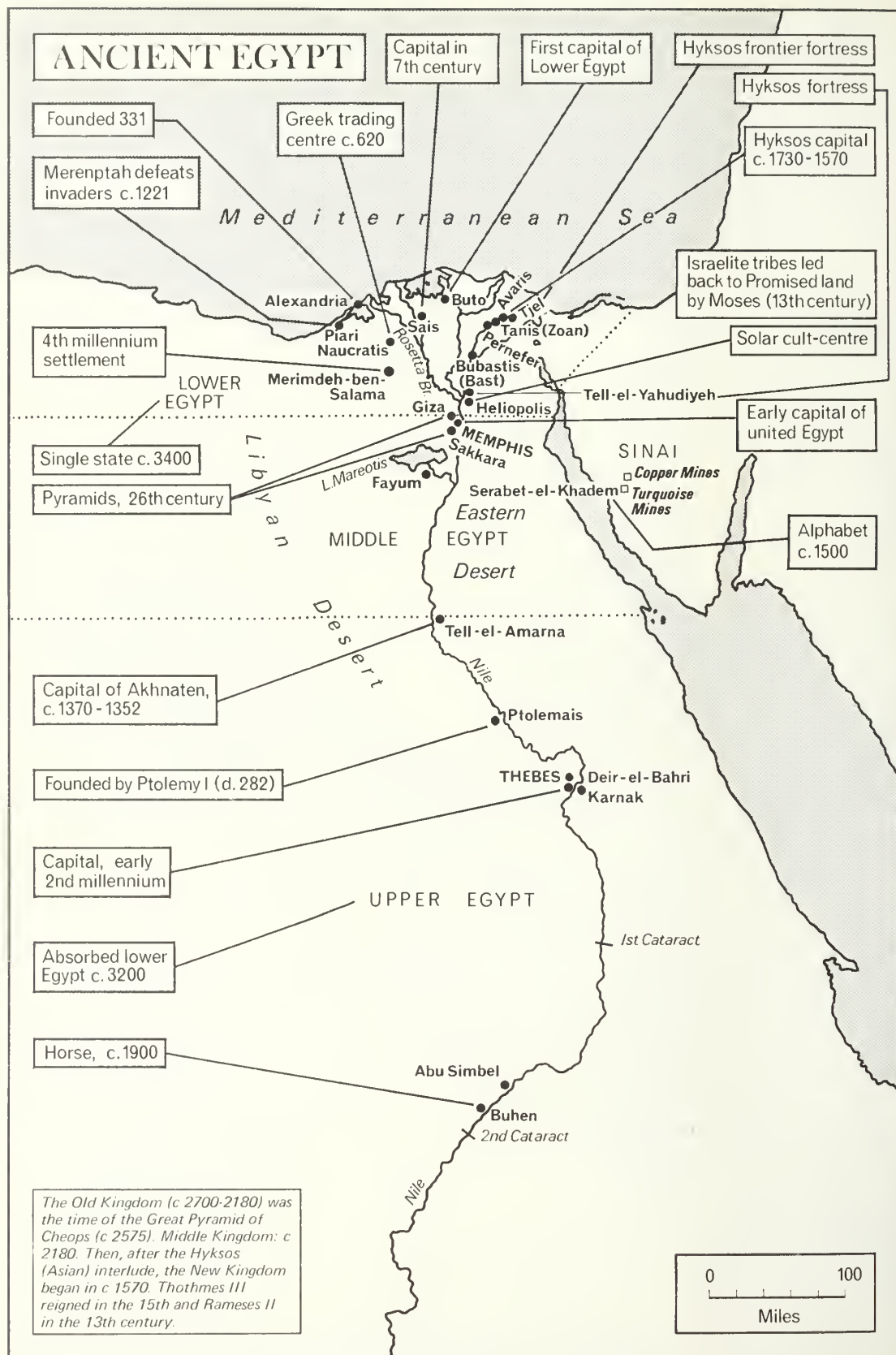
Egypt was now at the height of its power. In the 14th century, Mitanni (the Hurrians) succumbed to the Hittites.

Chinese civilisation with capital Anyang (Honan) c. 1400-1300

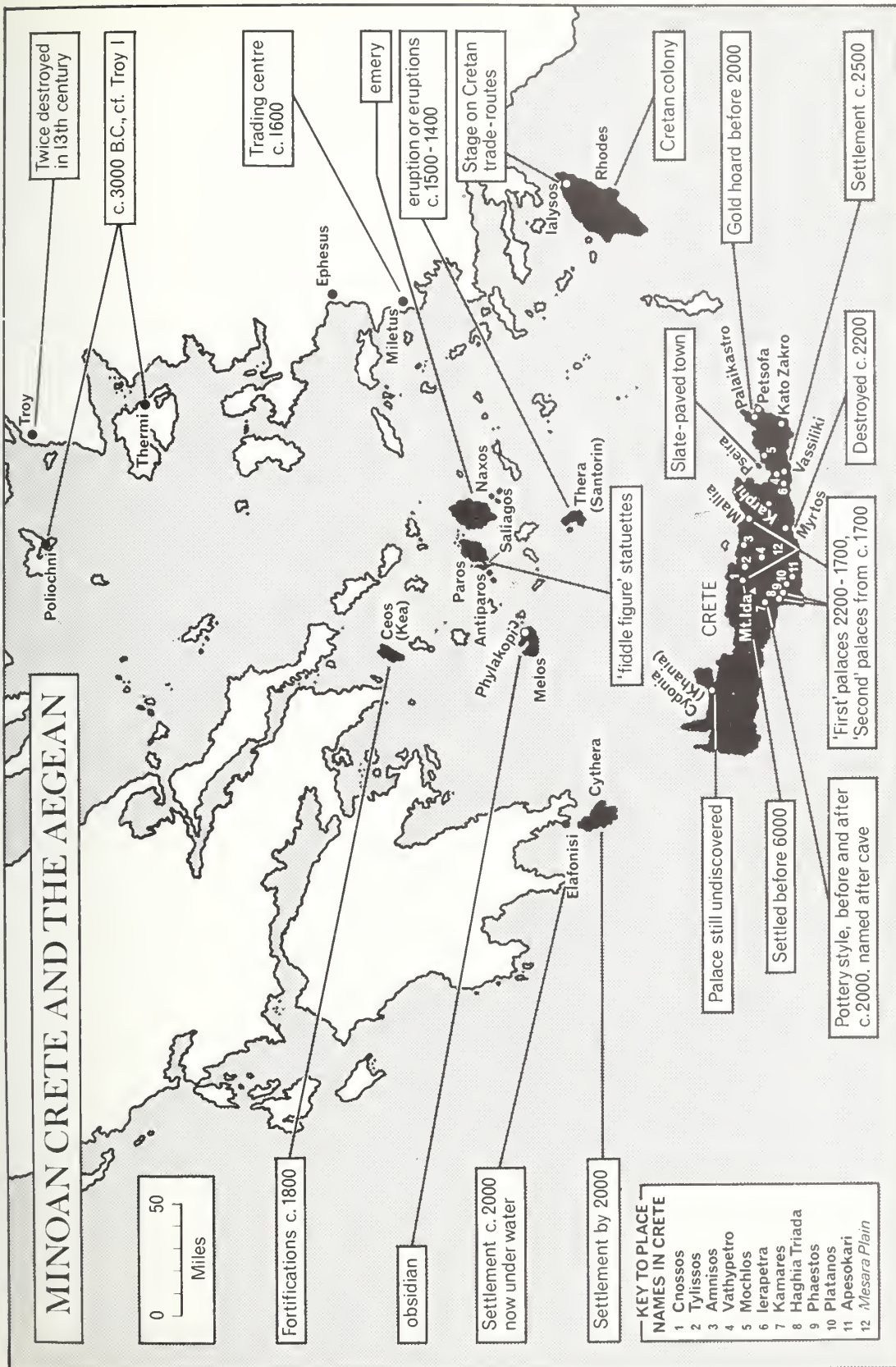
Connection with Near East broken after 1500







MINOAN CRETE AND THE AEGEAN



Twice destroyed
in 13th century

c. 3000 B.C., cf. Troy I

Trading centre
c. 1600

emery

eruption or eruptions
c. 1500 - 1400

Stage on Cretan
trade-routes

Cretan colony

Gold hoard before 2000

Settlement c. 2500

Poliochni

Thermi

Ephesus

Miletus

Rhodes

Thera
(Santorin)

Naxos

Saliagos

Paros

Antiparos

Ceos
(Kea)

Phylakopi

Melos

Cythera

Elatoni

'fiddle figure' statuettes

Slate-paved town

Psira

Malakastro

Petsofa

Kato Zakro

Vassiliki

Crete

Mt. Ida

Kapla

Myrtos

Cydonia
(Khanla)

Palace still undiscovered

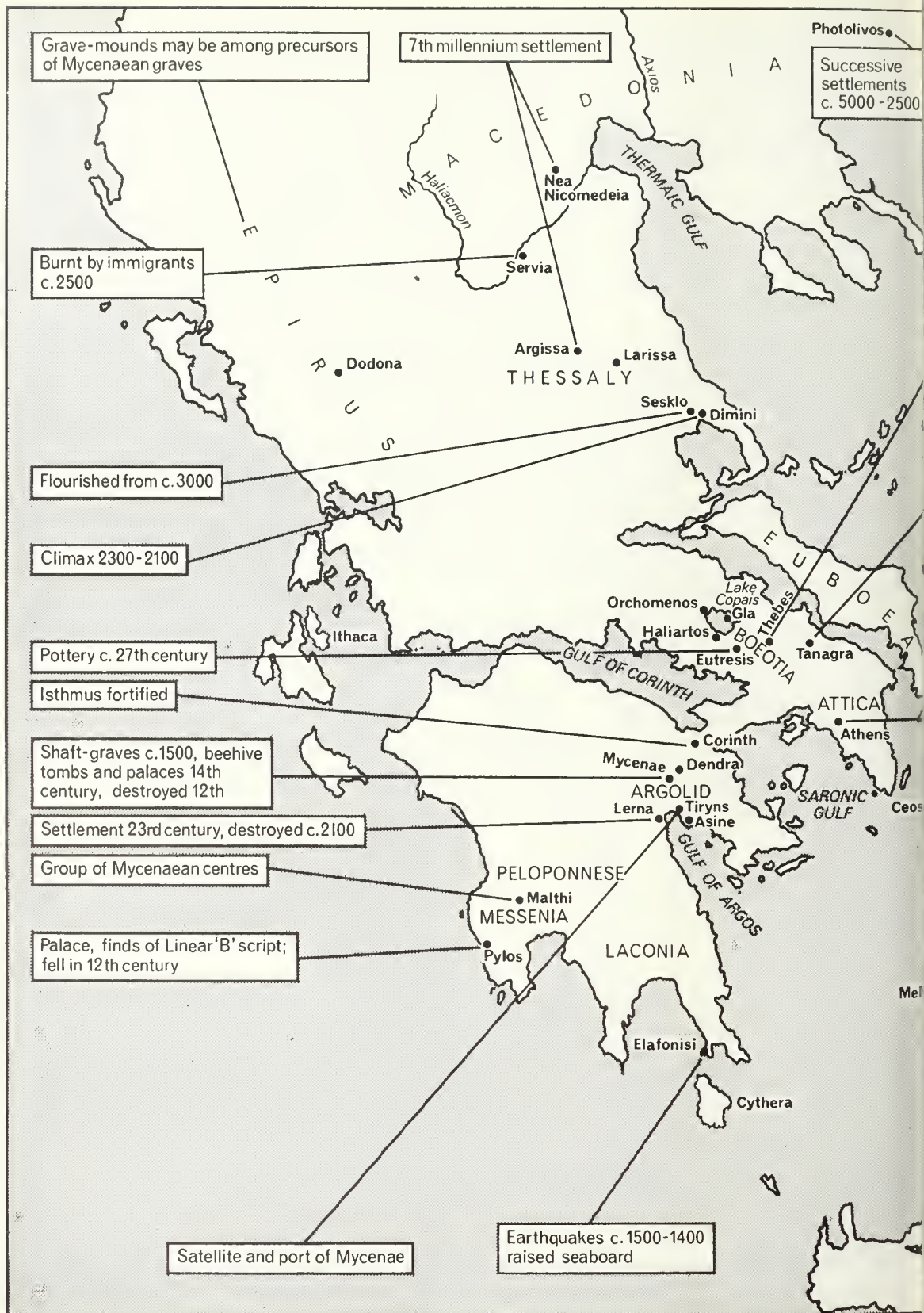
Settled before 6000

Pottery style, before and after
c. 2000, named after cave

'First' palaces 2200 - 1700,
'Second' palaces from c. 1700

KEY TO PLACE NAMES IN CRETE

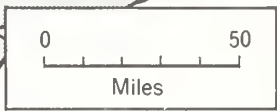
- 1 Knossos
- 2 Tylissos
- 3 Amnisos
- 4 Vathypetro
- 5 Mochlos
- 6 Ierapetra
- 7 Kamaries
- 8 Haghia Triada
- 9 Phaestos
- 10 Platanos
- 11 Apesokari
- 12 Mesara Plain



13th century palace, finds of Linear 'B' script

MYCENAEAN GREECE c.1450-1150 B.C.

Clay sarcophagi



Mycenae, Tiryns, Pylos and Mycenaean Athens and Thebes reached the climax of their prosperity and influence in the 14th and 13th centuries BC, and their downfall gradually occurred during the 12th.

Poliouchni

Thermi

Imposing walls mid-13th century

Pylos

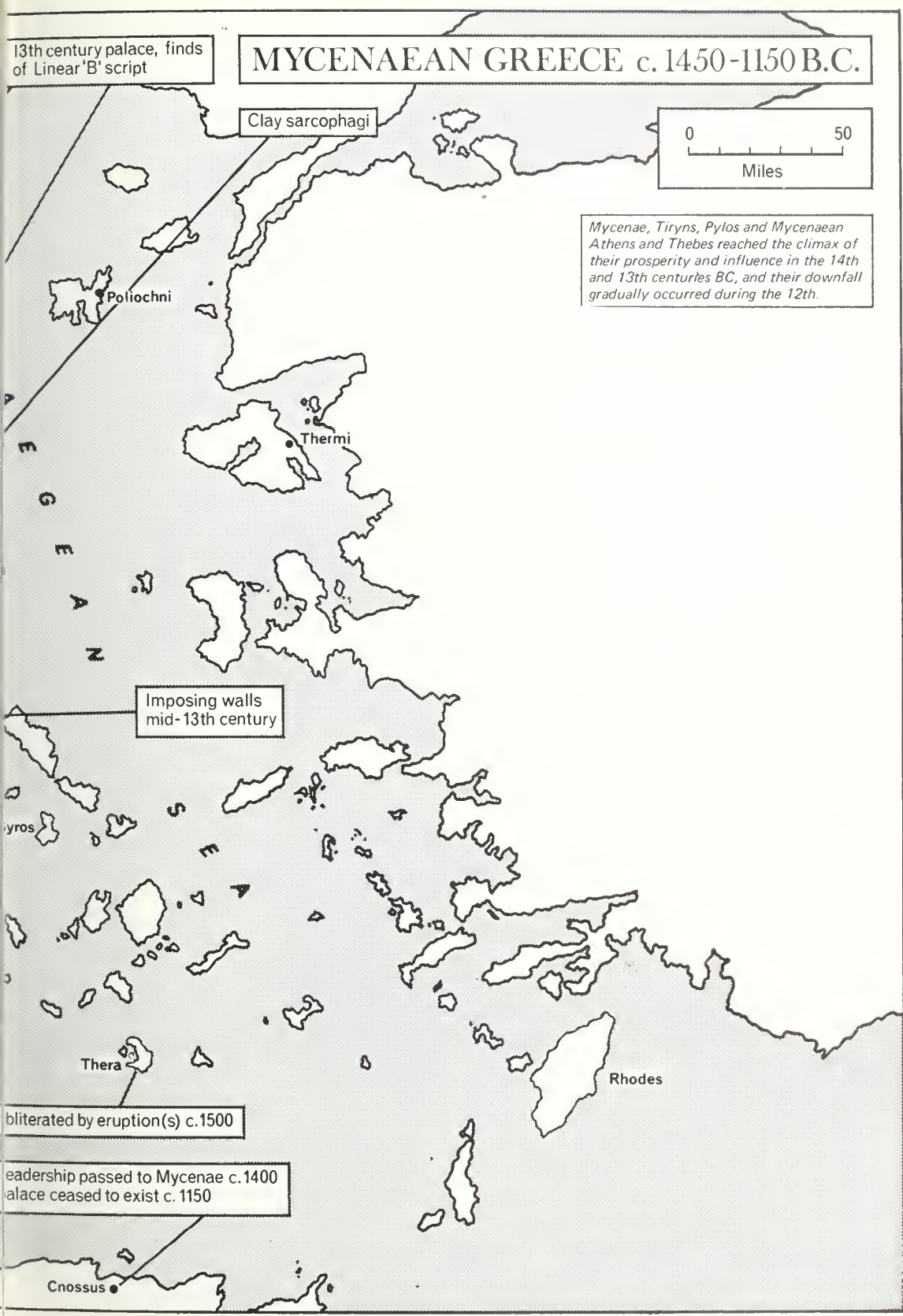
Thera

Rhodes

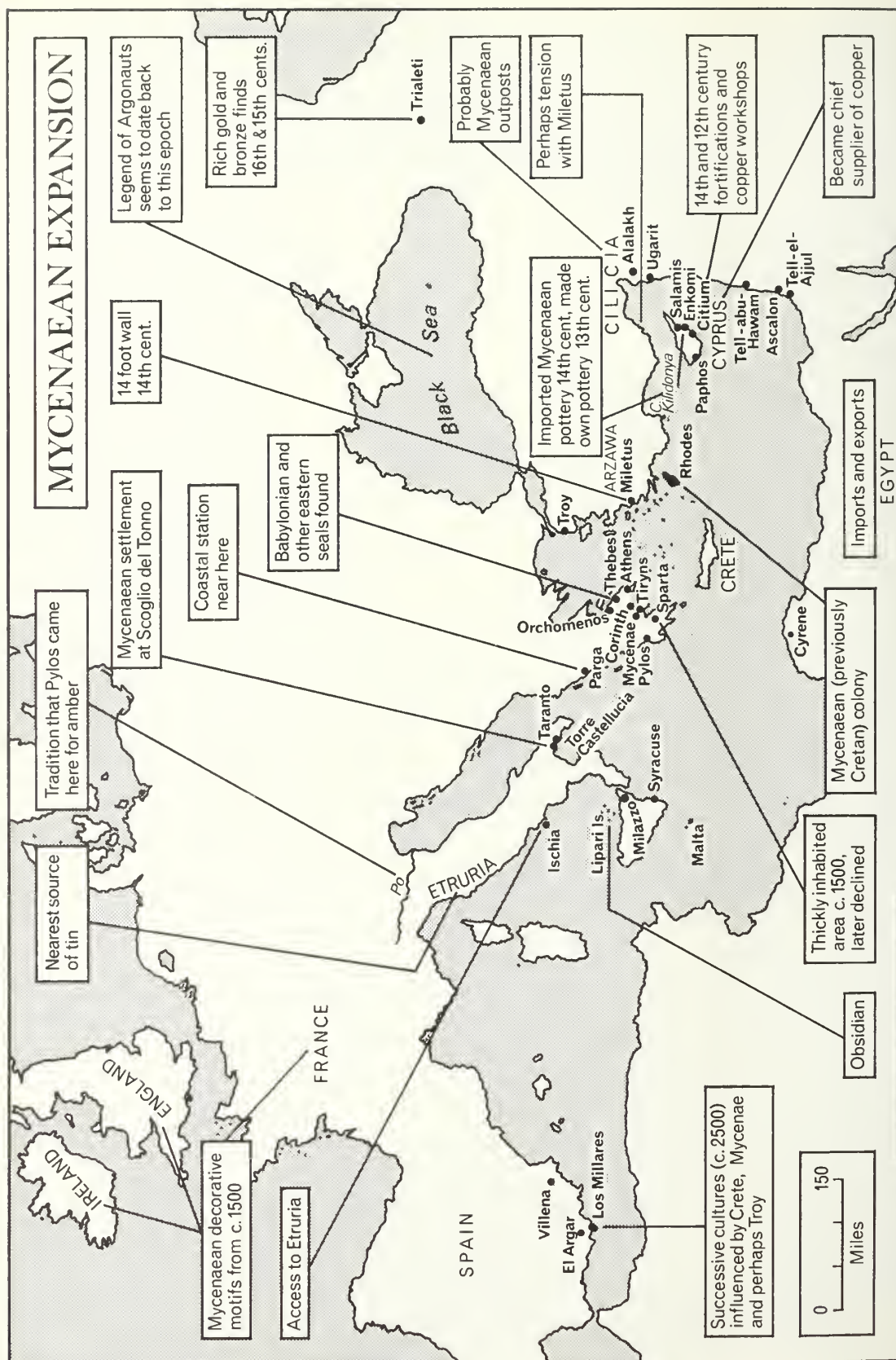
obliterated by eruption(s) c.1500

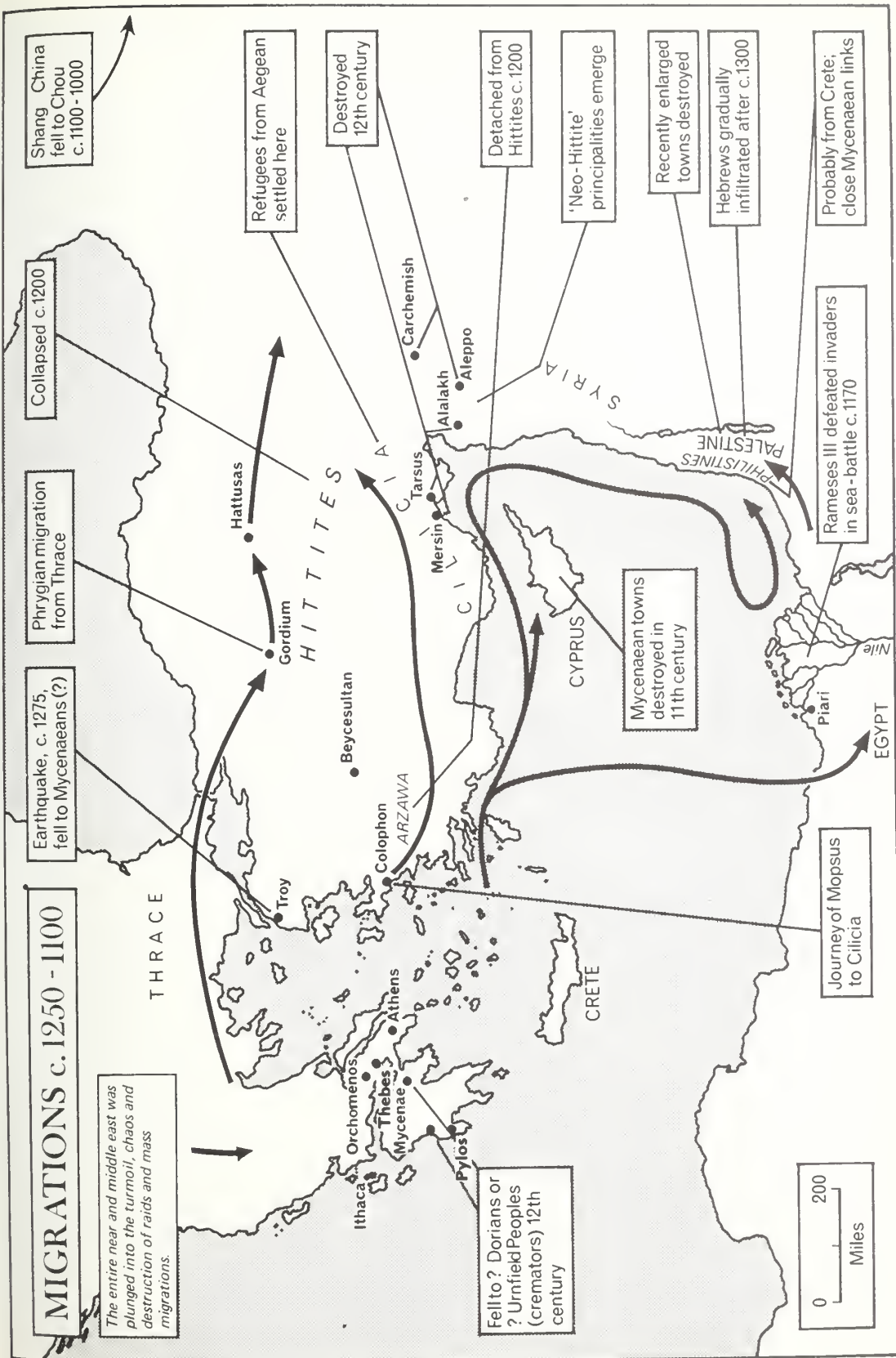
Leadership passed to Mycenae c.1400
palace ceased to exist c.1150

Cnossus



MYCENAEAN EXPANSION





PHOENICIAN TRADE & COLONISATION

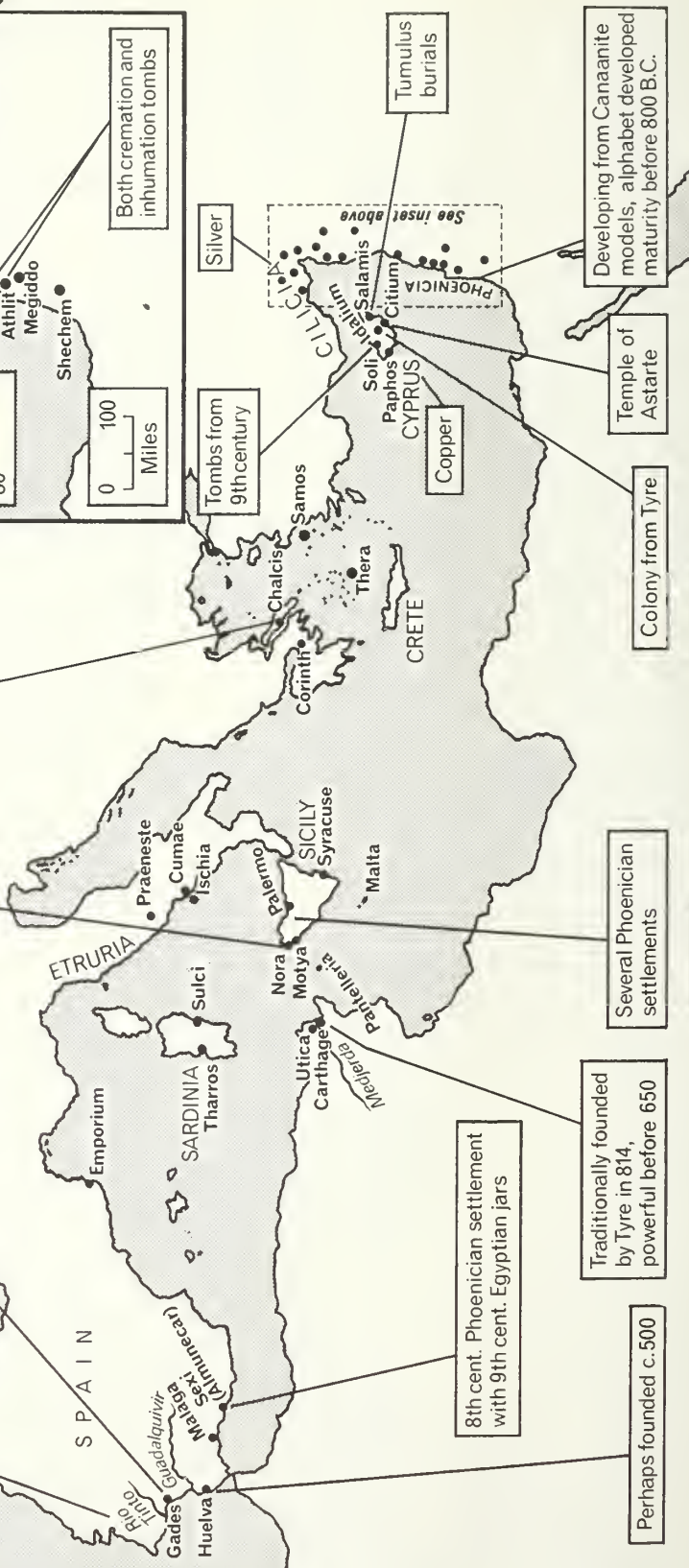
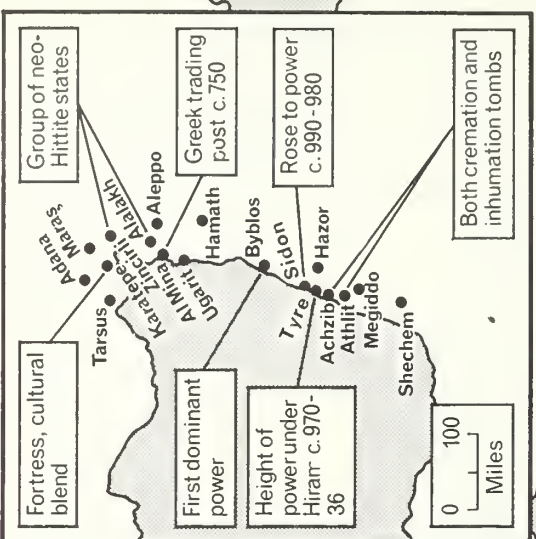
Silver-mining 8th and 7th centuries; probably Phoenician

Possible area of Phoenician Tartessus, still unidentified

Under-water remains: later 8th century

In the 10th century BC Sidon succeeded Byblos, and then Tyre succeeded Sidon, as the leading Phoenician maritime power.

Phoenician alphabet may have been introduced to Greece from here

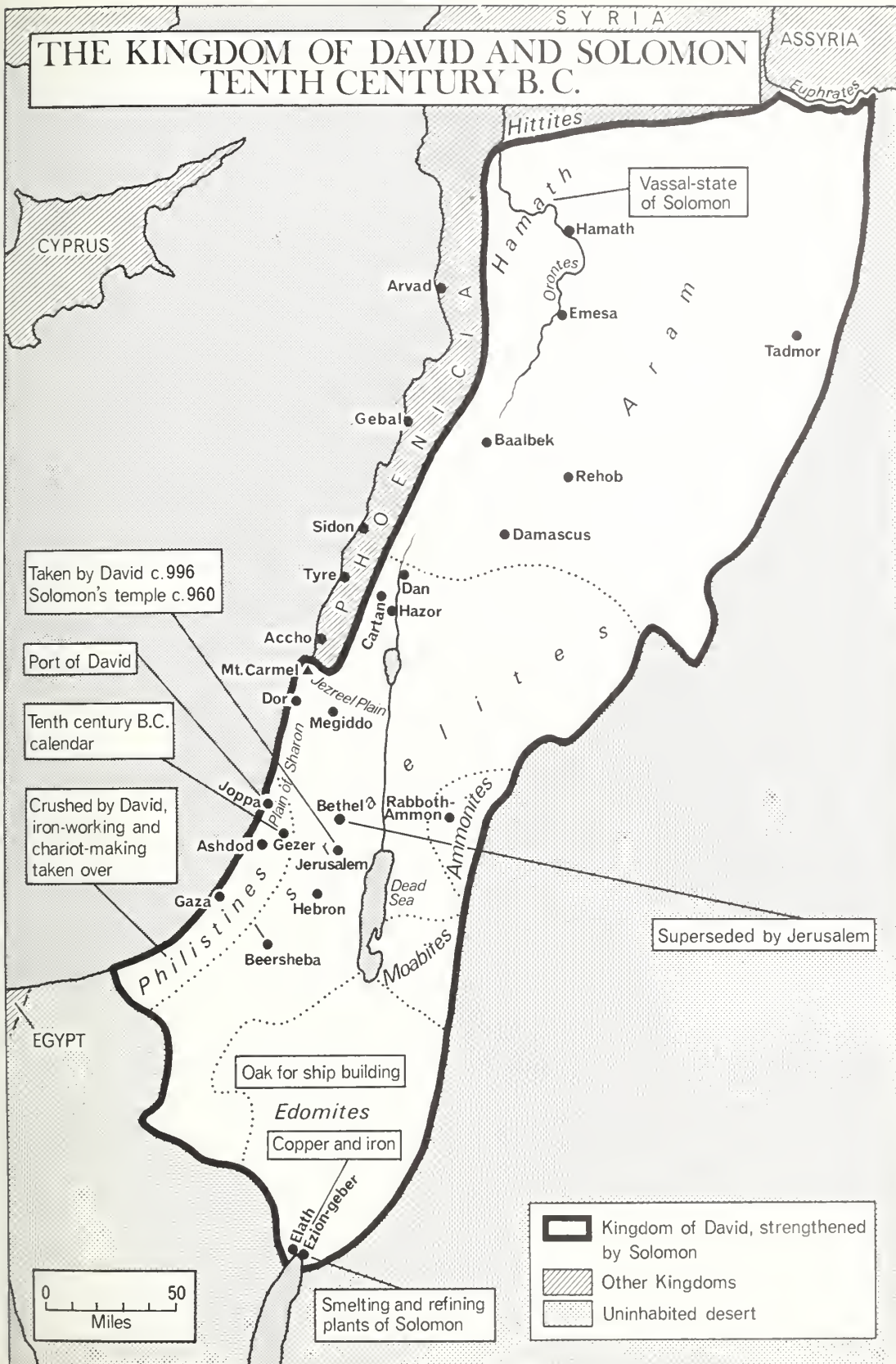


8th cent. Phoenician settlement with 9th cent. Egyptian jars

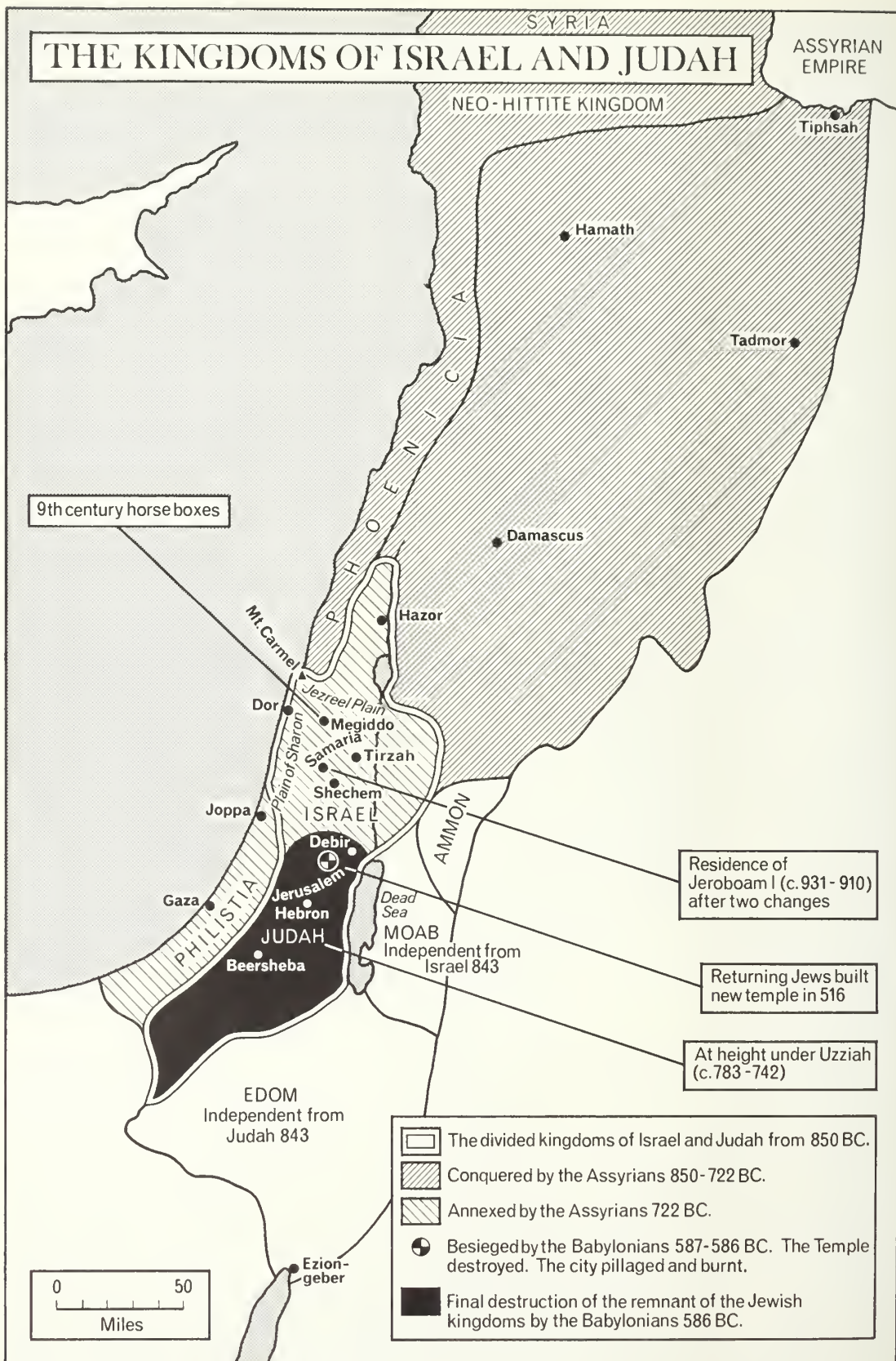
Traditionally founded by Tyre in 814, powerful before 650

Perhaps founded c. 500

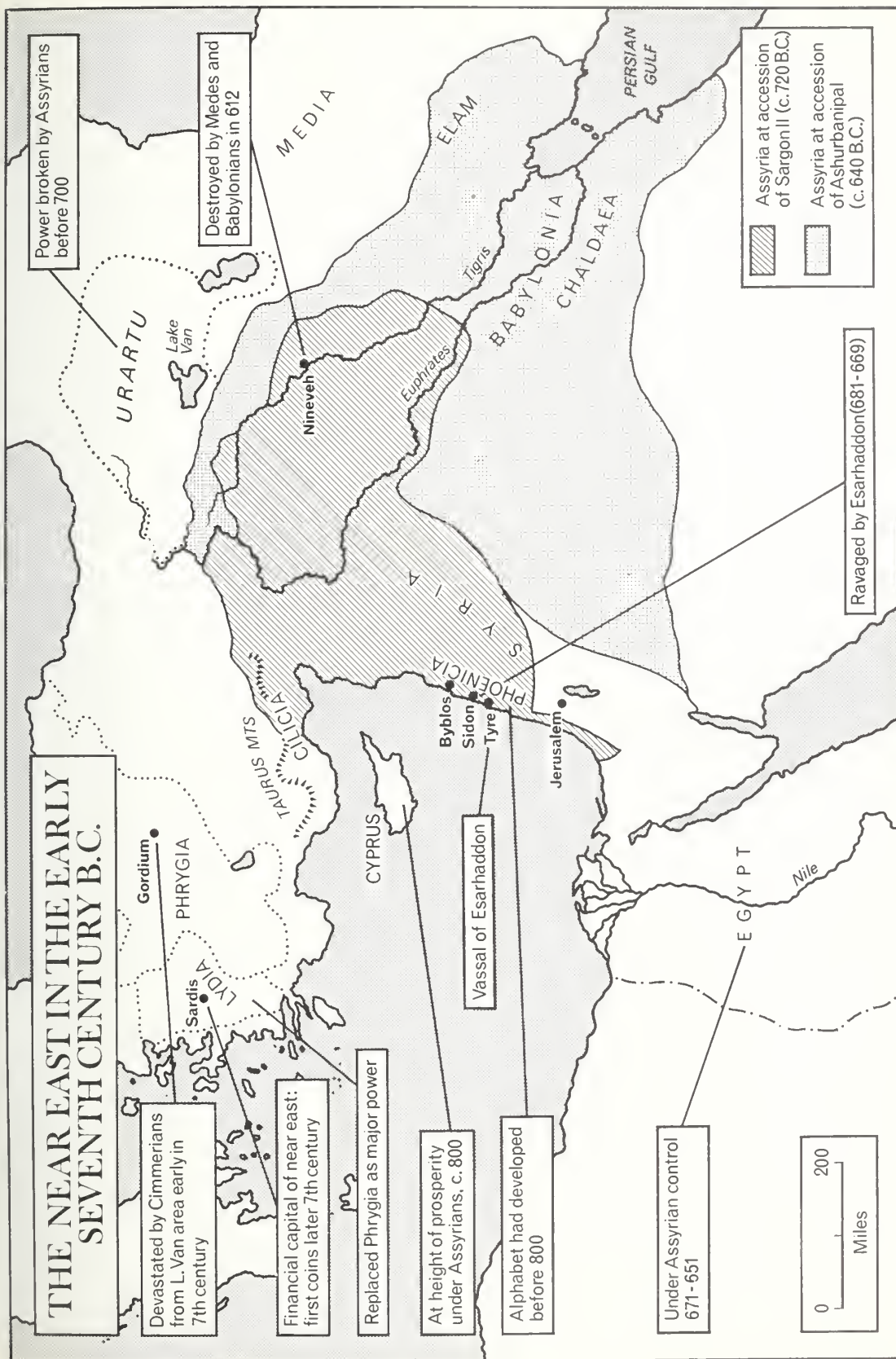
Several Phoenician settlements

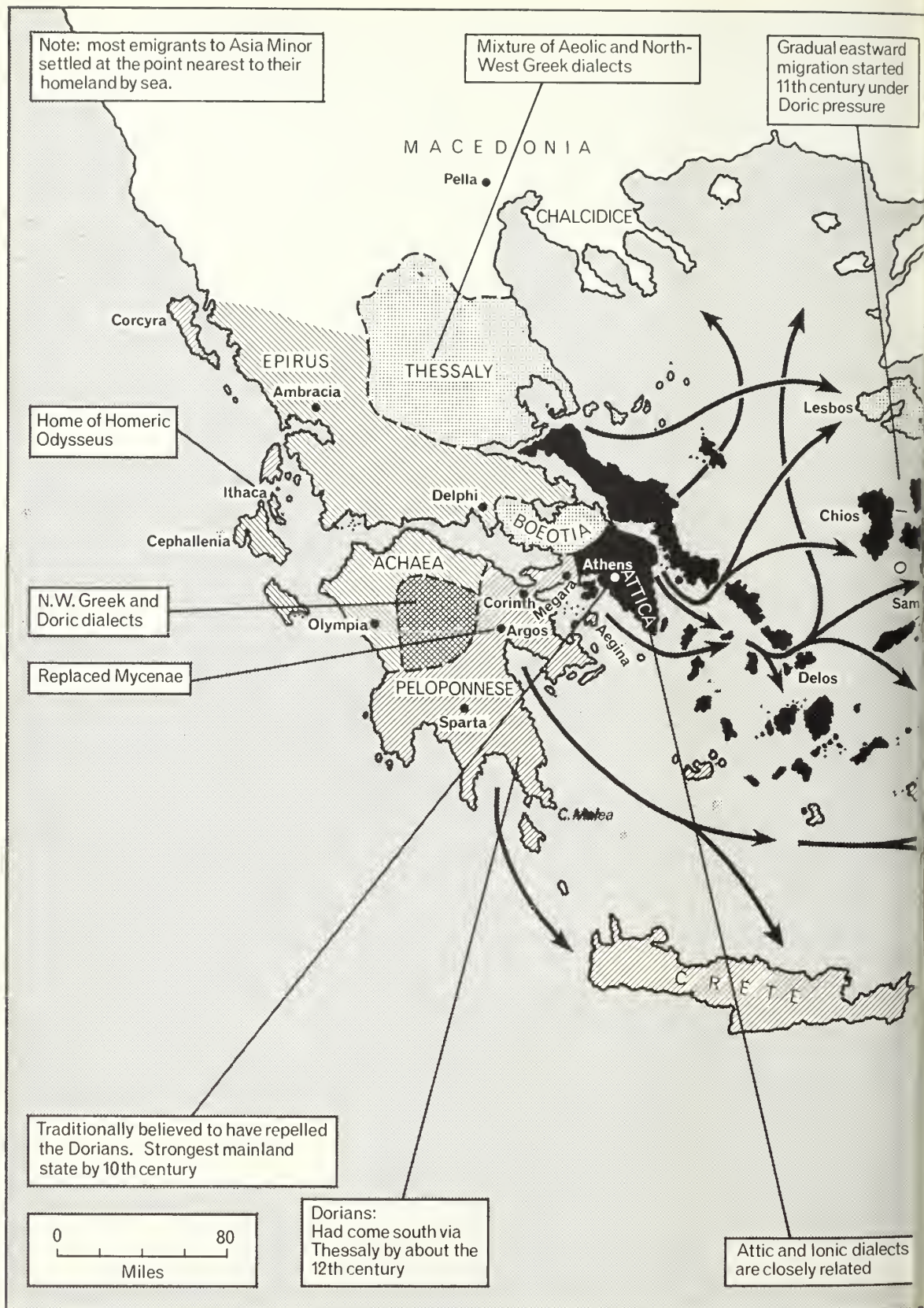


THE KINGDOMS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH

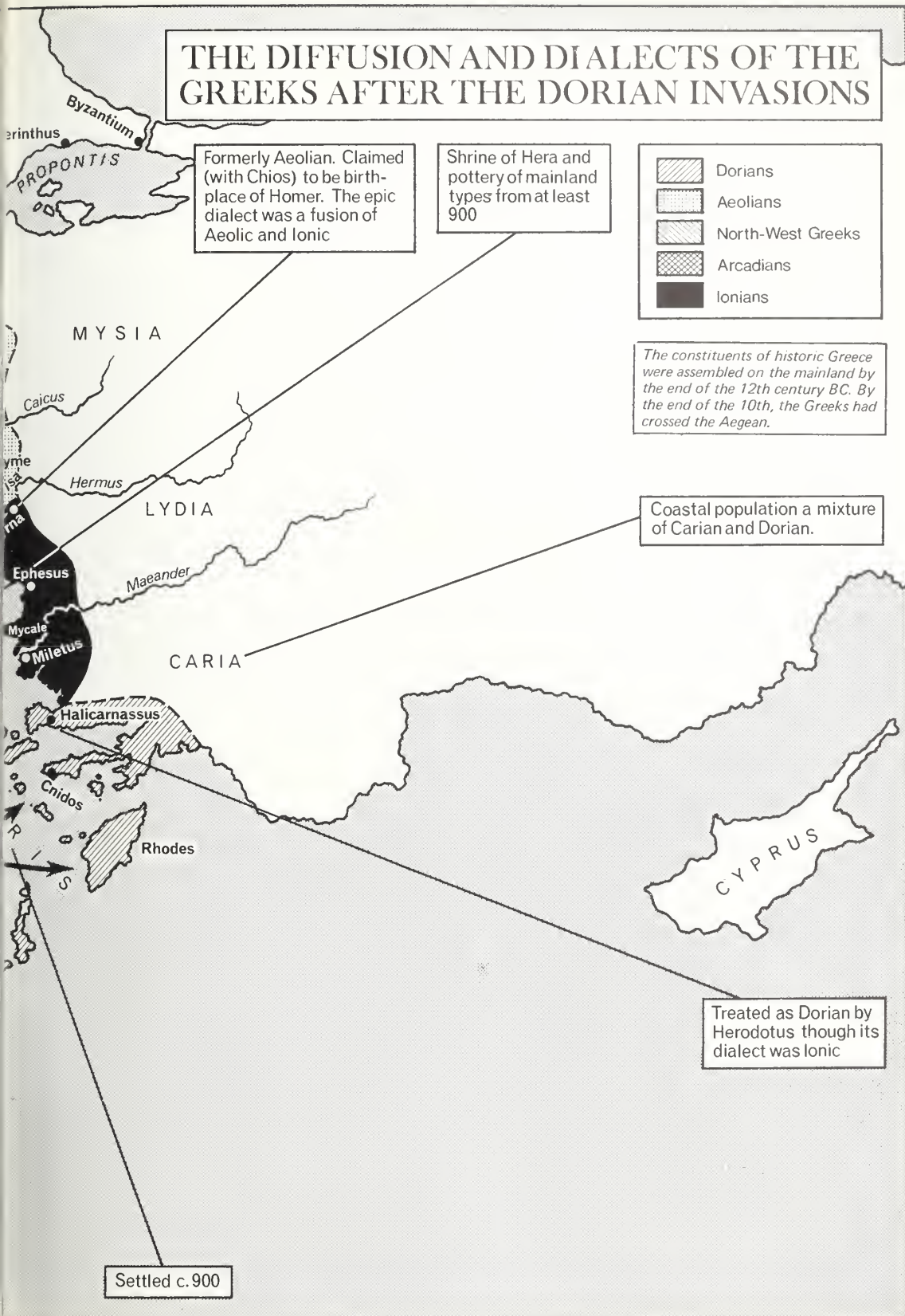


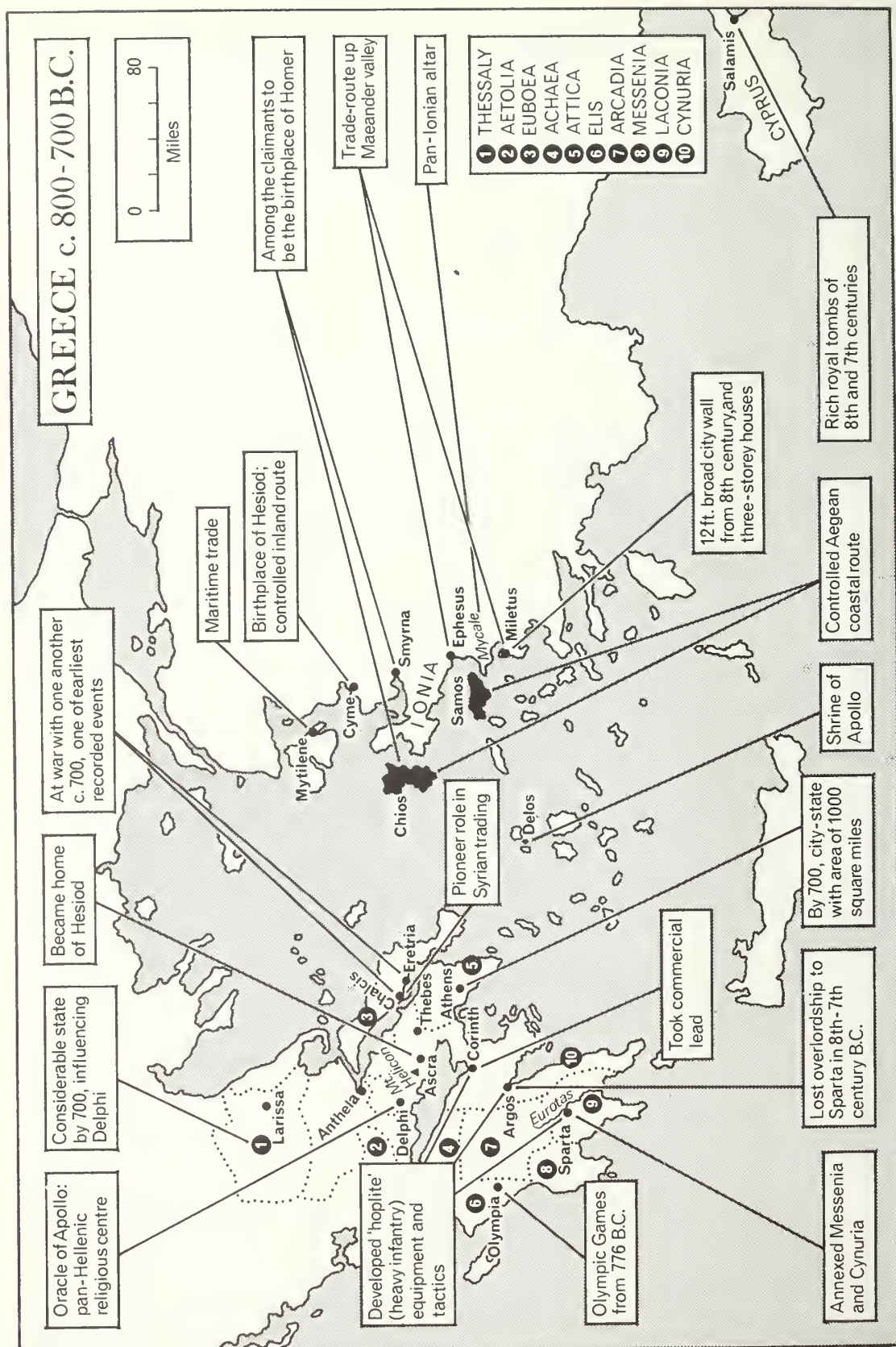
THE NEAR EAST IN THE EARLY SEVENTH CENTURY B.C.





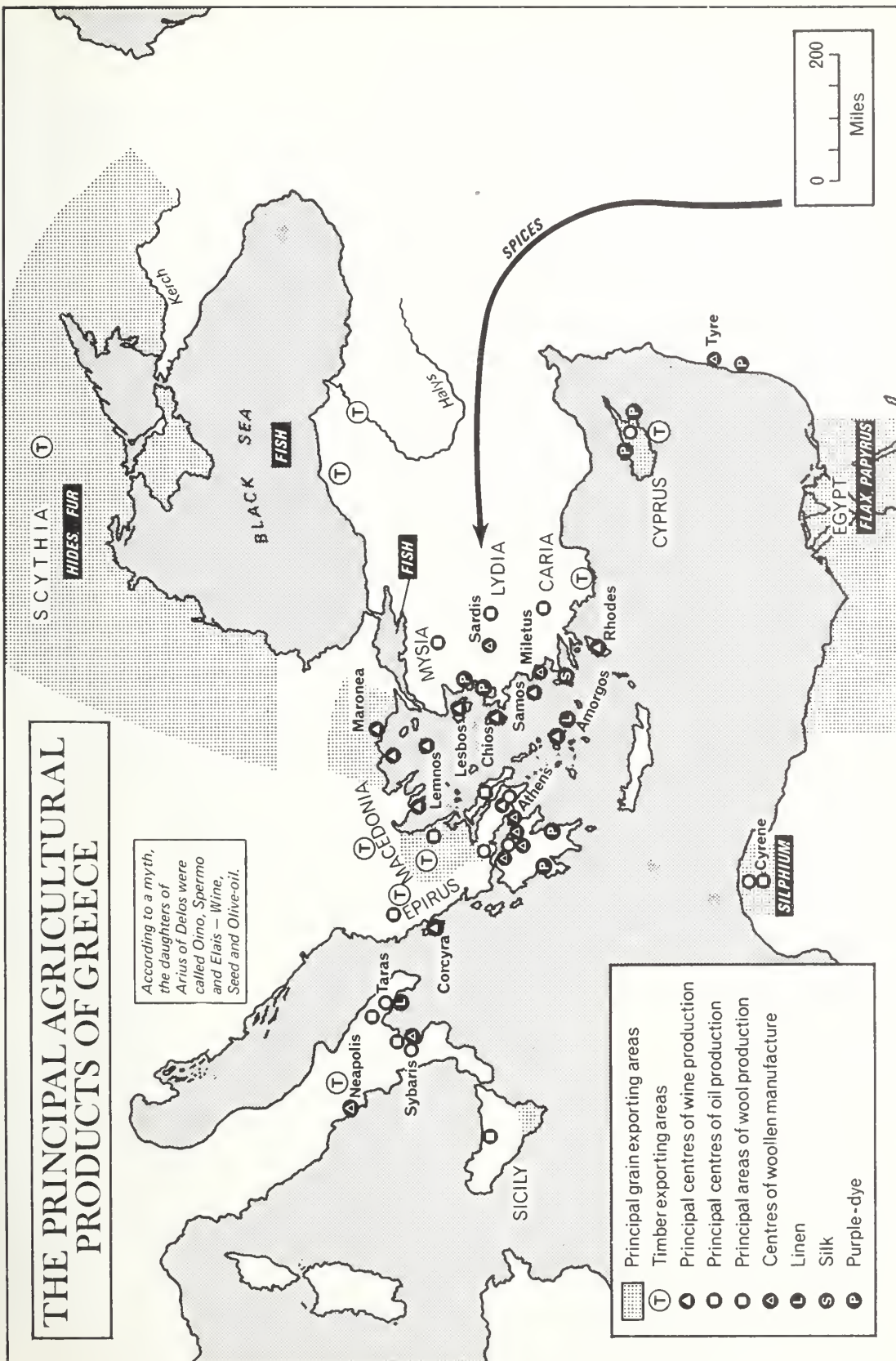
THE DIFFUSION AND DIALECTS OF THE GREEKS AFTER THE DORIAN INVASIONS





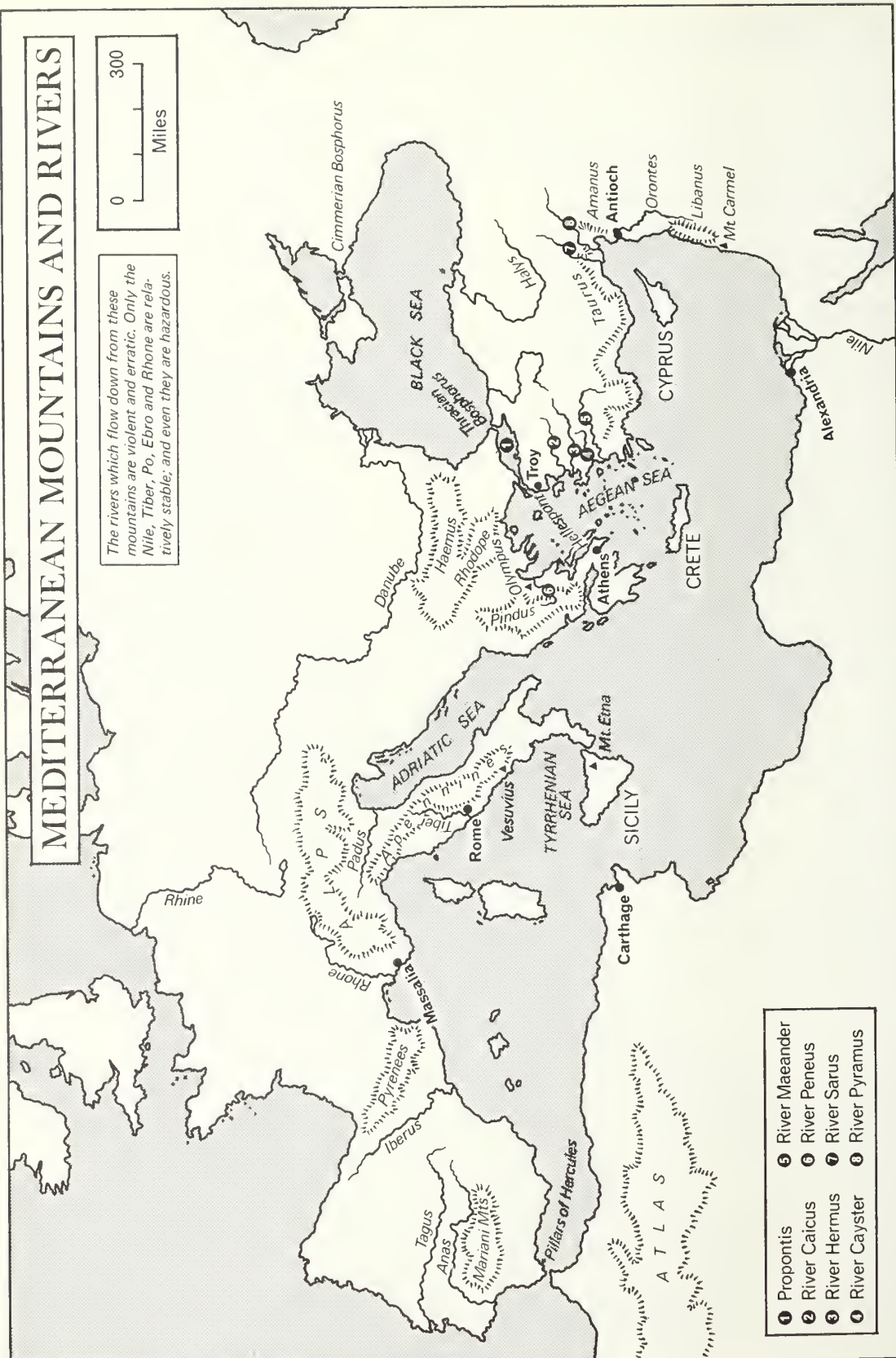
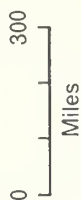
THE PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF GREECE

According to a myth, the daughters of Arius of Delos were called Oino, Spermo and Elais — Wine, Seed and Olive-oil.



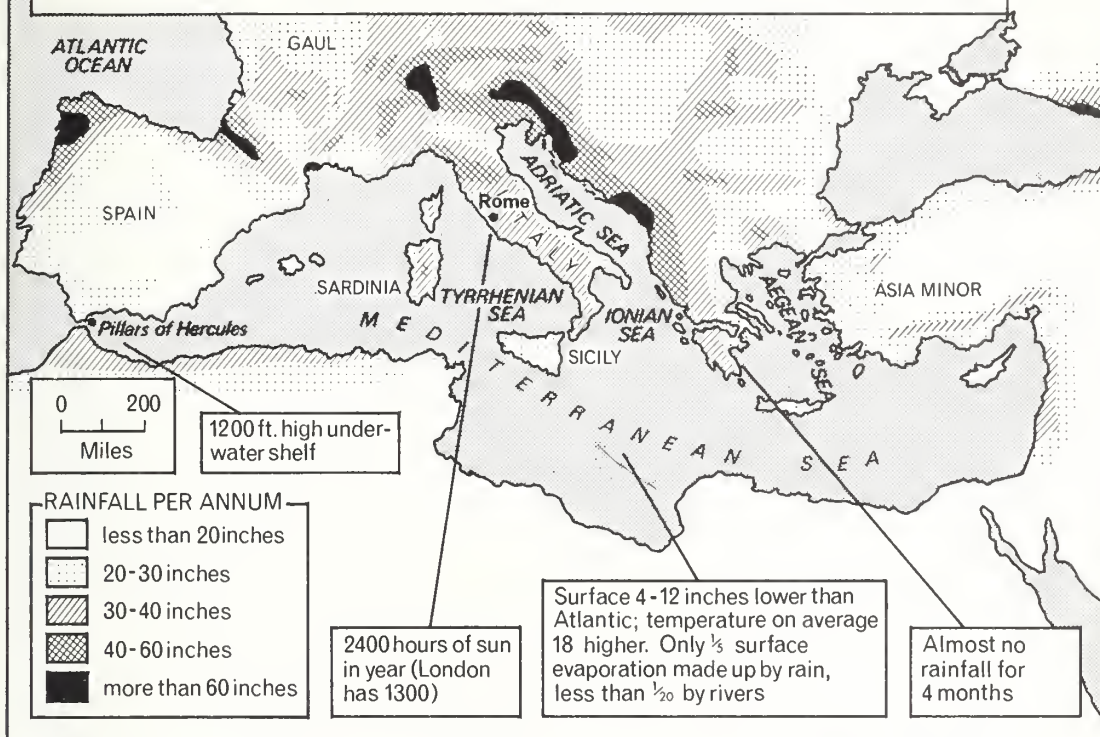
MEDITERRANEAN MOUNTAINS AND RIVERS

The rivers which flow down from these mountains are violent and erratic. Only the Nile, Tiber, Po, Ebro and Rhone are relatively stable; and even they are hazardous.



- 1 Propontis
- 2 River Caicus
- 3 River Hermus
- 4 River Cayster
- 5 River Maeander
- 6 River Peneus
- 7 River Sarus
- 8 River Pyramus

RAINFALL IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA

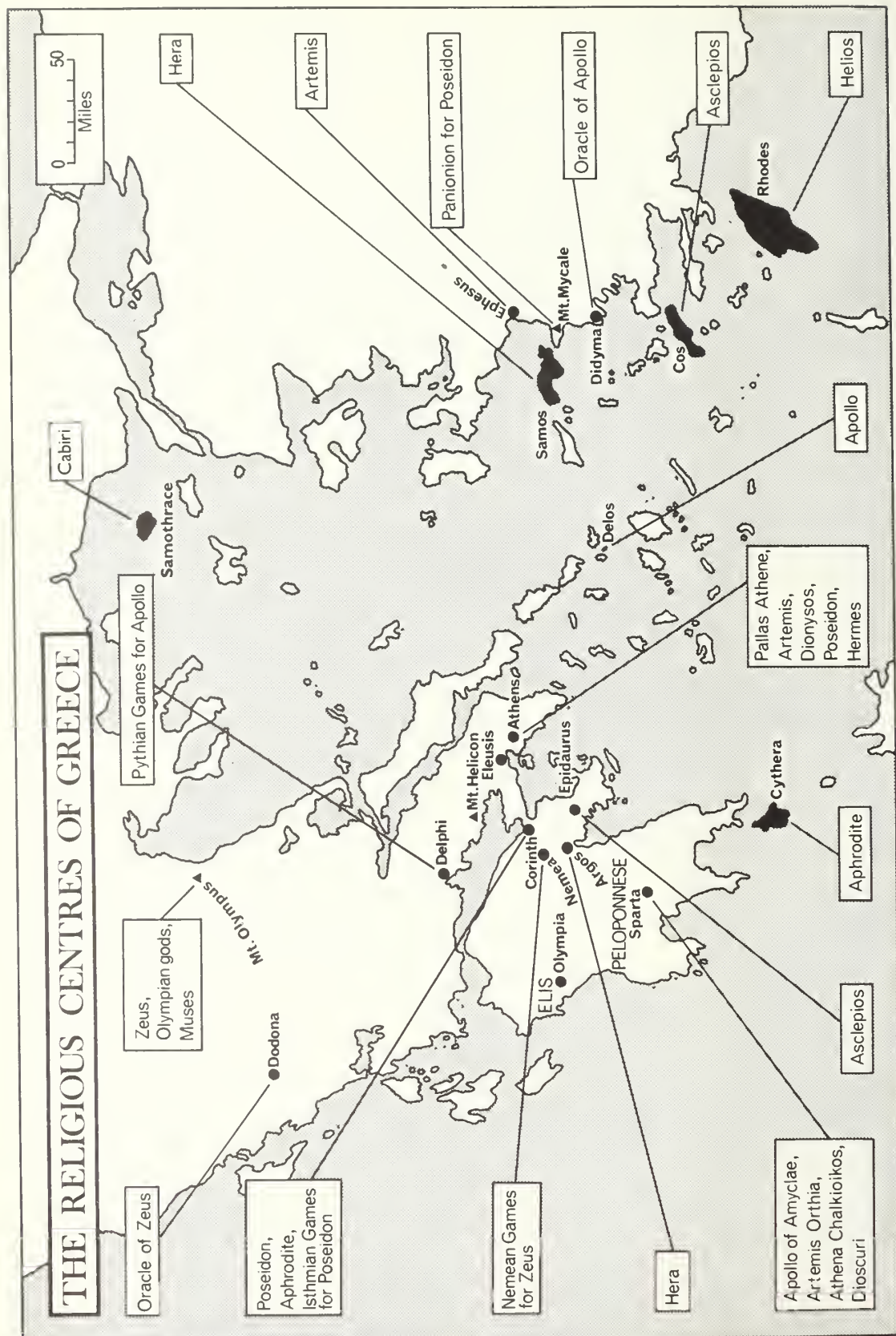


16

MINERALS IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AREA



17



GREEK COLONISATION IN THE WEST

- Ionian colonies
- Dorian colonies
- ◆ Aeolian (Achaean) colonies

Among Ionian colonisers, the cities of Chalcis in Euboea and Phocaea in Ionia were outstanding.

River traffic controlled by Massalia

Founded by Phocaeans c.600

Colony from Chalcis, Eretria and Cyme, early 8th century

Early 8th century

c.700

c.720; destroyed by Croton 510

Spartan foundation c.700

First Sicilian colony, founded by Chalcis and Naxos

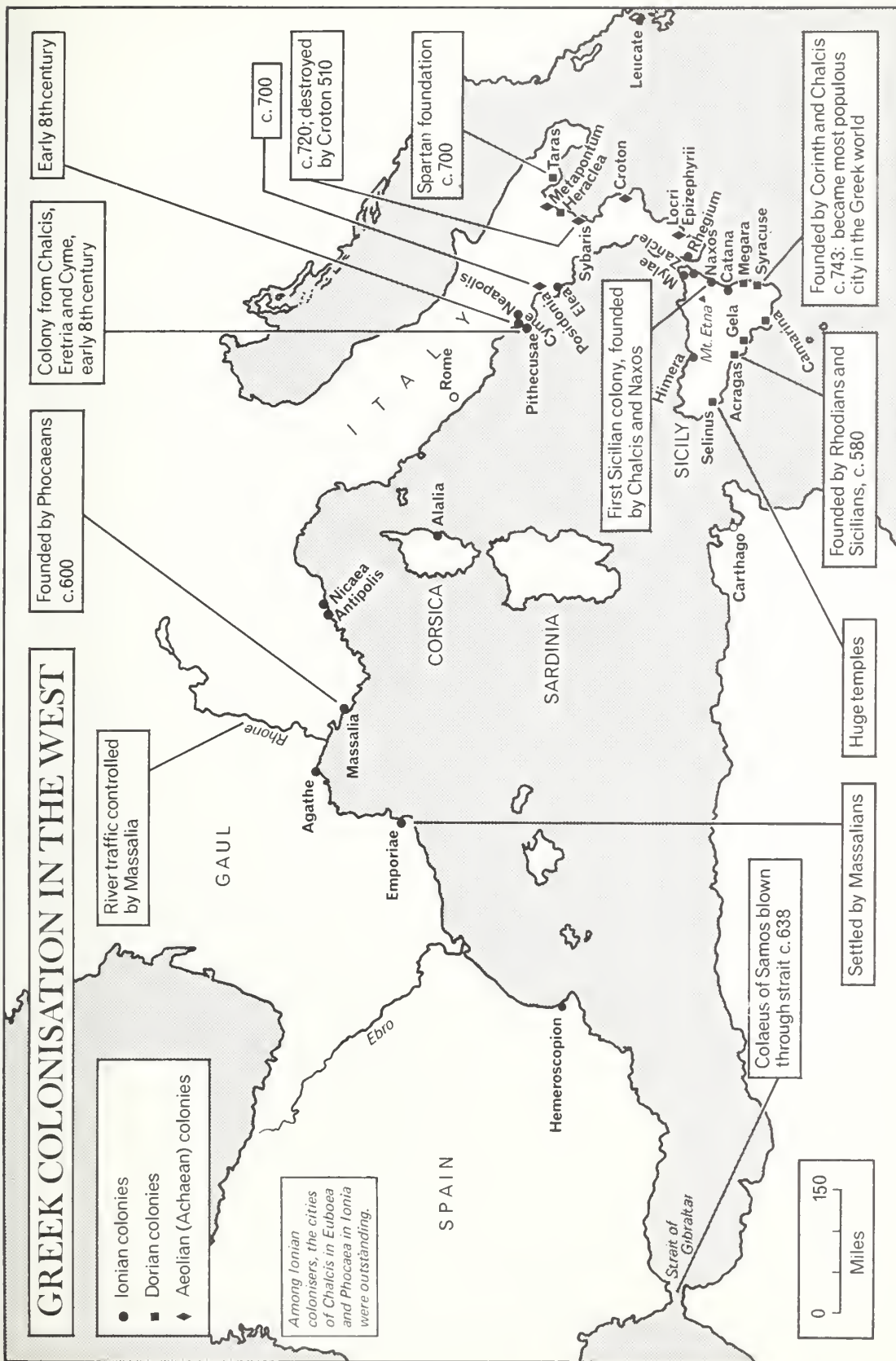
Founded by Corinth and Chalcis c.743: became most populous city in the Greek world

Founded by Rhodians and Sicilians, c.580

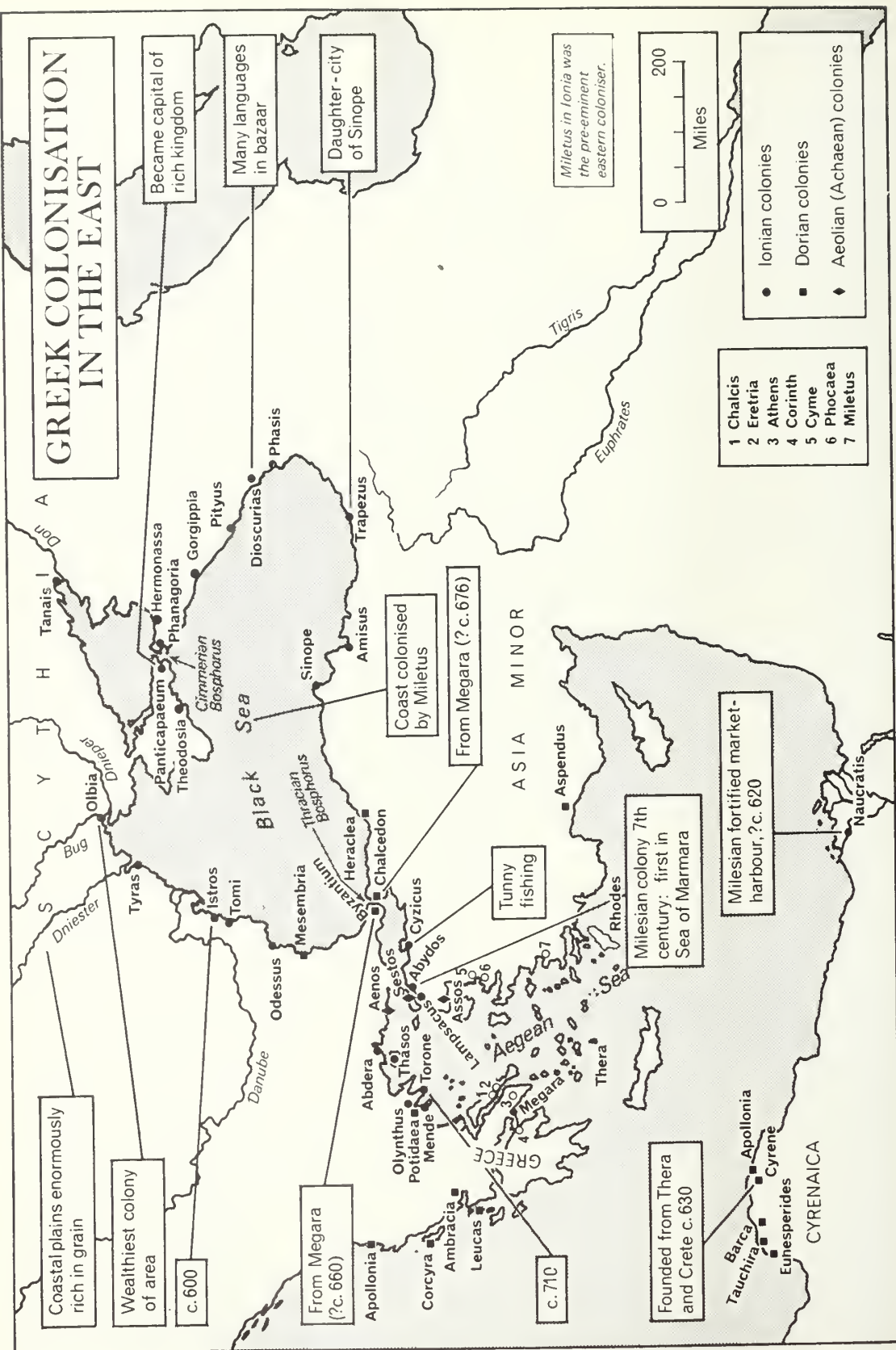
Huge temples

Settled by Massaliens

Colaesus of Samos blown through strait c.638



GREEK COLONISATION IN THE EAST



THE PERSIAN EMPIRE

- Persian empire under Darius I
- Lydian empire
- Babylonian empire
- Median empire



The first great kings of Persia were Cyrus I (559-529), Cambyses (529-522), Darius I (522-486), and Xerxes I (485-465).

Expedition 513

Persian vassal-state 492

0 200 Miles

Defeat of Persians by Miltiades 490

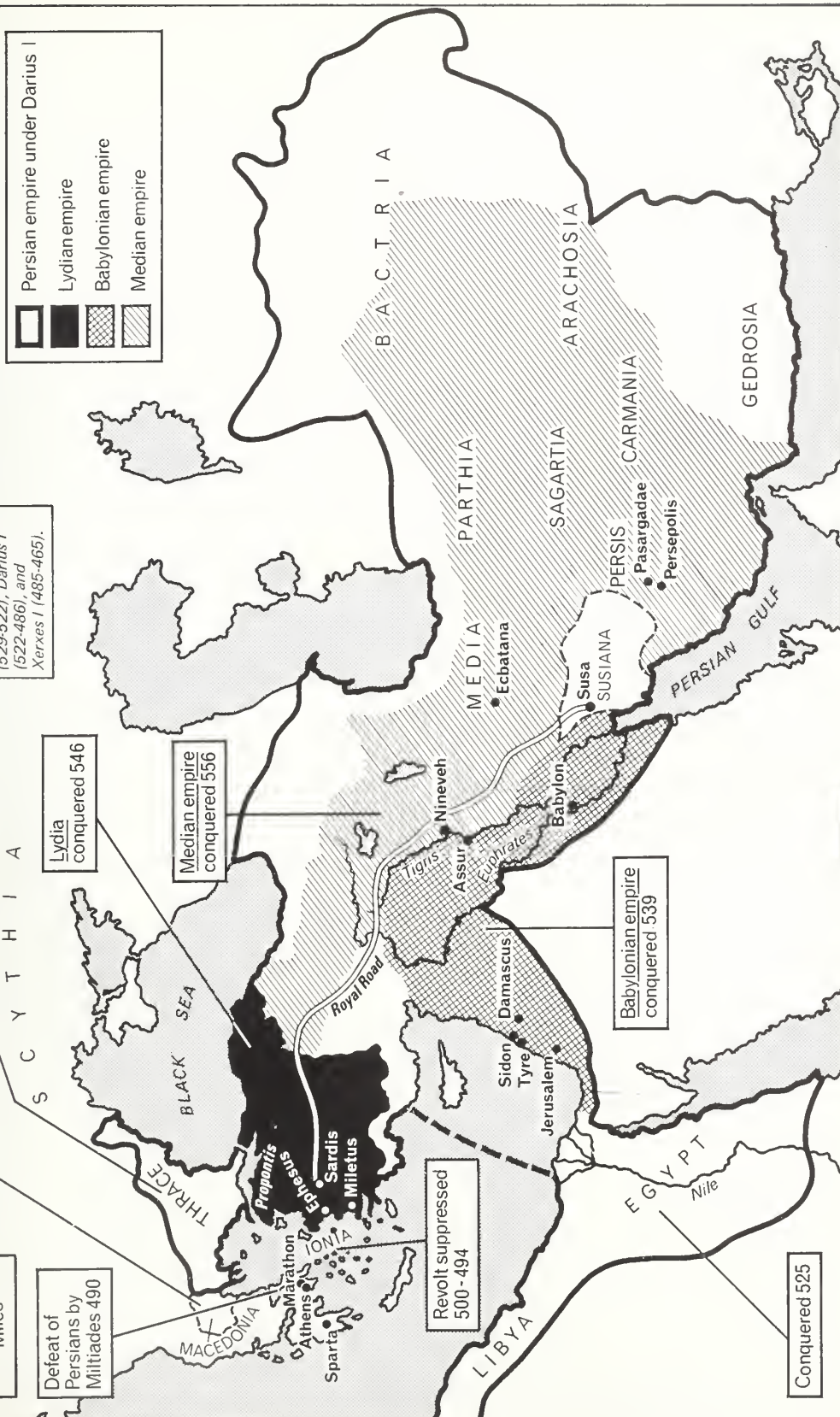
Lydia conquered 546

Median empire conquered 556

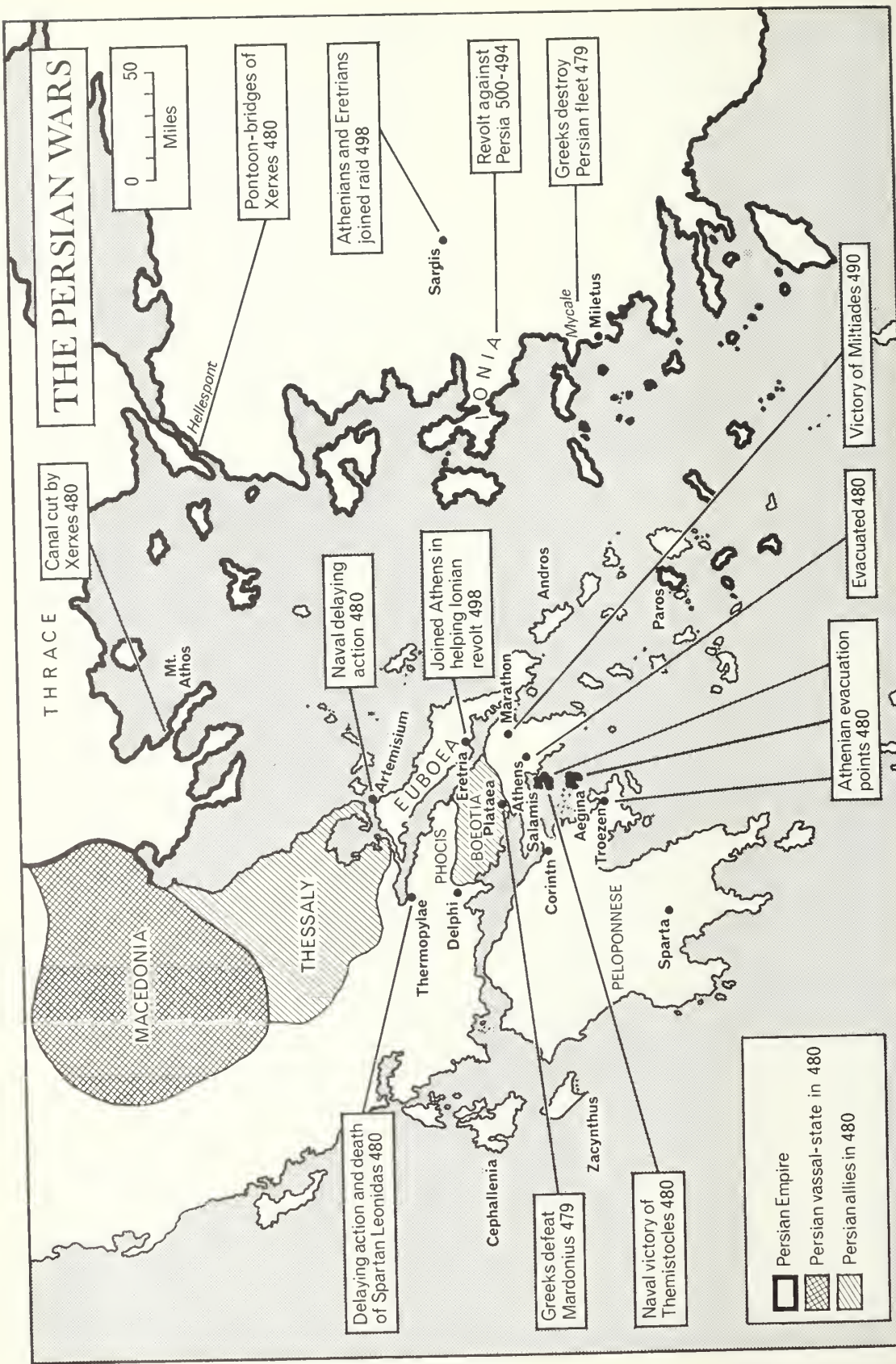
Revolt suppressed 500-494

Babylonian empire conquered 539

Conquered 525



THE PERSIAN WARS



Persian Empire

Persian vassal-state in 480

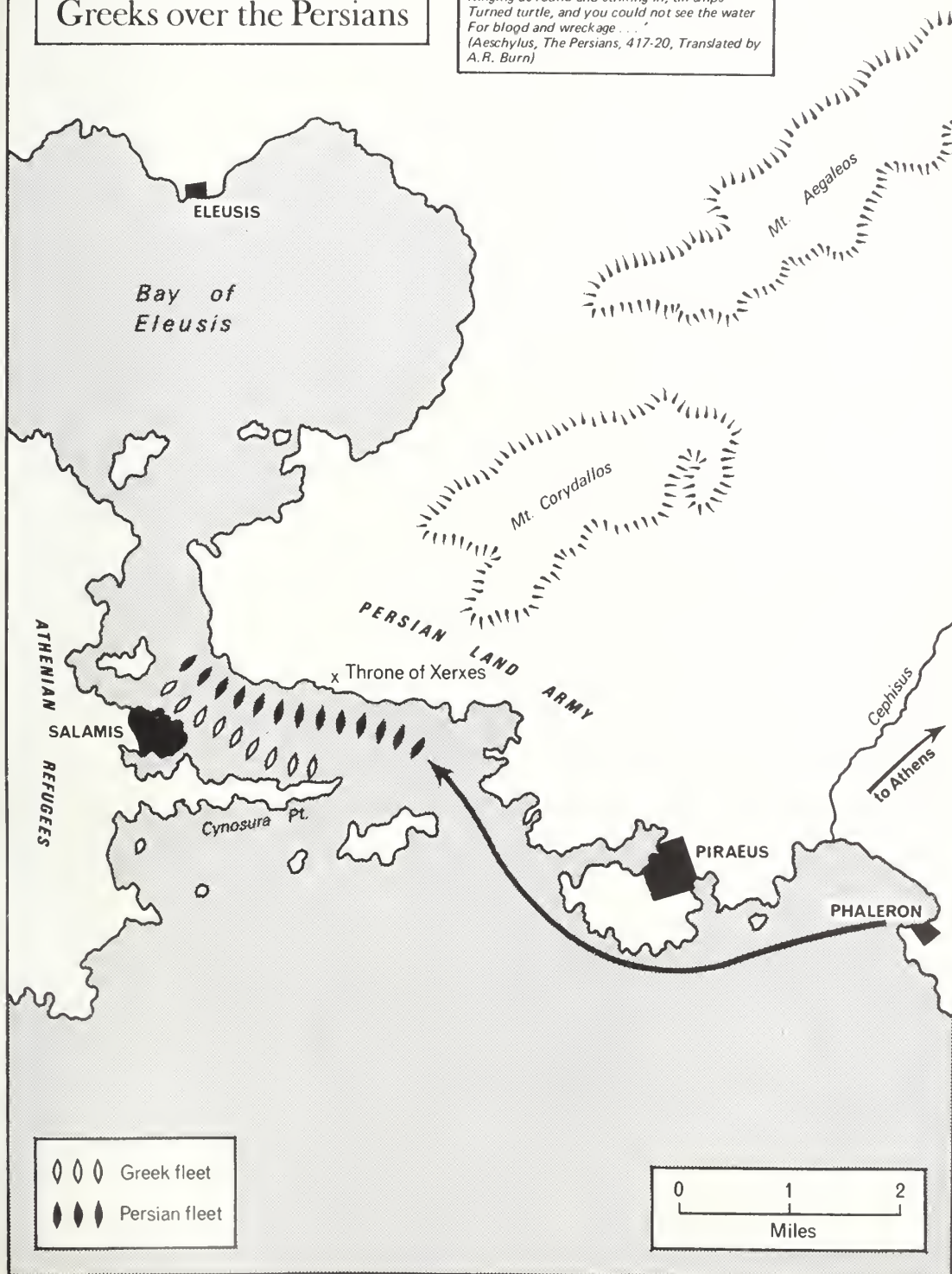
Persian allies in 480

THE BATTLE OF SALAMIS 480 B.C.

N.B. There are also other versions of this battle

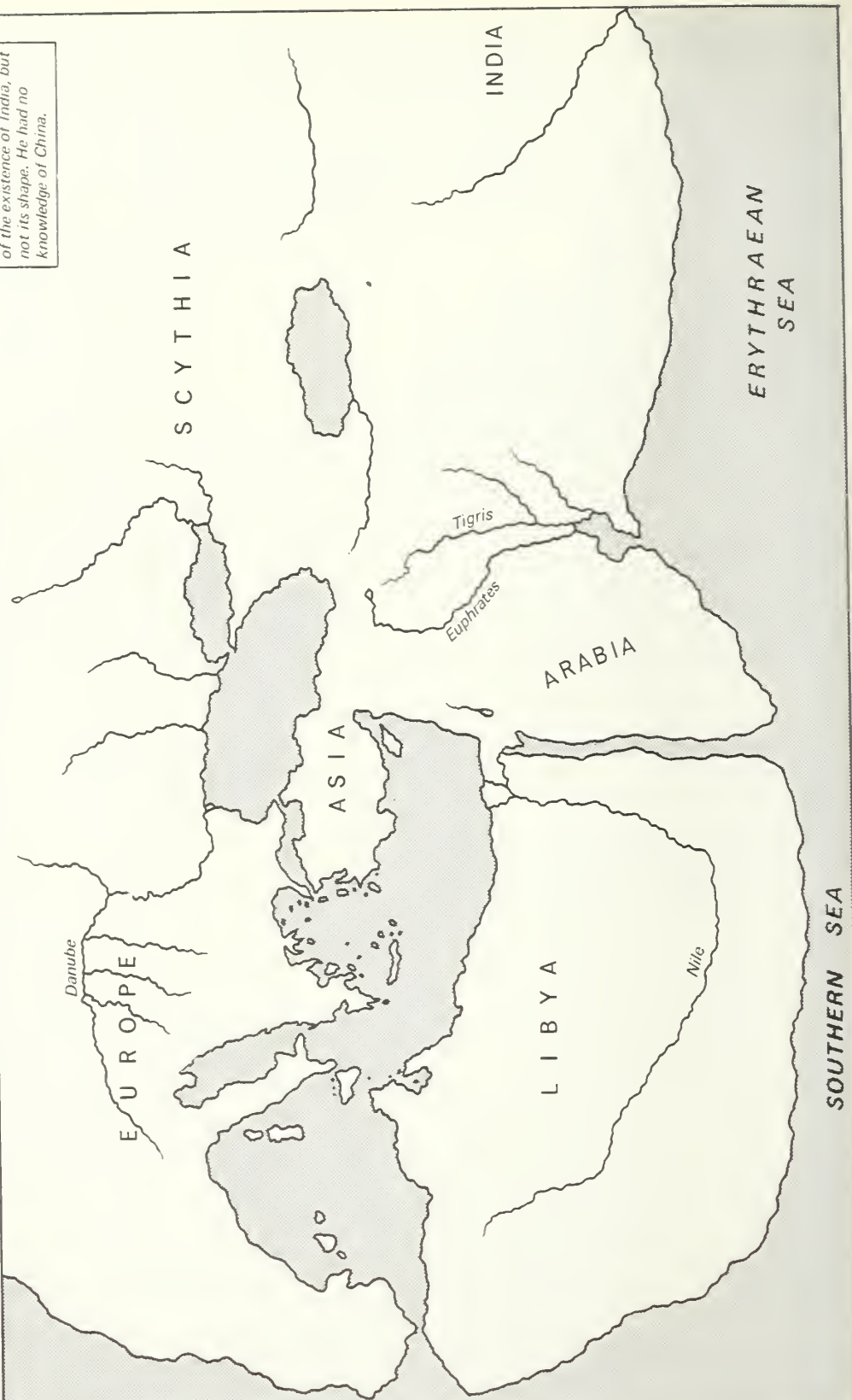
The naval victory of the Greeks over the Persians

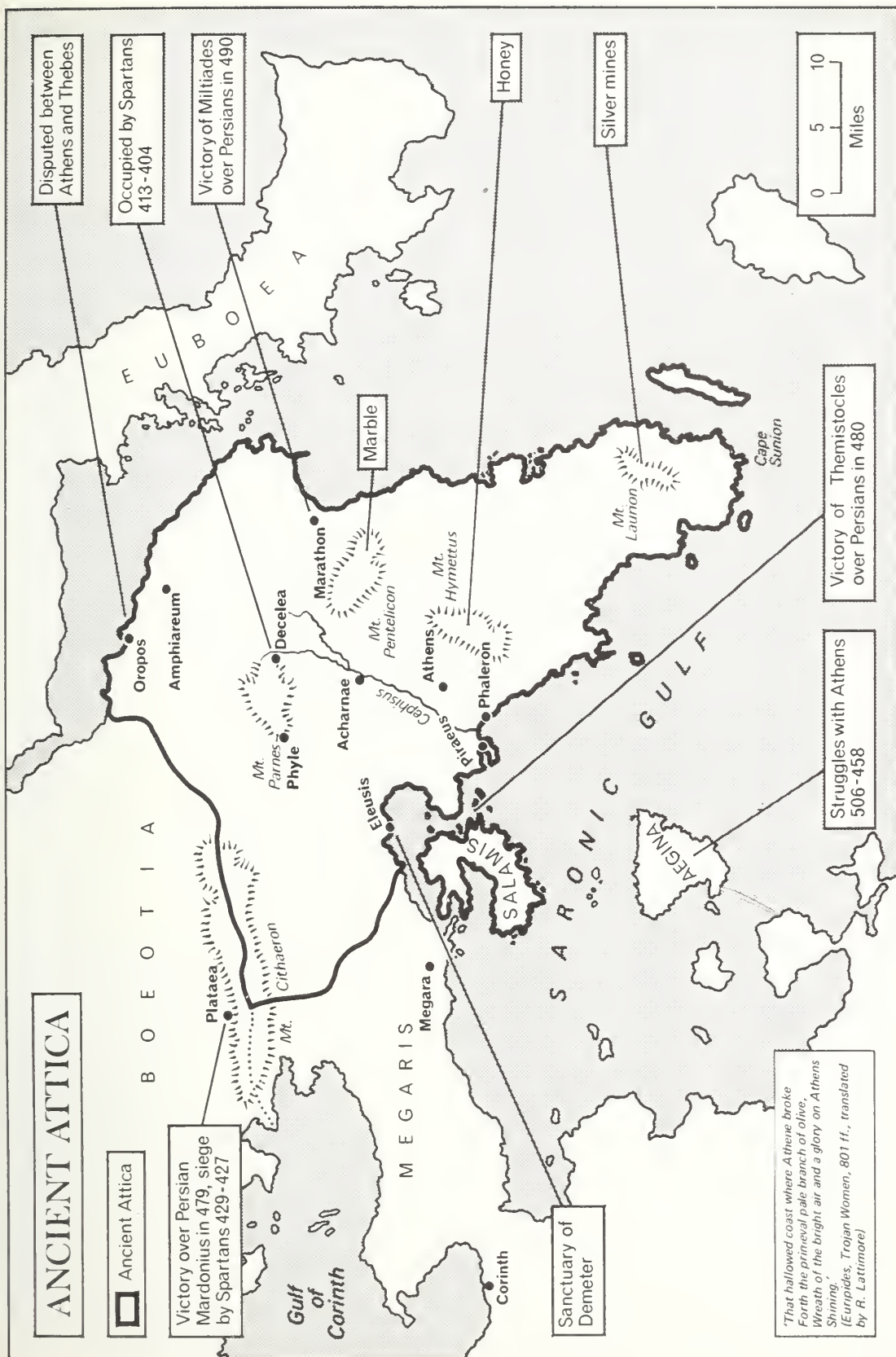
*'But those Greek ships,
Skilfully handled, kept the outer station
Ringing us round and striking in, till ships
Turned turtle, and you could not see the water
For blood and wreckage . . .'
(Aeschylus, The Persians, 417-20, Translated by
A. R. Burn)*



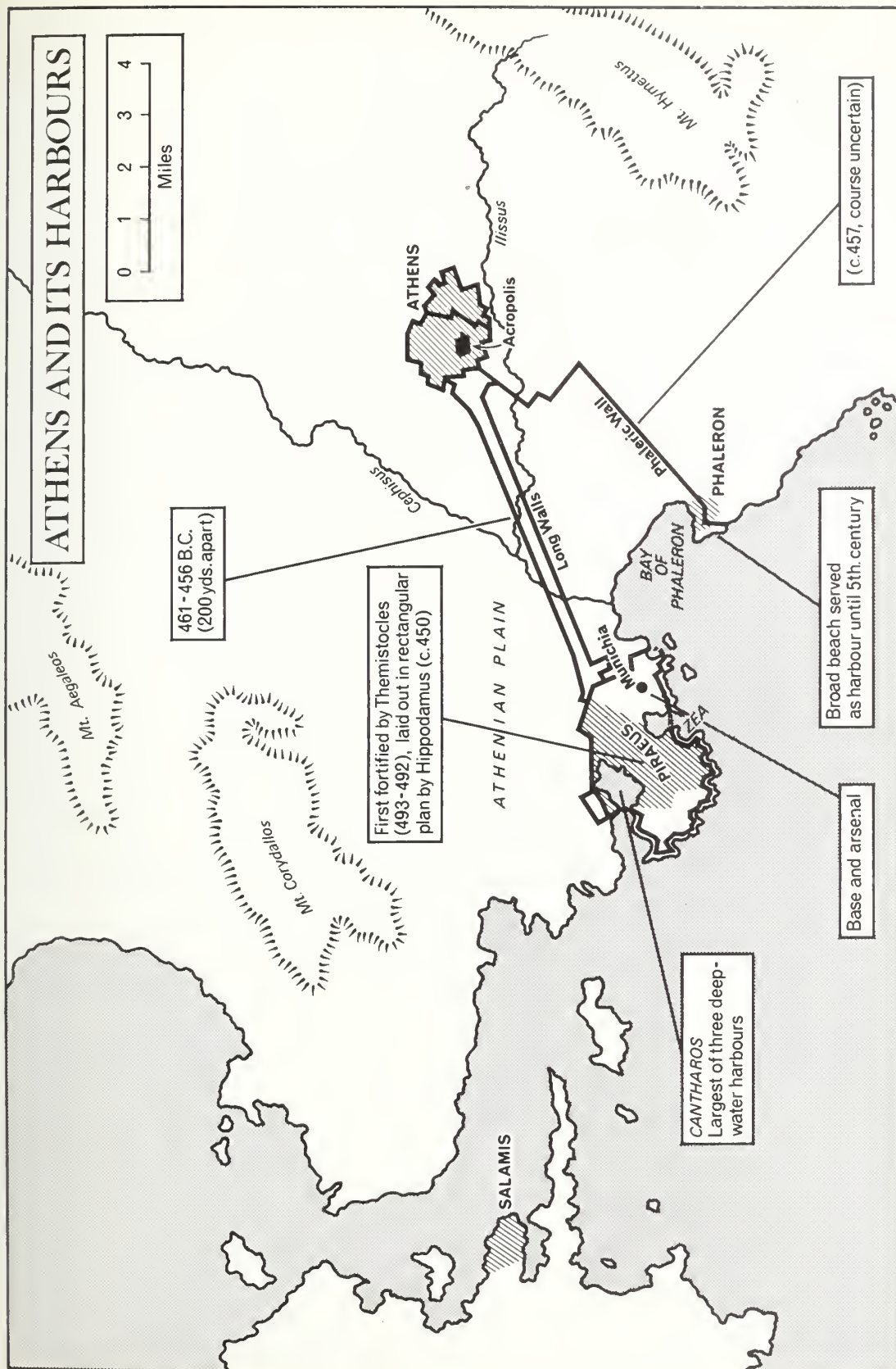
THE WORLD ACCORDING TO HERODOTUS c.450 B.C.

Herodotus, the first great historian, travelled extraordinarily widely. He knew of the existence of India, but not its shape. He had no knowledge of China.





ATHENS AND ITS HARBOURS



461 - 456 B.C.
(200 yds. apart)

First fortified by Themistocles
(493 - 492), laid out in rectangular
plan by Hippodamus (c. 450)

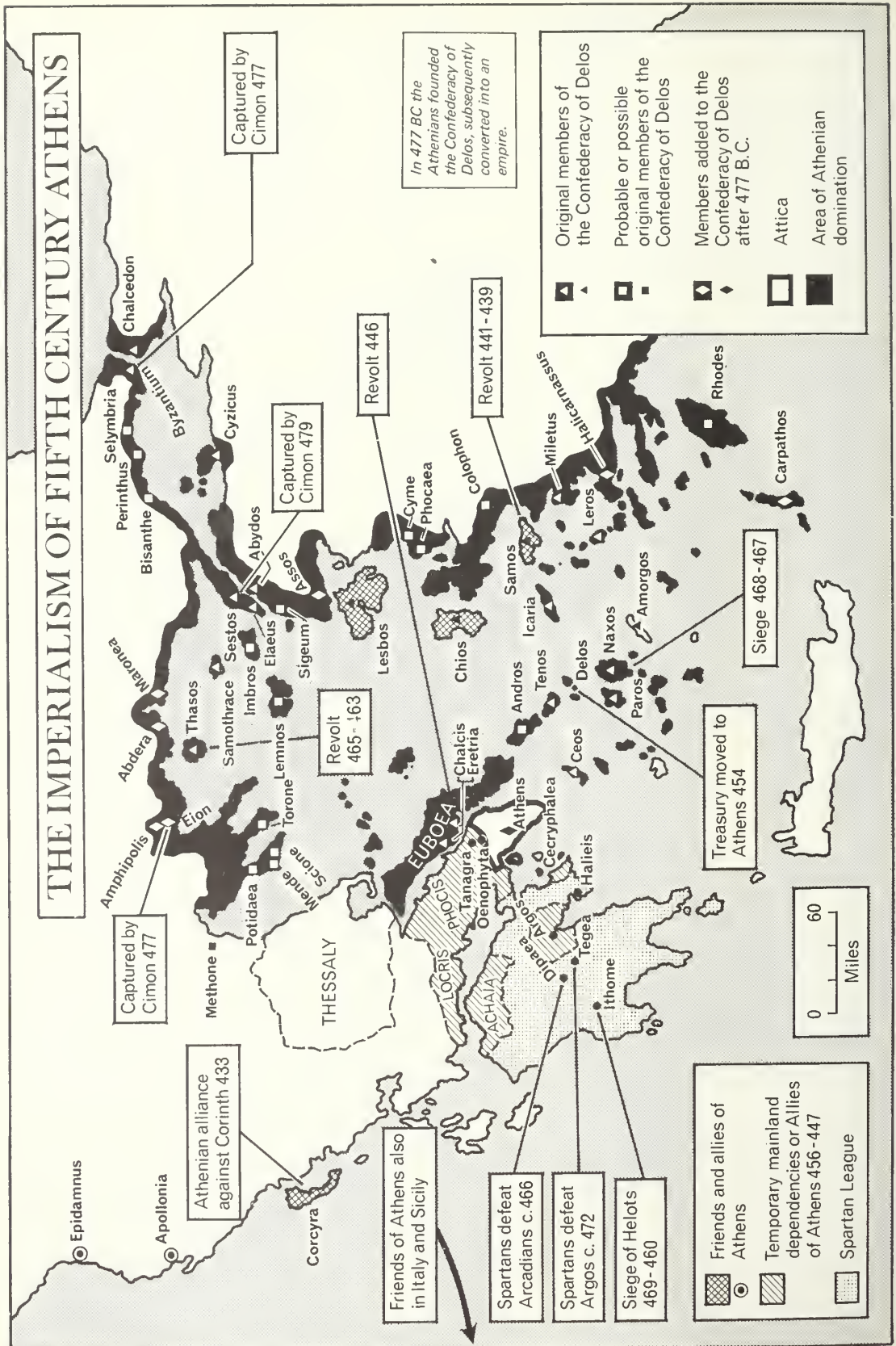
(c. 457, course uncertain)

Broad beach served
as harbour until 5th. century

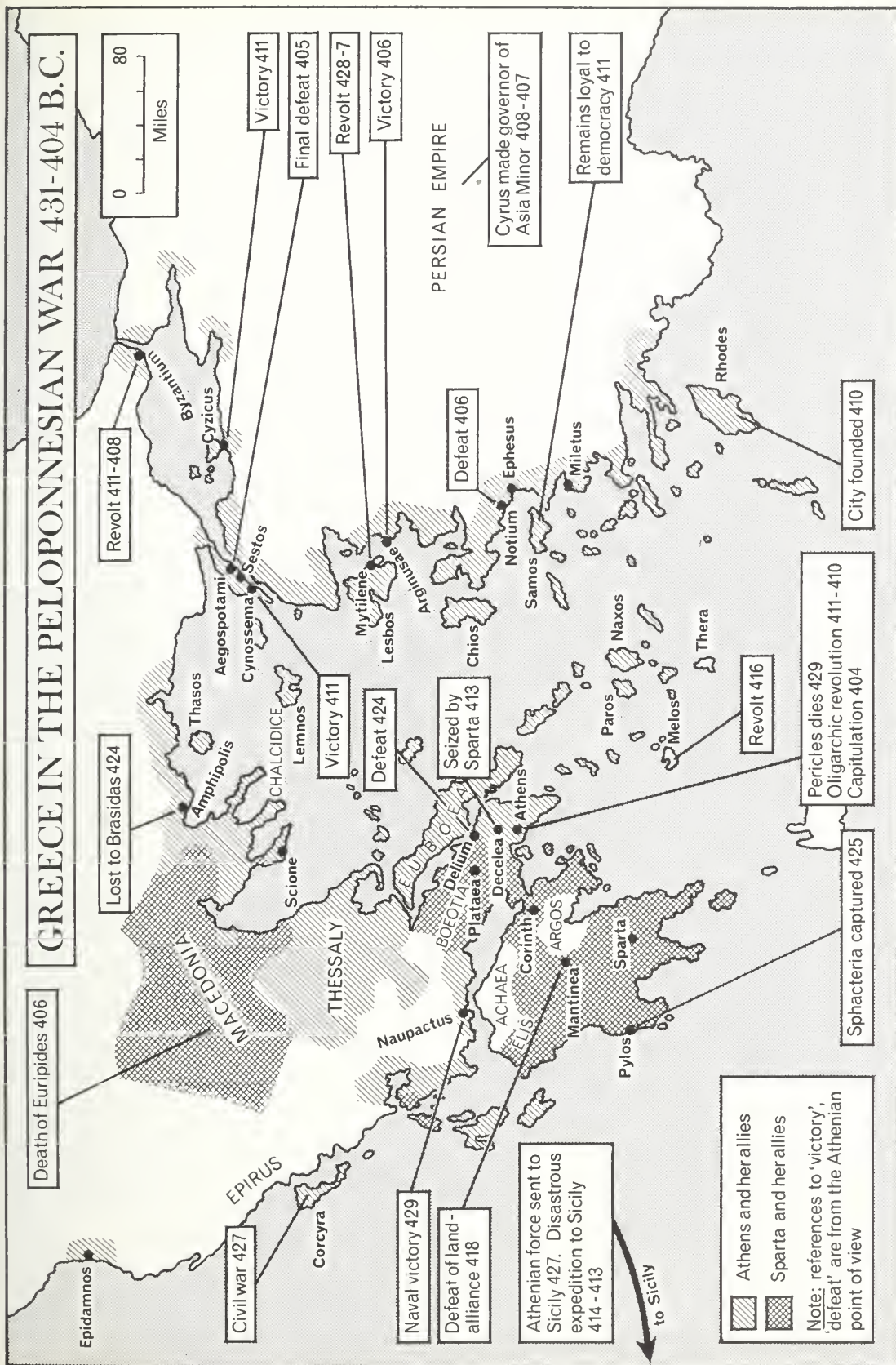
Base and arsenal

CANTHAROS
Largest of three deep-
water harbours

THE IMPERIALISM OF FIFTH CENTURY ATHENS

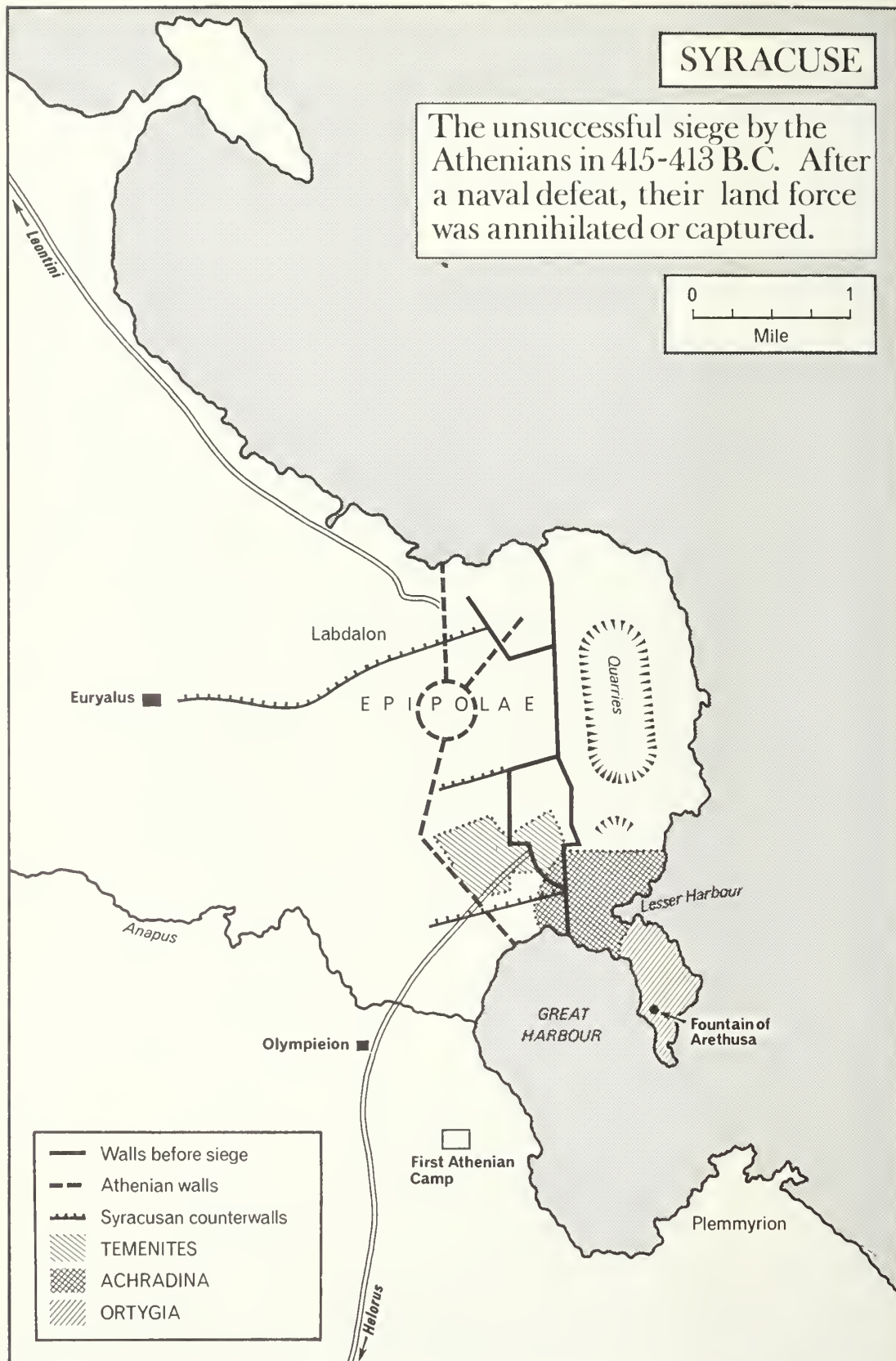
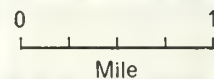


GREECE IN THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR 431-404 B.C.

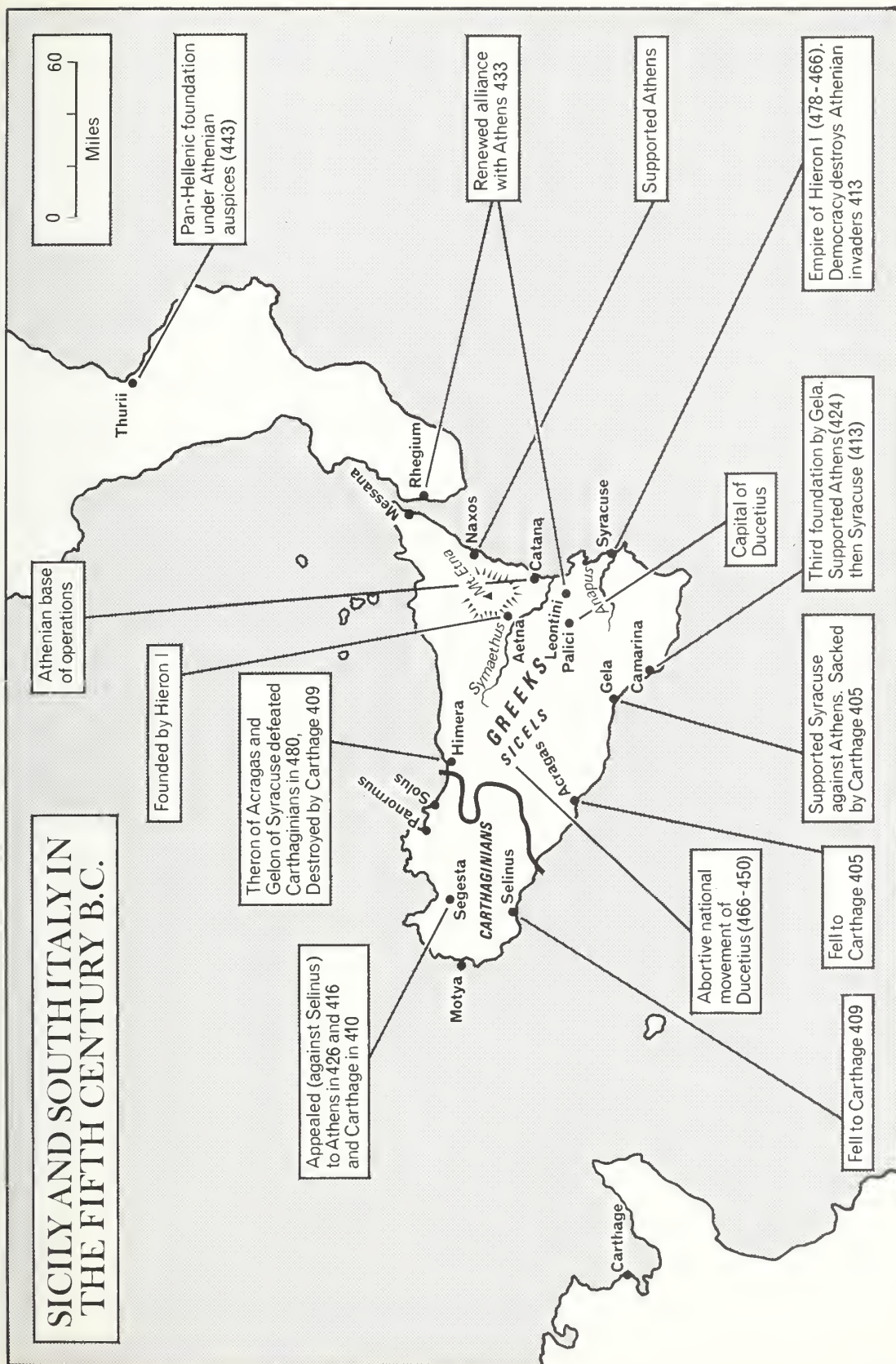


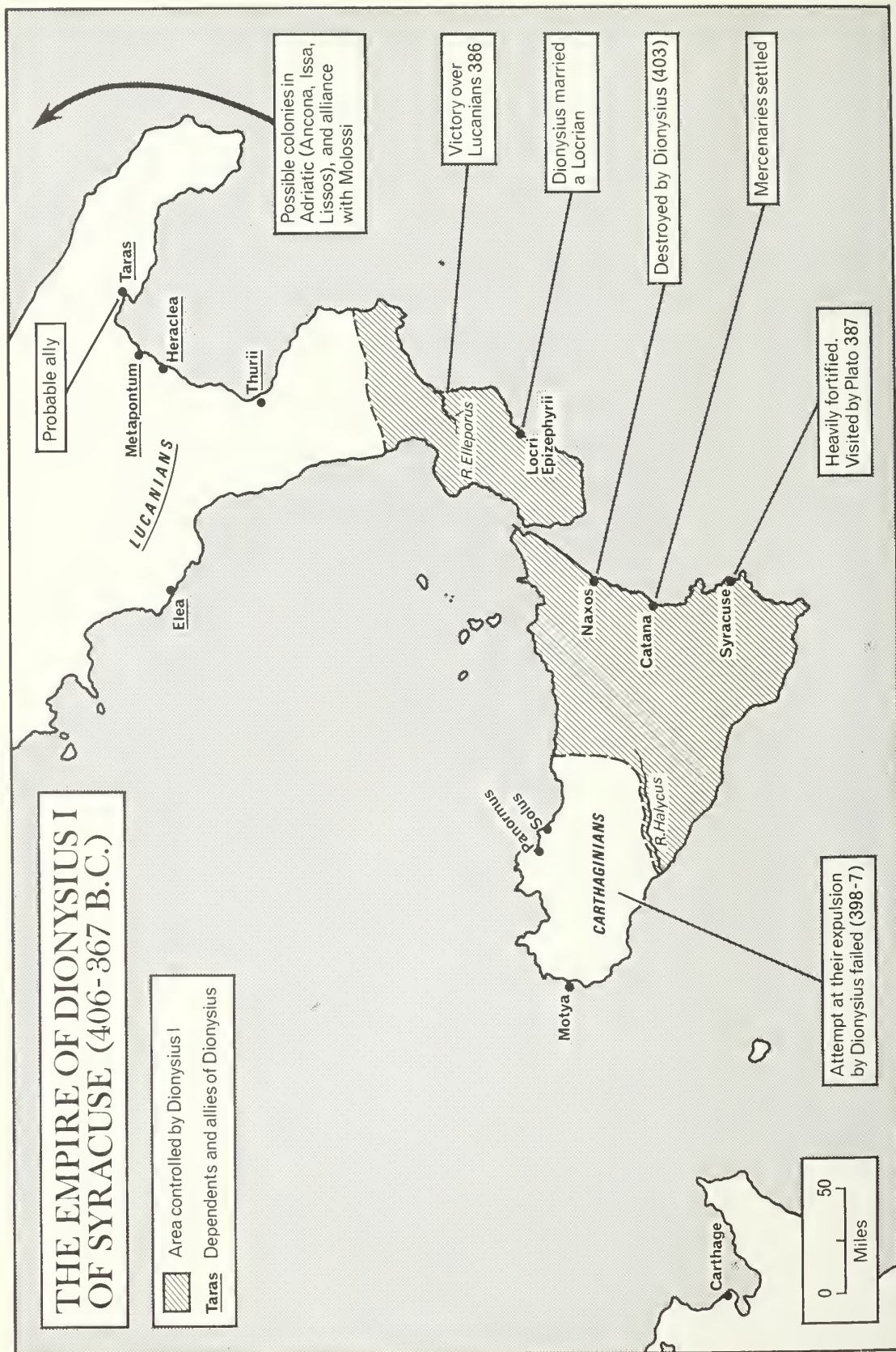
SYRACUSE

The unsuccessful siege by the Athenians in 415-413 B.C. After a naval defeat, their land force was annihilated or captured.



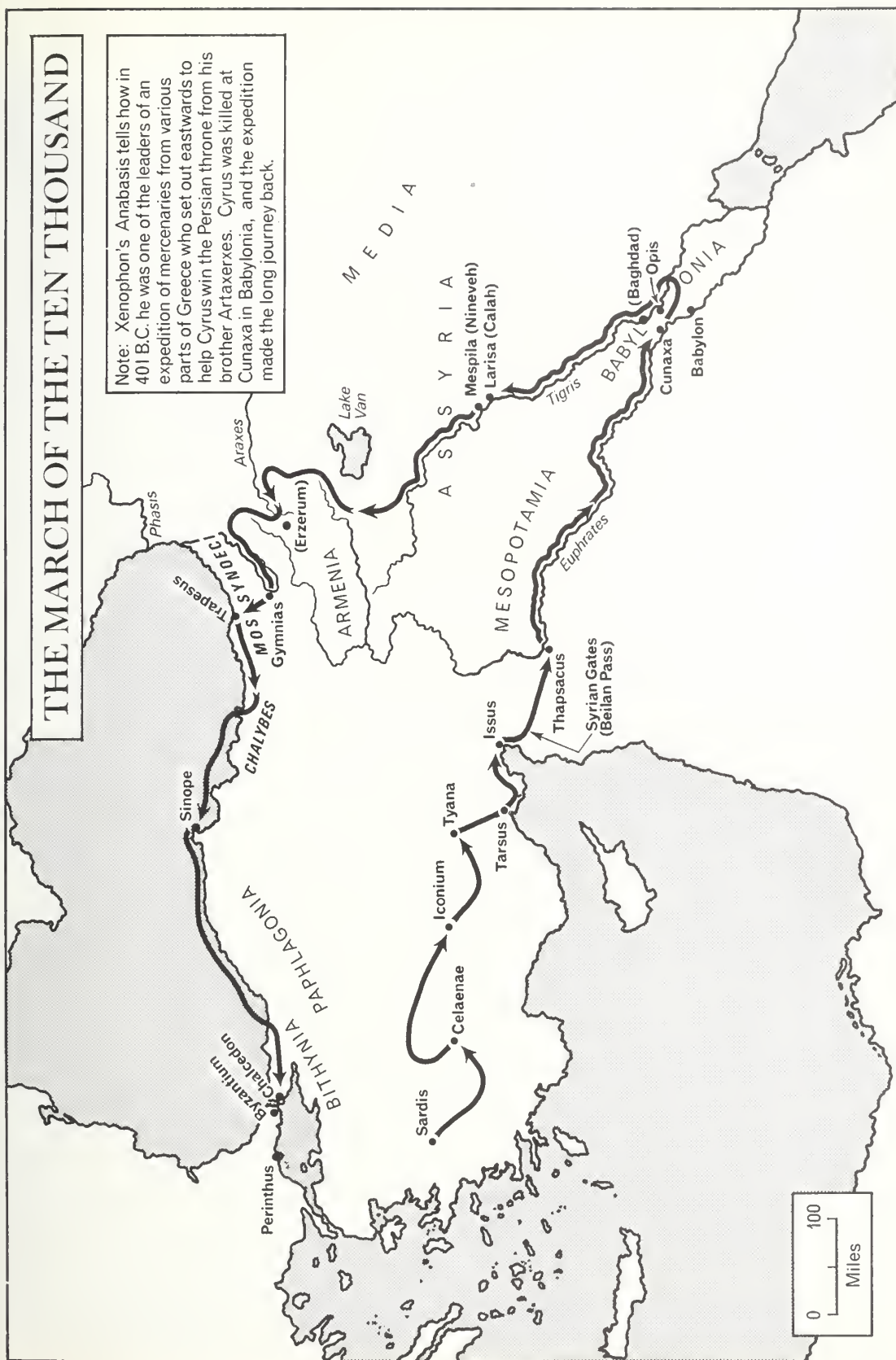
SICILY AND SOUTH ITALY IN THE FIFTH CENTURY B.C.





THE MARCH OF THE TEN THOUSAND

Note: Xenophon's Anabasis tells how in 401 B.C. he was one of the leaders of an expedition of mercenaries from various parts of Greece who set out eastwards to help Cyrus win the Persian throne from his brother Artaxerxes. Cyrus was killed at Cunaxa in Babylonia, and the expedition made the long journey back.



GREECE IN 362 B.C.

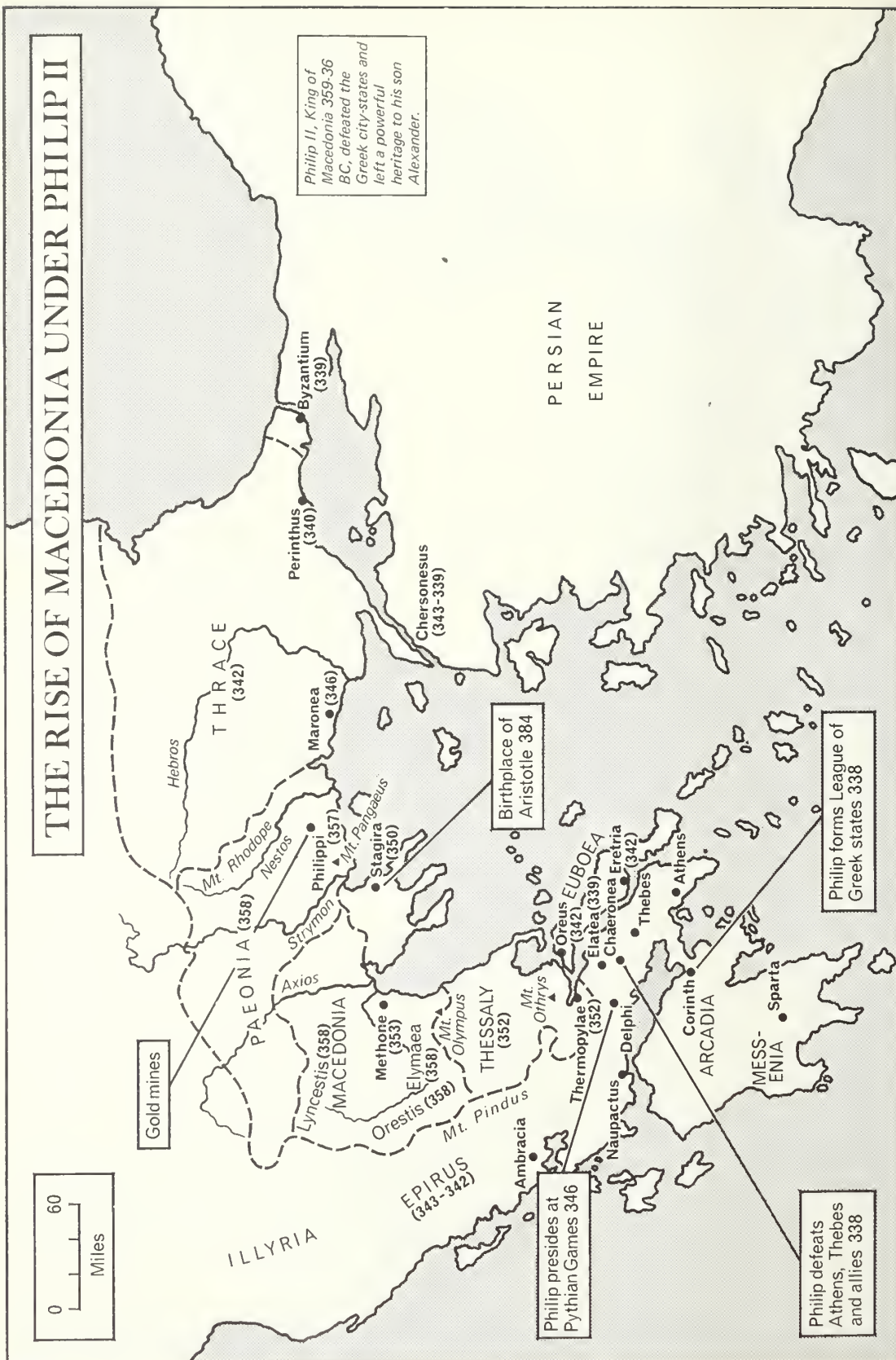
During the first half of the fourth century BC the uneasy political groupings and skirmishings of mainland Greece continued. For a short time Thebes gained the hegemony from Sparta.





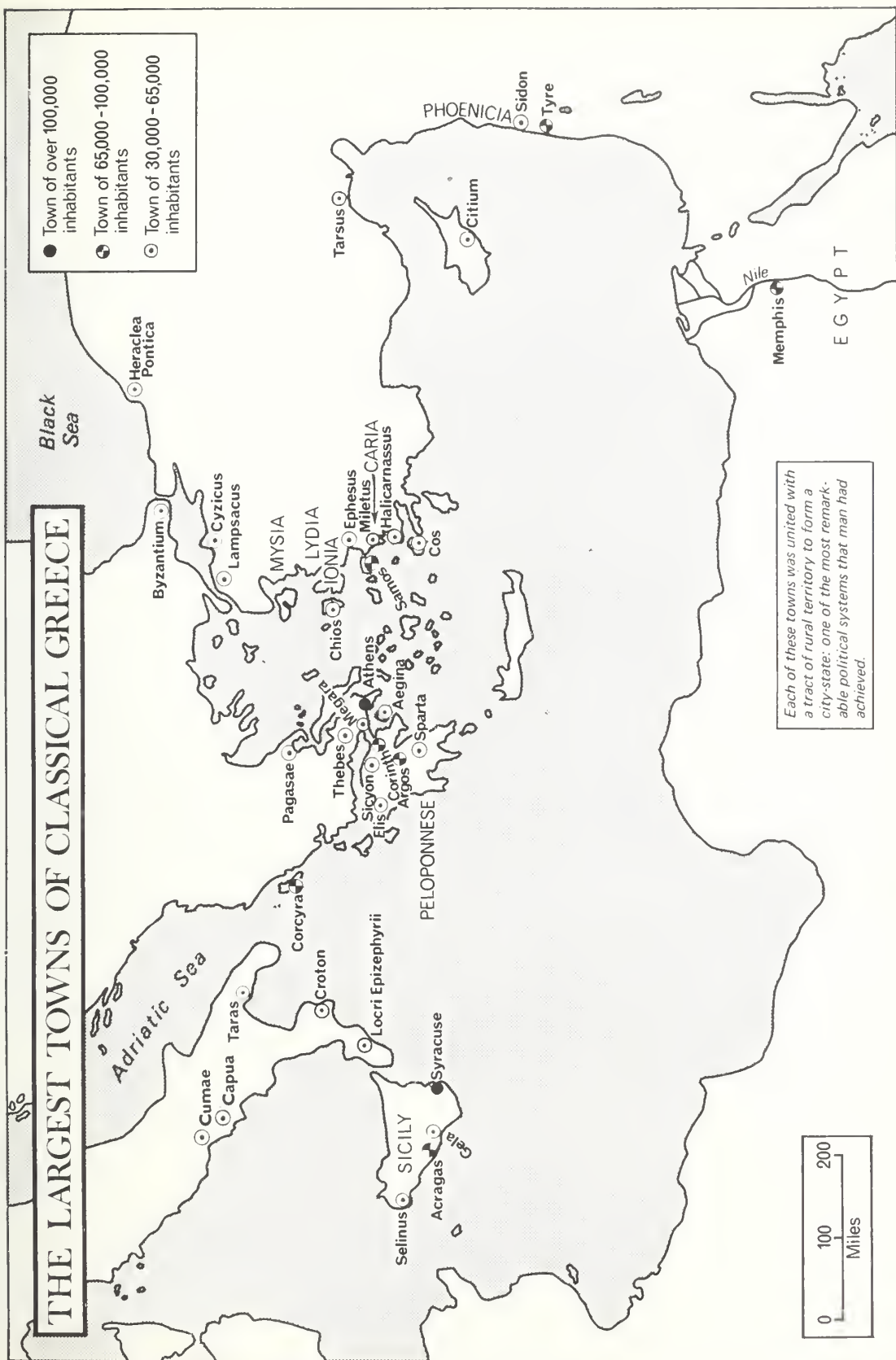
THE RISE OF MACEDONIA UNDER PHILIP II

Philip II, King of Macedonia 359-36 BC, defeated the Greek city-states and left a powerful heritage to his son Alexander.



THE LARGEST TOWNS OF CLASSICAL GREECE

- Town of over 100,000 inhabitants
- ◐ Town of 65,000 - 100,000 inhabitants
- Town of 30,000 - 65,000 inhabitants

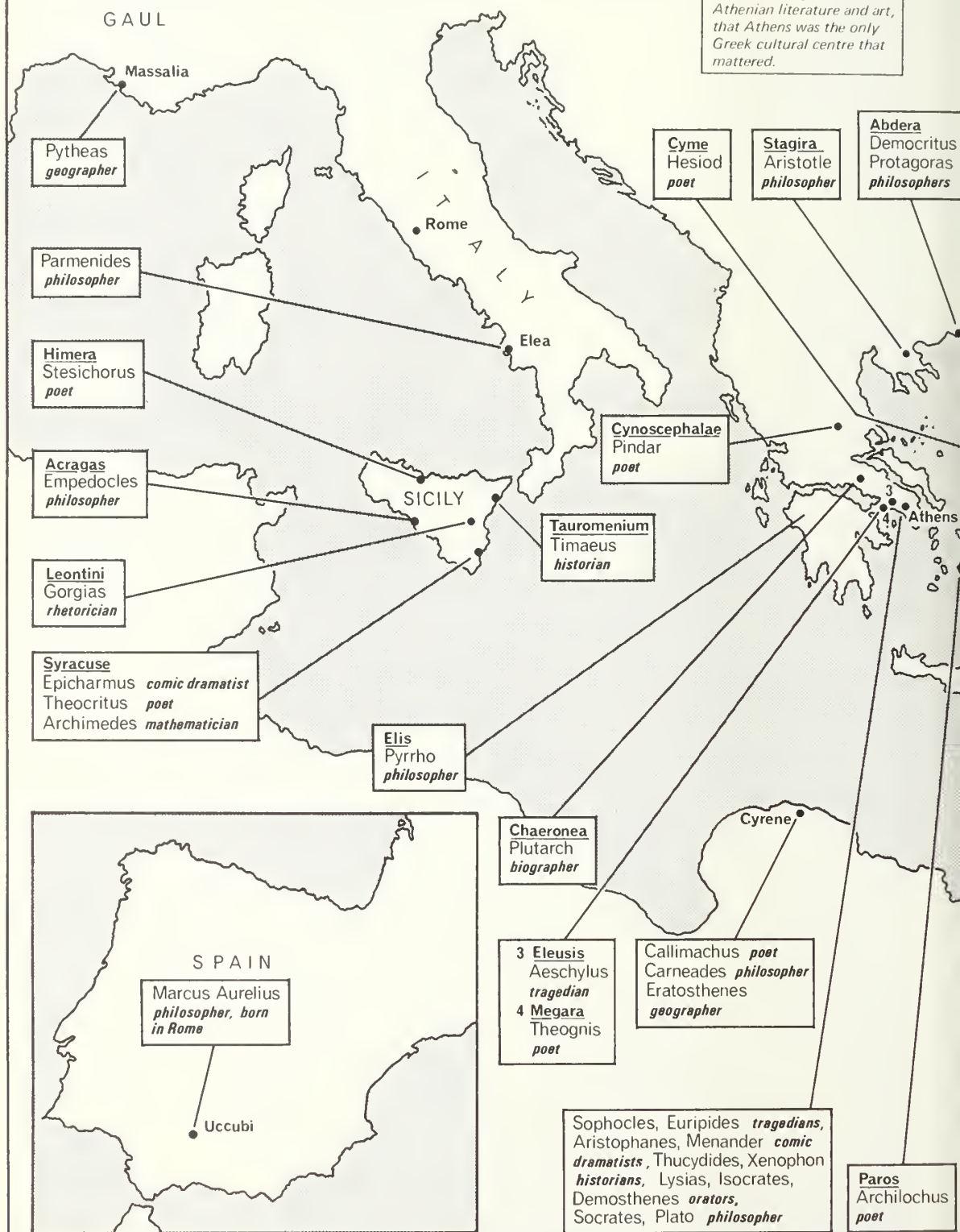


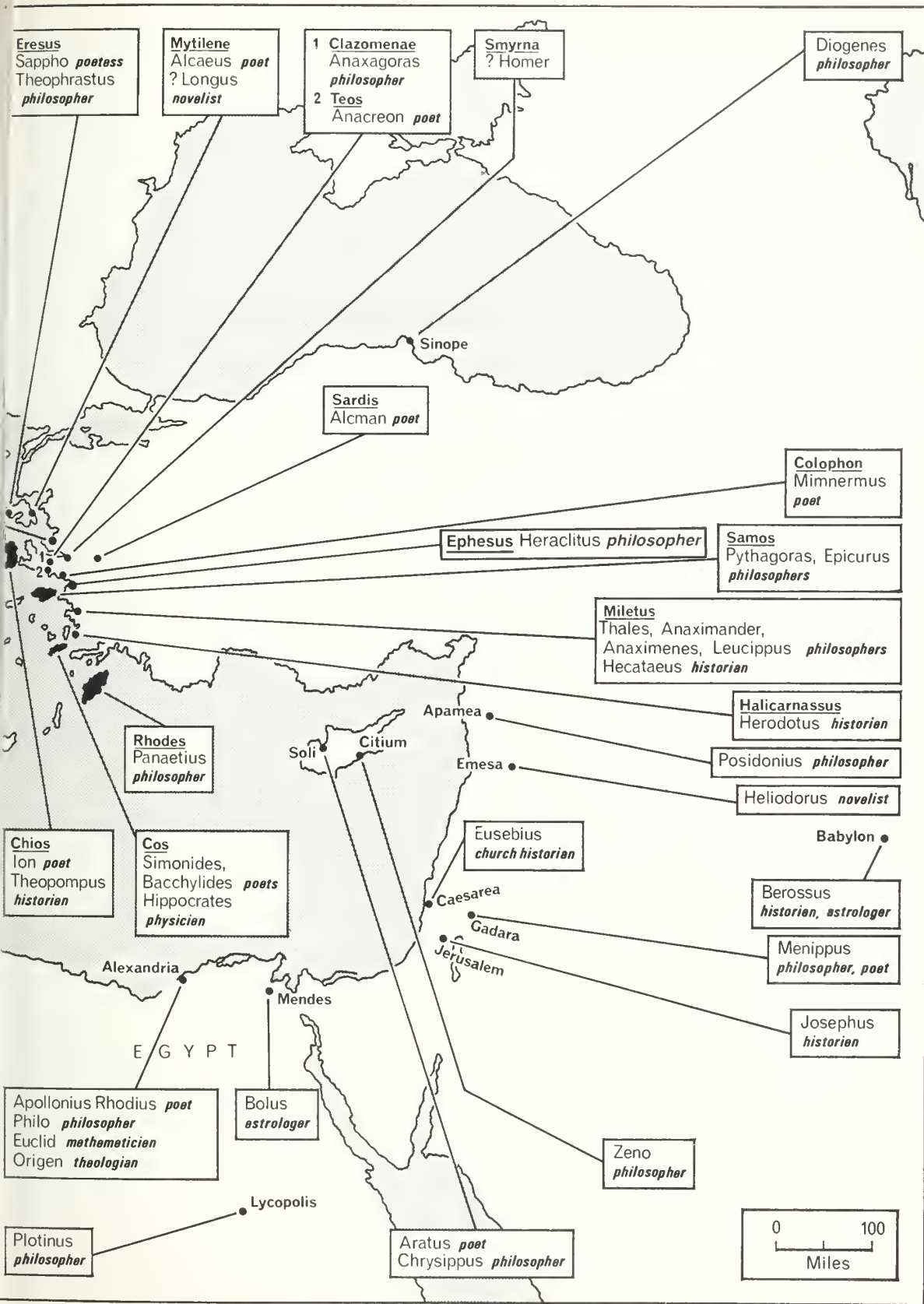
Each of these towns was united with a tract of rural territory to form a city-state: one of the most remarkable political systems that man had achieved.



THE ORIGINS OF GREEK WRITERS





This map provides a corrective to the common view, based on the glories of Athenian literature and art, that Athens was the only Greek cultural centre that mattered.

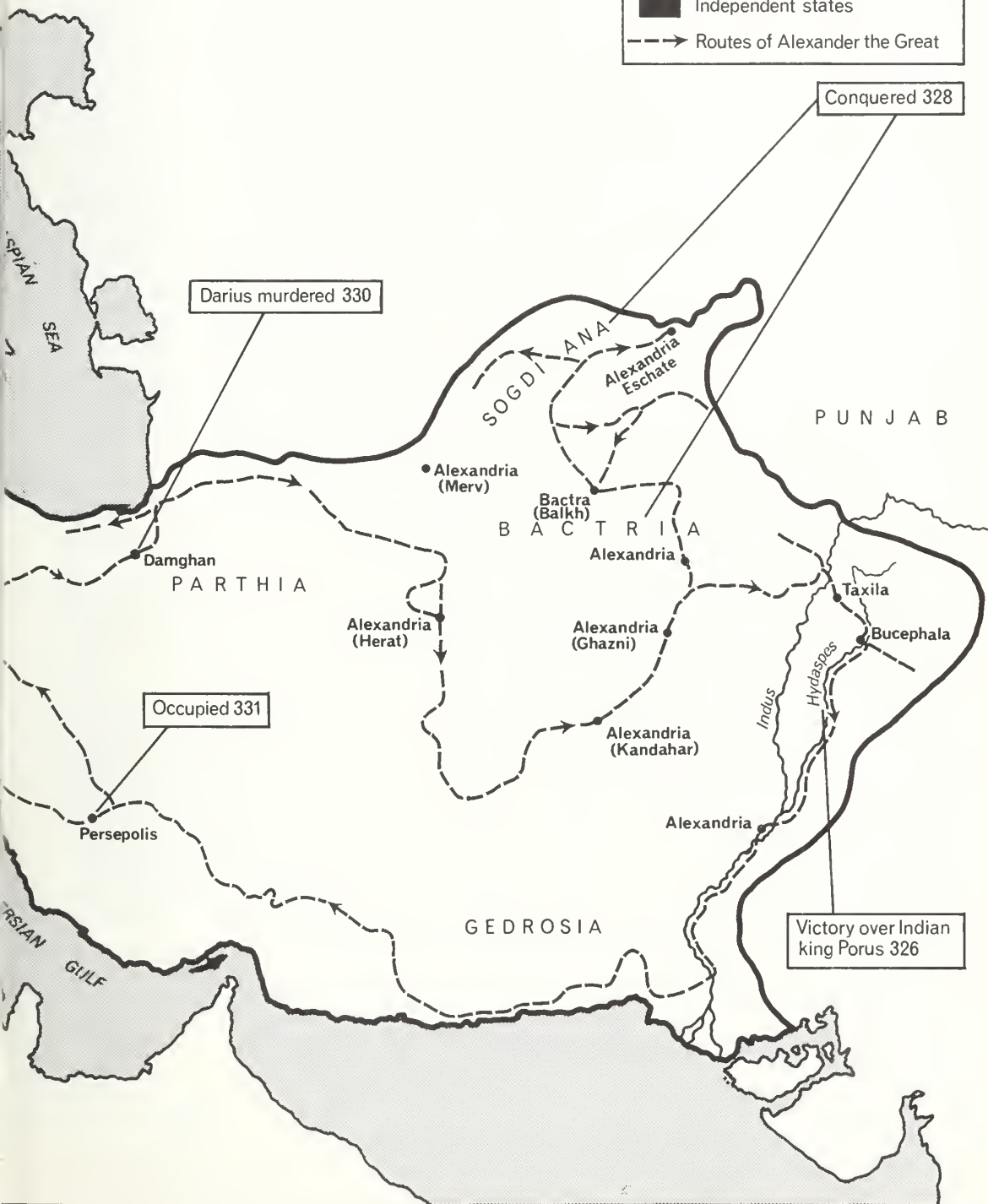




THE CONQUESTS OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Alexander III of Macedonia succeeded his father Philip II in 336, and, after conquests that utterly changed the world, died at Babylon in 323.

-  Empire of Alexander the Great
-  Dependent states
-  Independent states
-  Routes of Alexander the Great



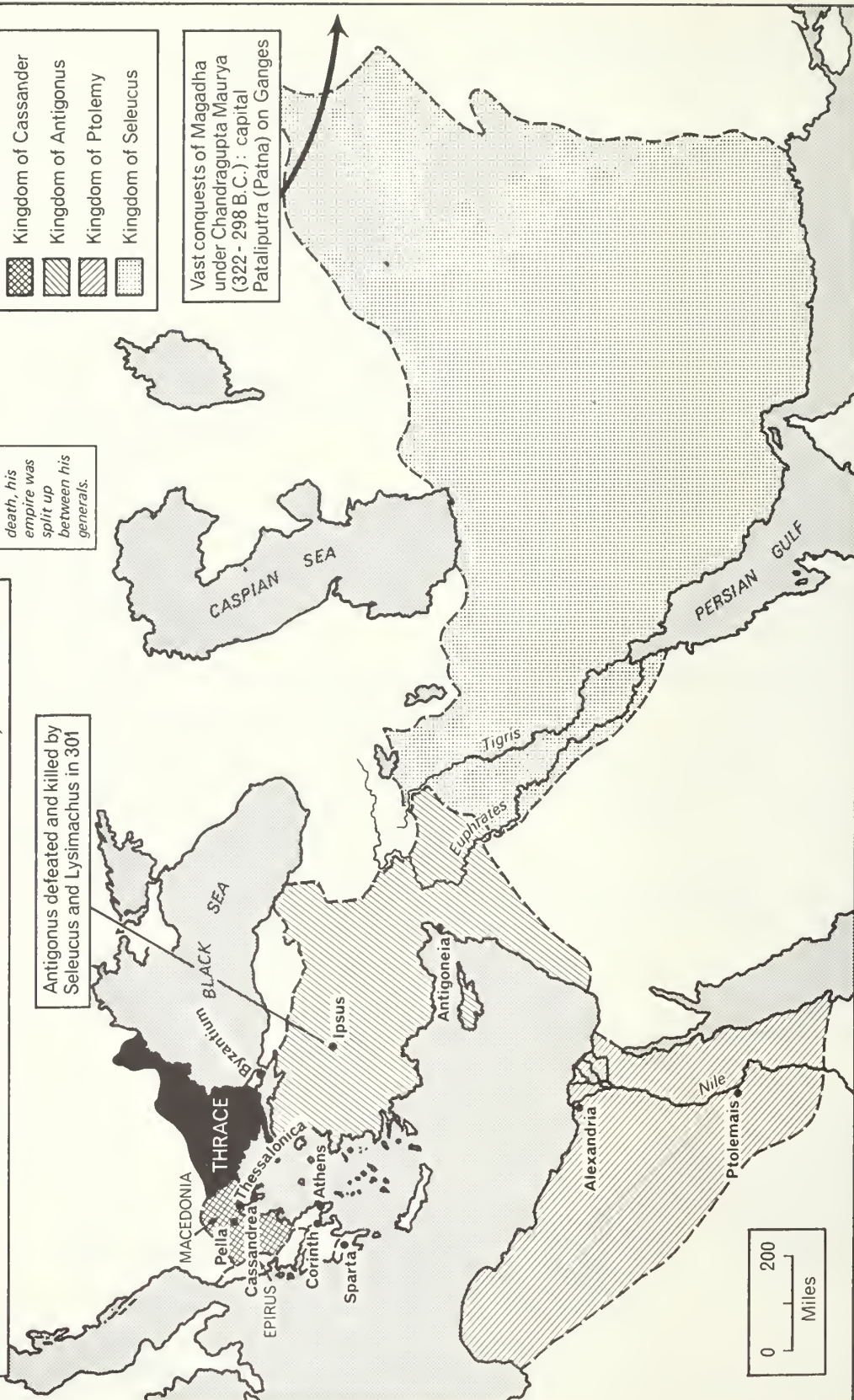
THE SUCCESSORS OF ALEXANDER, 303 B.C.

After Alexander's death, his empire was split up between his generals.

Antigonus defeated and killed by Seleucus and Lysimachus in 301

- Kingdom of Lysimachus
- Kingdom of Cassander
- Kingdom of Antigonus
- Kingdom of Ptolemy
- Kingdom of Seleucus

Vast conquests of Magadha under Chandragupta Maurya (322 - 298 B.C.): capital Pataliputra (Patna) on Ganges



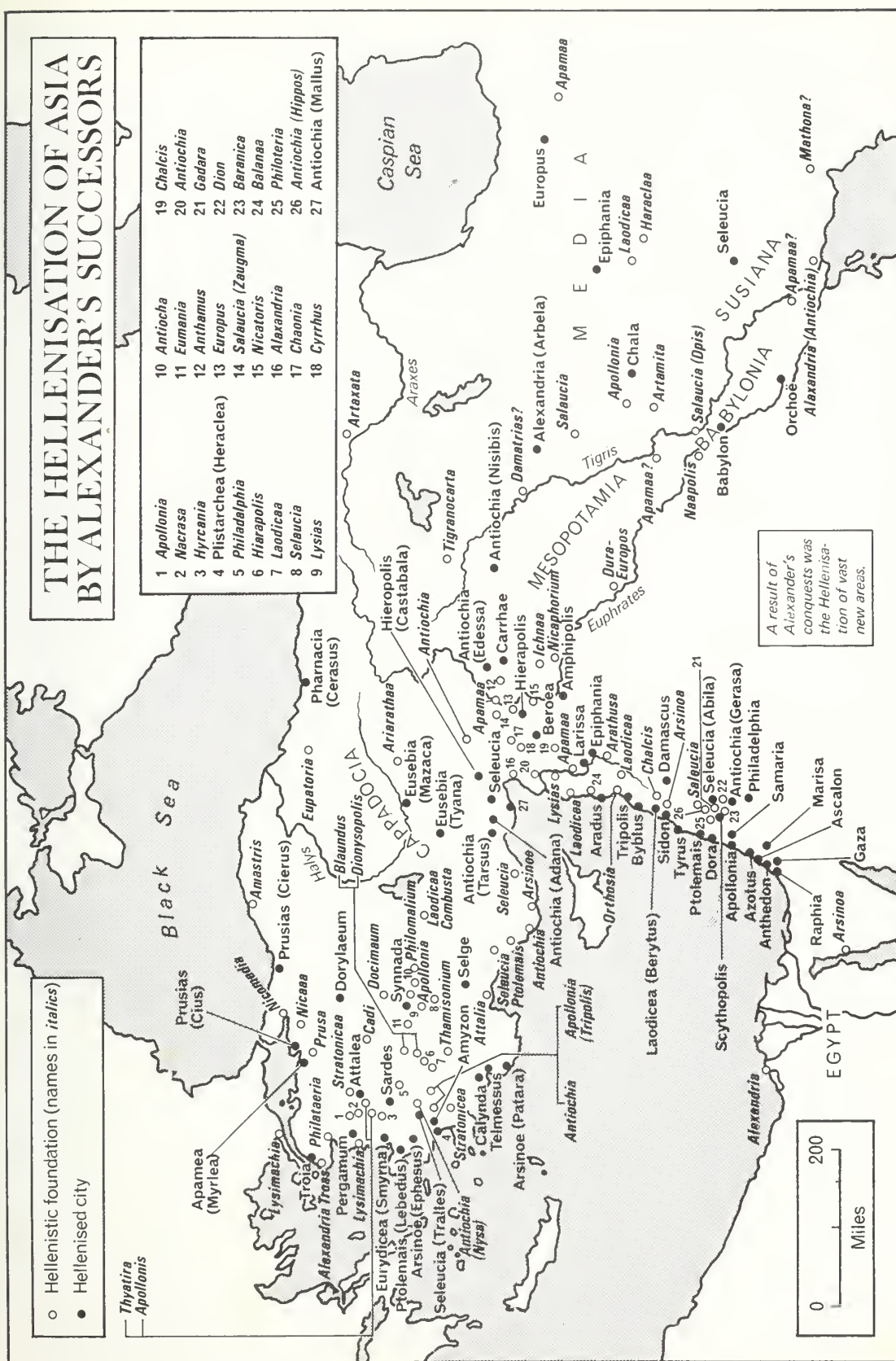
THE HELLENISATION OF ASIA BY ALEXANDER'S SUCCESSORS

- 1 Apollonia
- 2 Nacrasa
- 3 Hircania
- 4 Plistarchea (Heraclea)
- 5 Philadelpia
- 6 Hiarapolis
- 7 Laodicea
- 8 Seleucia
- 9 Lysias
- 10 Antiochia
- 11 Eumania
- 12 Anthamus
- 13 Europus
- 14 Salaucia (Zaugma)
- 15 Nicatoris
- 16 Alexandria
- 17 Chaonia
- 18 Cyrrhus
- 19 Chalcis
- 20 Antiochia
- 21 Gadara
- 22 Dion
- 23 Baranica
- 24 Balanua
- 25 Philoteria
- 26 Antiochia (Hippus)
- 27 Antiochia (Mallus)

- Hellenistic foundation (names in *italics*)
- Hellenised city

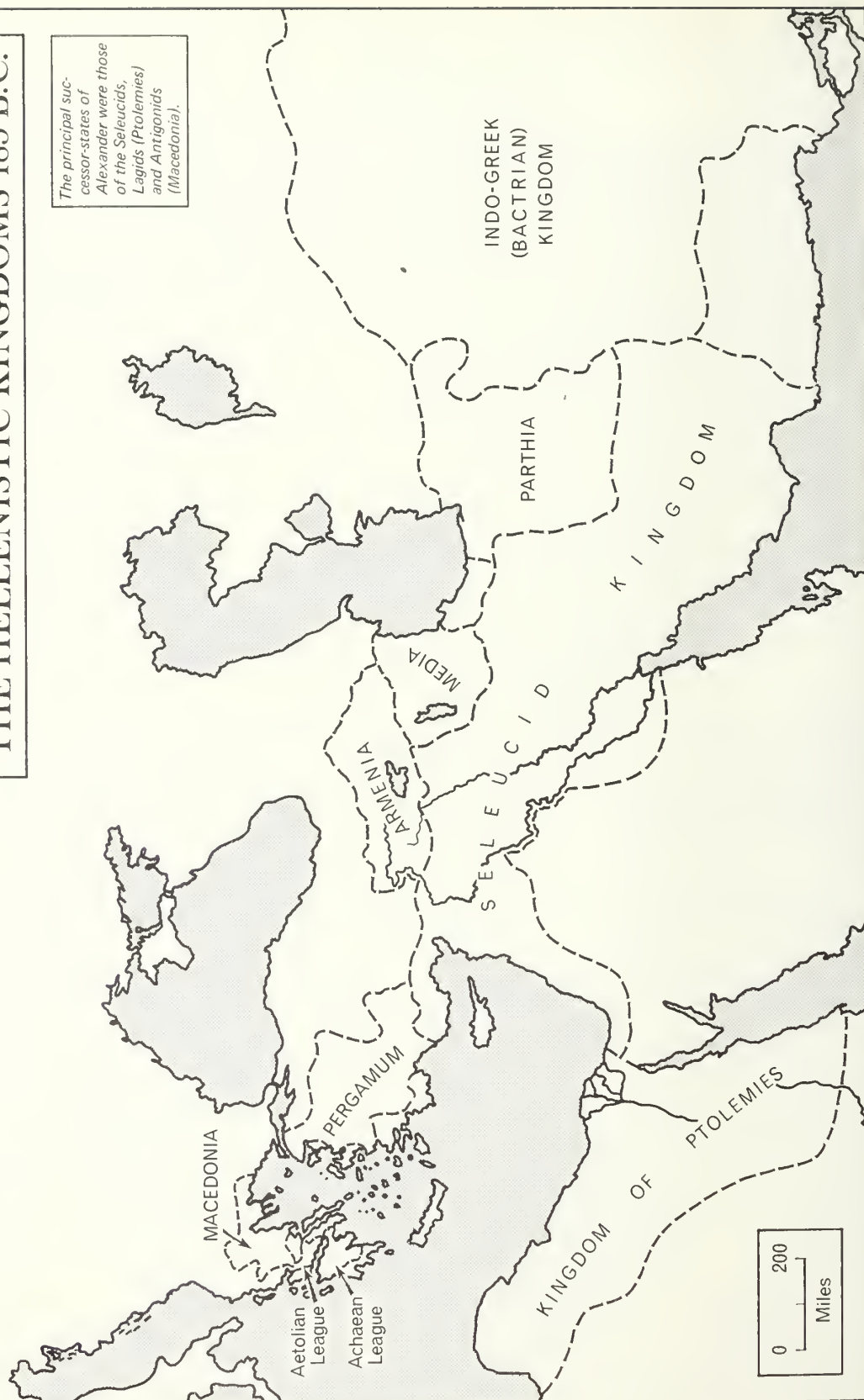
Thyatira
Apollonis

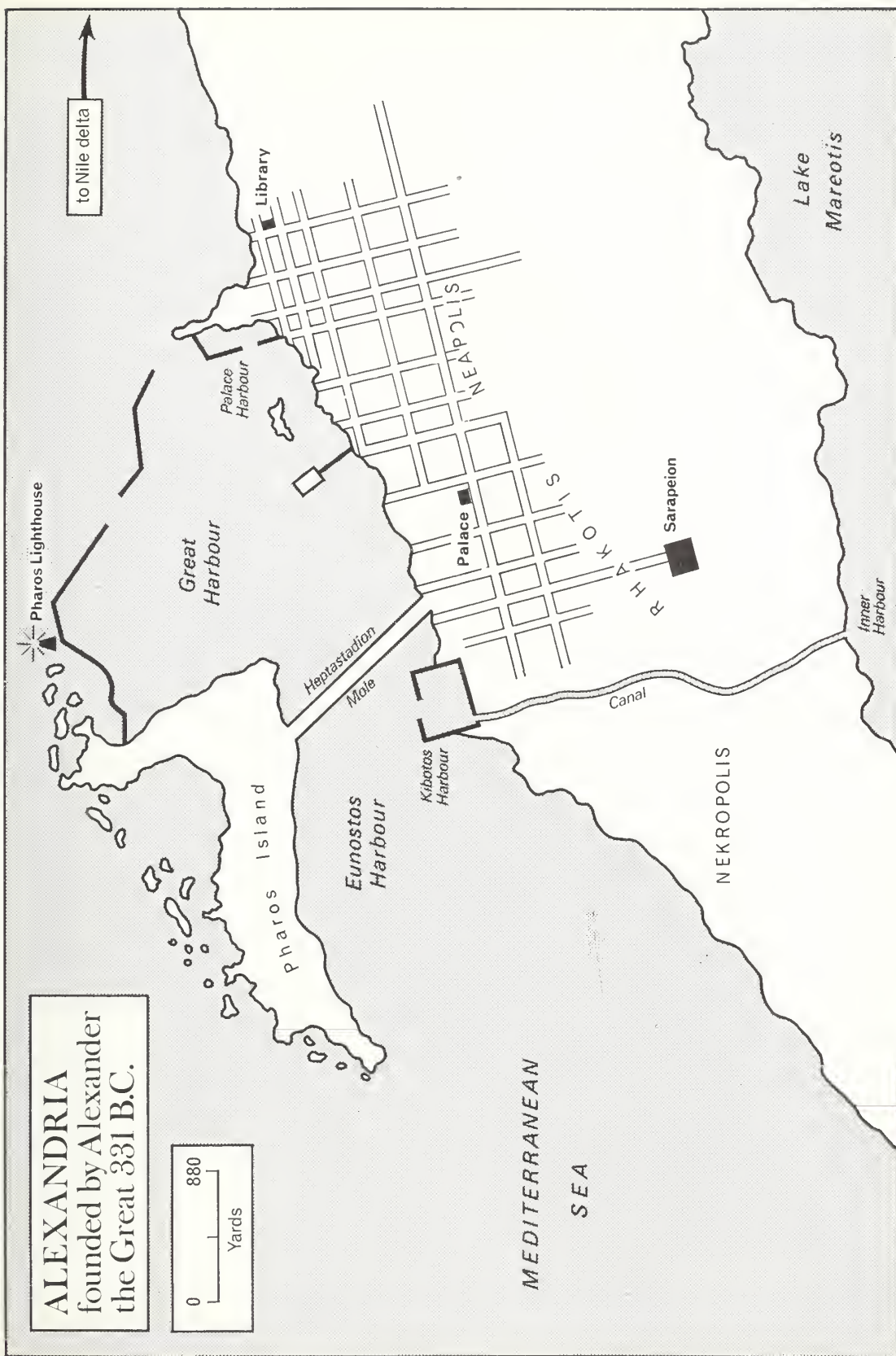
A result of
Alexander's
conquests was
the Hellenisa-
tion of vast
new areas.

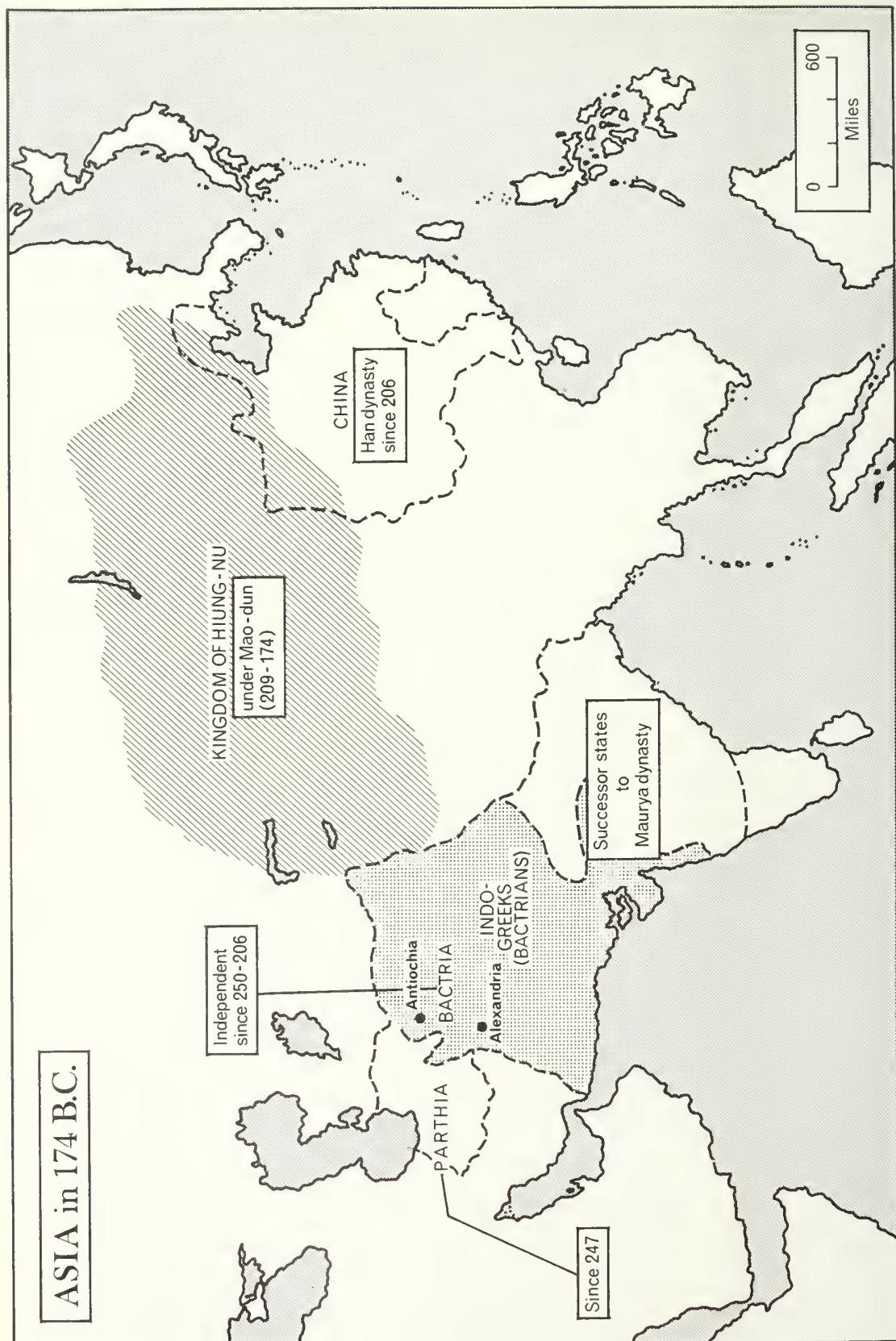


THE HELLENISTIC KINGDOMS 185 B.C.

The principal successor-states of Alexander were those of the Seleucids, Lagids (Ptolemies) and Antigonids (Macedonia).

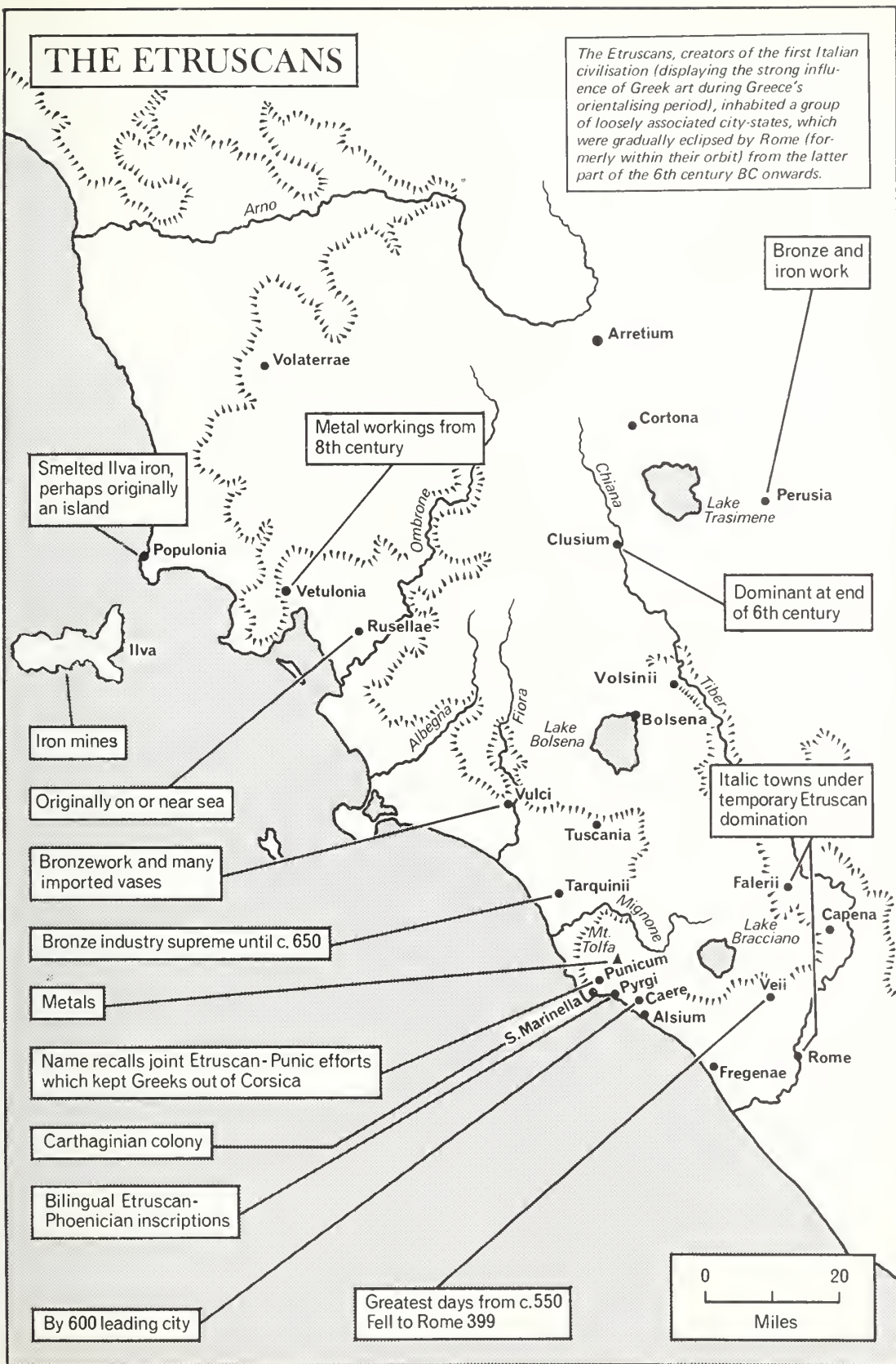






THE ETRUSCANS

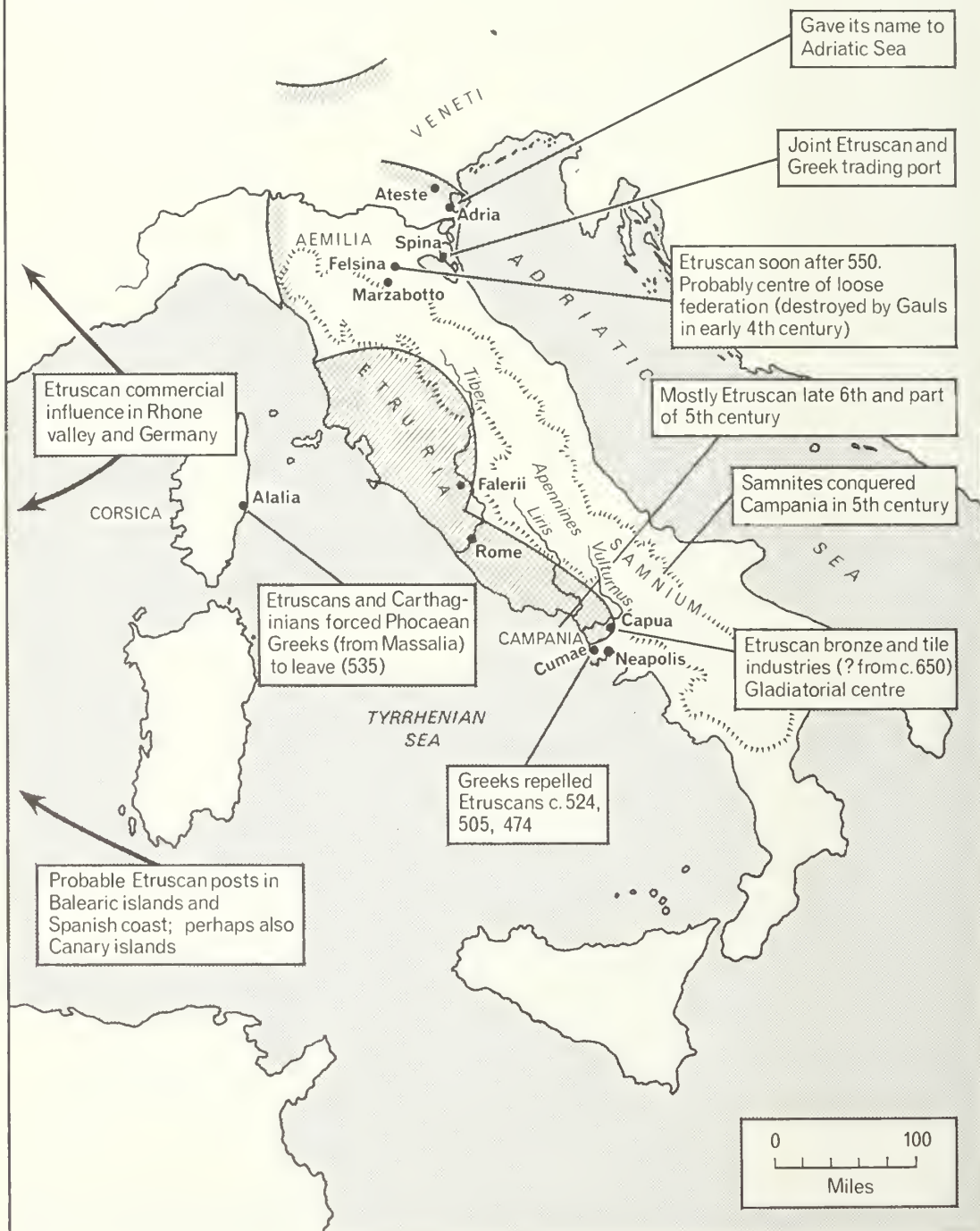
The Etruscans, creators of the first Italian civilisation (displaying the strong influence of Greek art during Greece's orientalising period), inhabited a group of loosely associated city-states, which were gradually eclipsed by Rome (formerly within their orbit) from the latter part of the 6th century BC onwards.



ETRUSCAN EXPANSION

At the height of their power the Etruscans possessed two empires, one north of the Apennines and the other to the South-east, in Campania.

 Widest extension of Etruscan power



THE CELTS

The early Celts

Diffusion in 6th and 5th centuries B.C.

Diffusion in 4th century B.C.

Diffusion in 3rd century B.C.

State founded third century B.C.

Flaminius crossed river to attack Gauls 223

Crossed 278

Captured by Brennus 390 or 387

Gives its name to Celtic culture c.450

Gives its name to culture of 7th and 6th centuries replaced by La Tène

Romans defeated 390 or 387

Gauls defeated 225

Roman victory 222

Annexed by Rome to protect Massilia against Celtic coalition 121

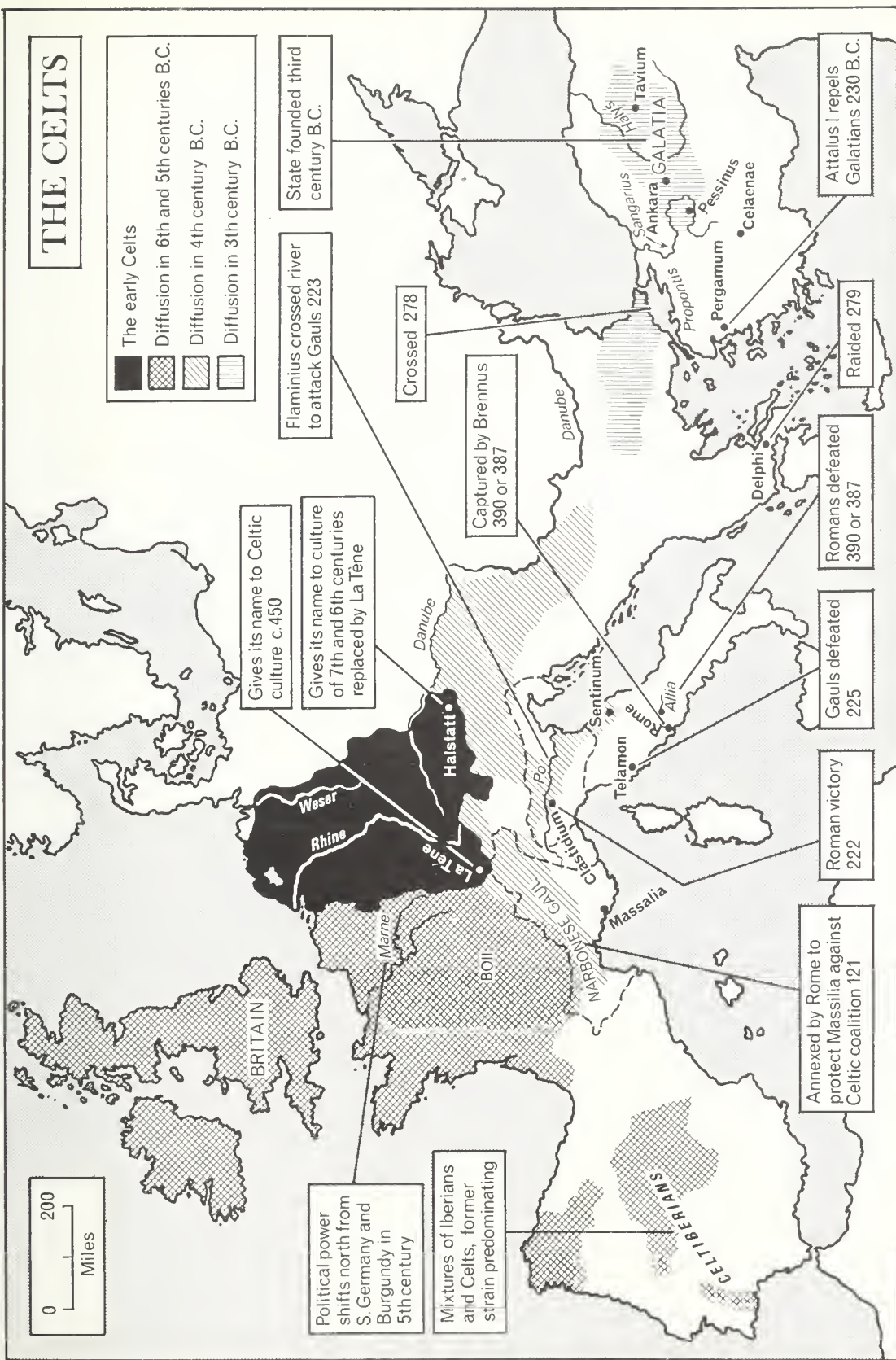
Attalus I repels Galatians 230 B.C.

Raided 279

0 200 Miles

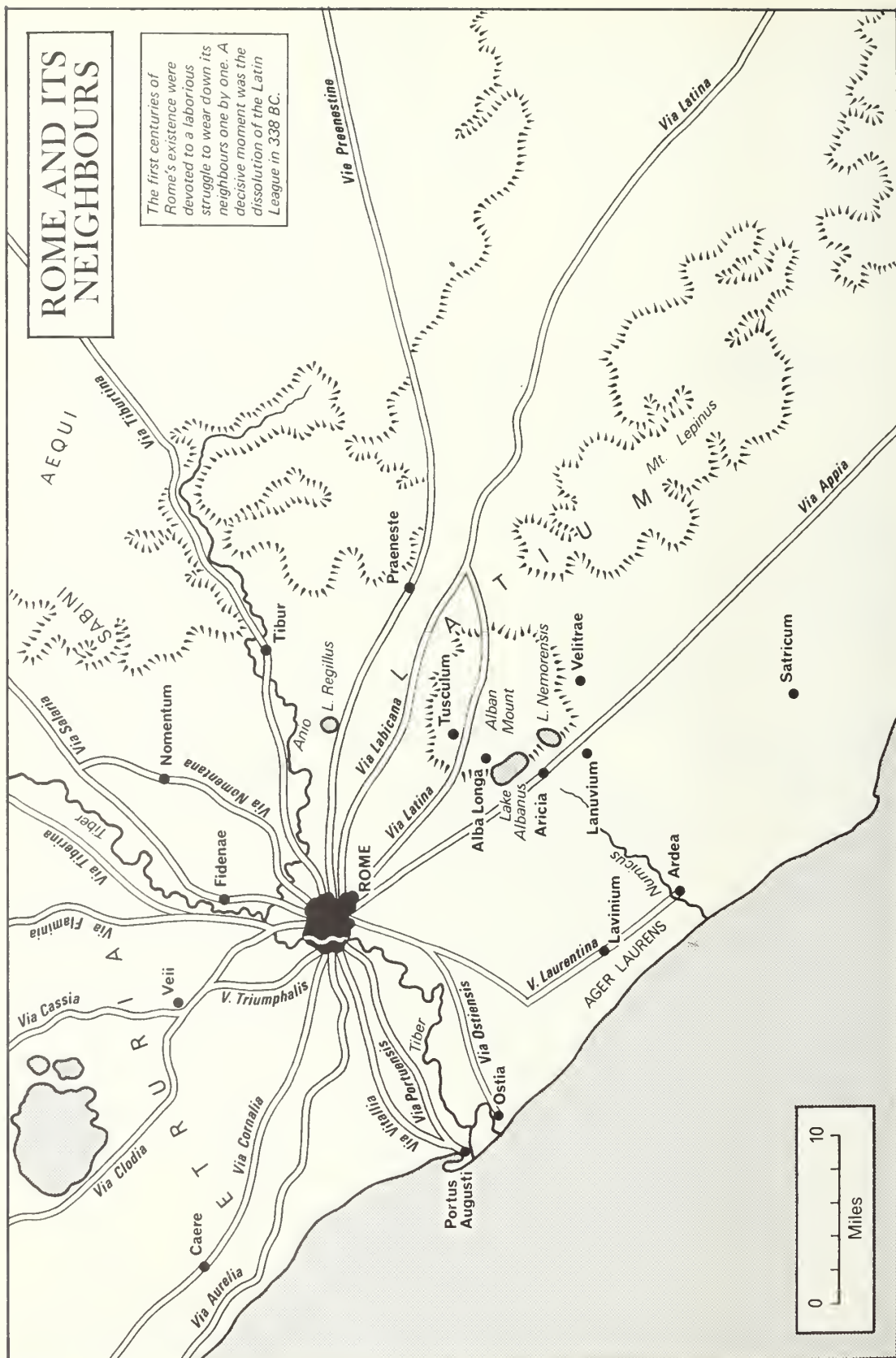
Political power shifts north from S. Germany and Burgundy in 5th century

Mixtures of Iberians and Celts, former strain predominating



ROME AND ITS NEIGHBOURS

The first centuries of Rome's existence were devoted to a laborious struggle to wear down its neighbours one by one. A decisive moment was the dissolution of the Latin League in 338 BC.



ROME'S CONQUEST OF ITALY

0 100
Miles

Third Samnite War 298-290
Invasion of Pyrrhus 280-275
First Punic War 264-241
Second Punic War 218-201
(see map 51)



-  Roman and Latin Territory 298 B.C.
-  Roman gains 298-263 B.C.
-  Roman allies 298 B.C.
-  Roman allies 298 - 263 B.C.
-  Annexations 241 - 218 B.C.

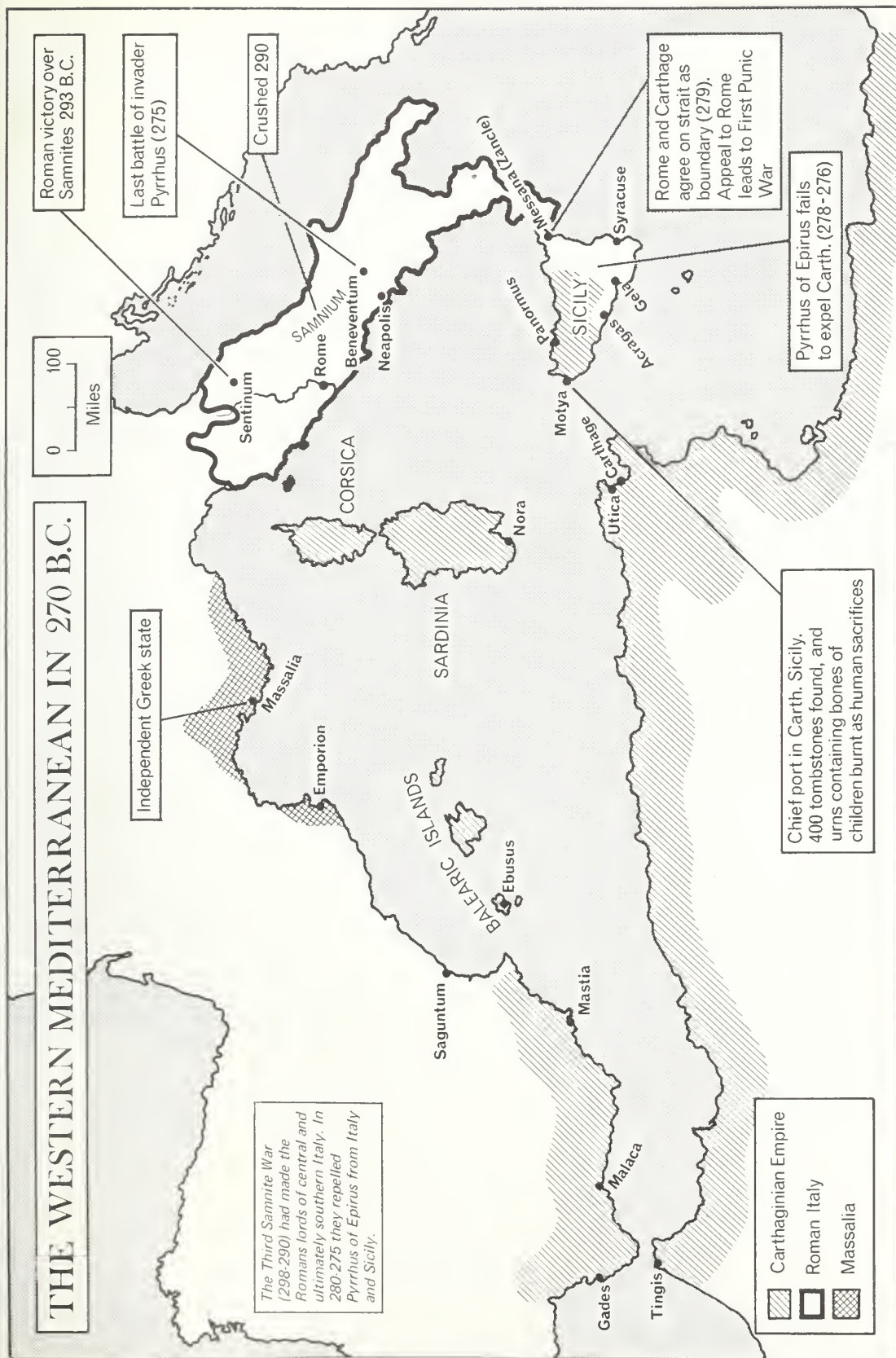
THE ROADS OF ROMAN ITALY

0 100
Miles

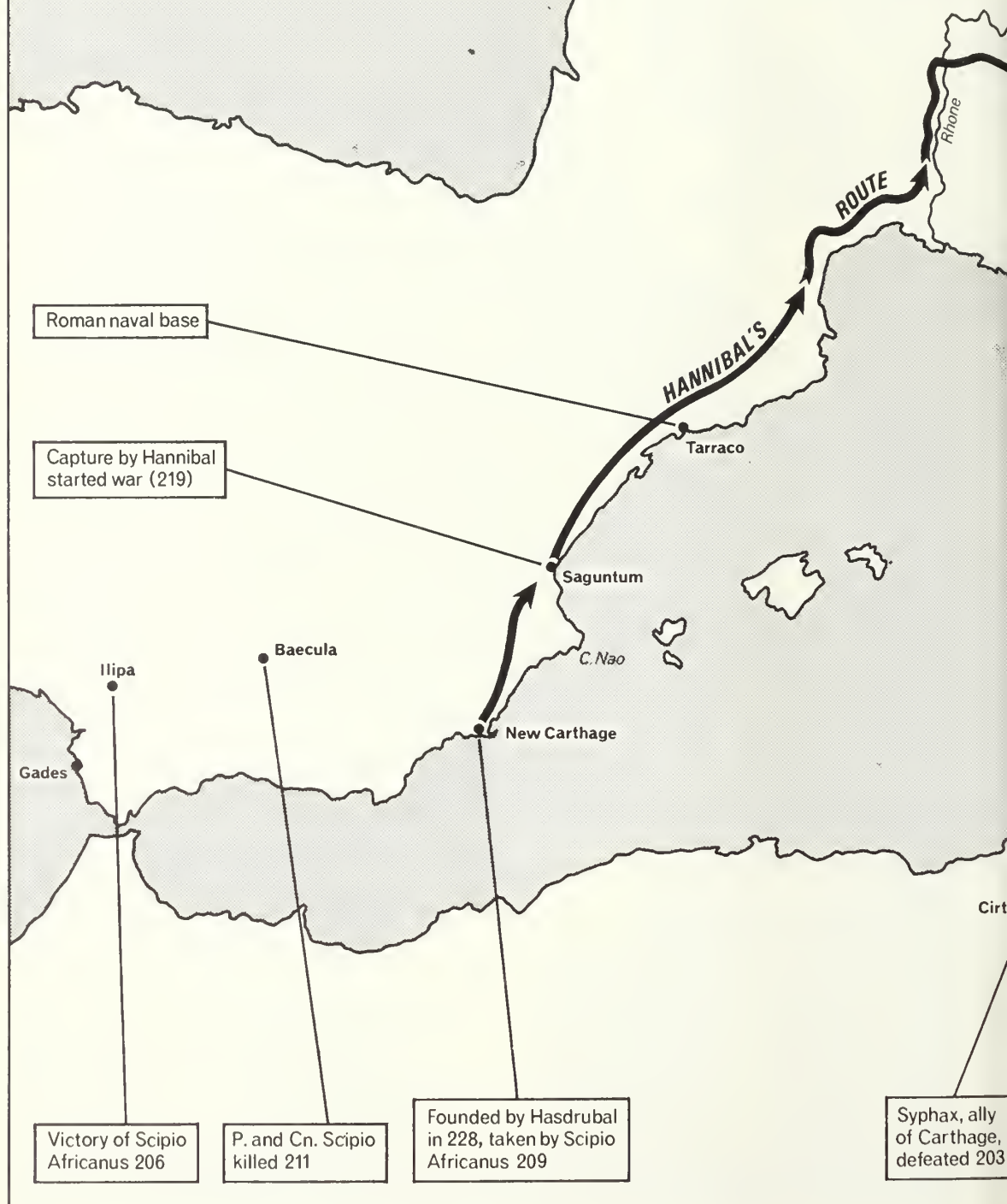


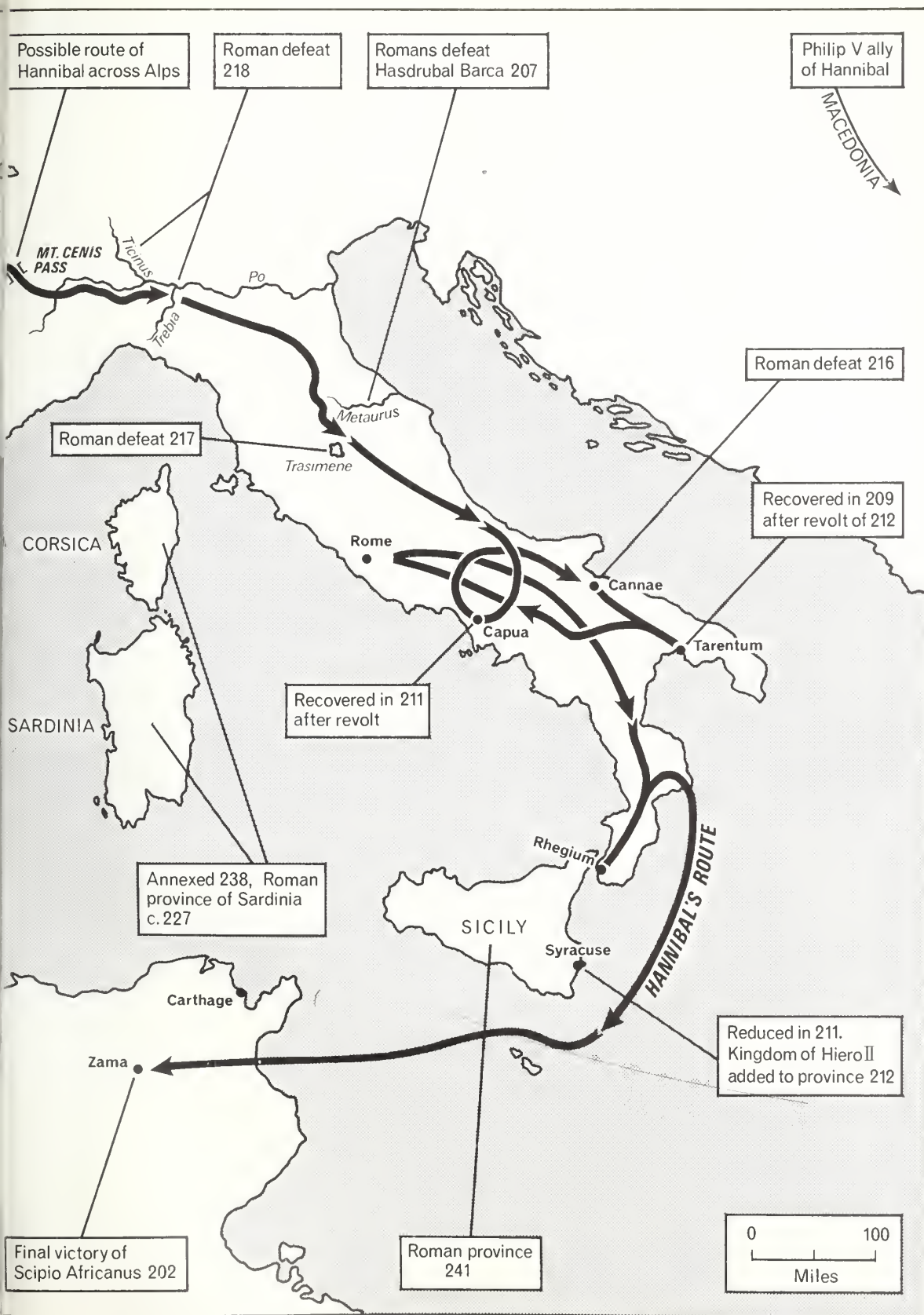
- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Via Aemilia (187 B.C.) | 8 Via Julia Augusta |
| 2 Via Appia (312 - 244 B.C.) | 9 Via Domitiana |
| 3 Via Aurelia | 10 Via Trajana |
| 4 Via Flaminia (220 B.C.) | 11 Via Cassia |
| 5 Via Latina | 12 Via Popillia |
| 6 Via Postumia (148 B.C.) | 13 Via Salaria |
| 7 Via Valeria | |

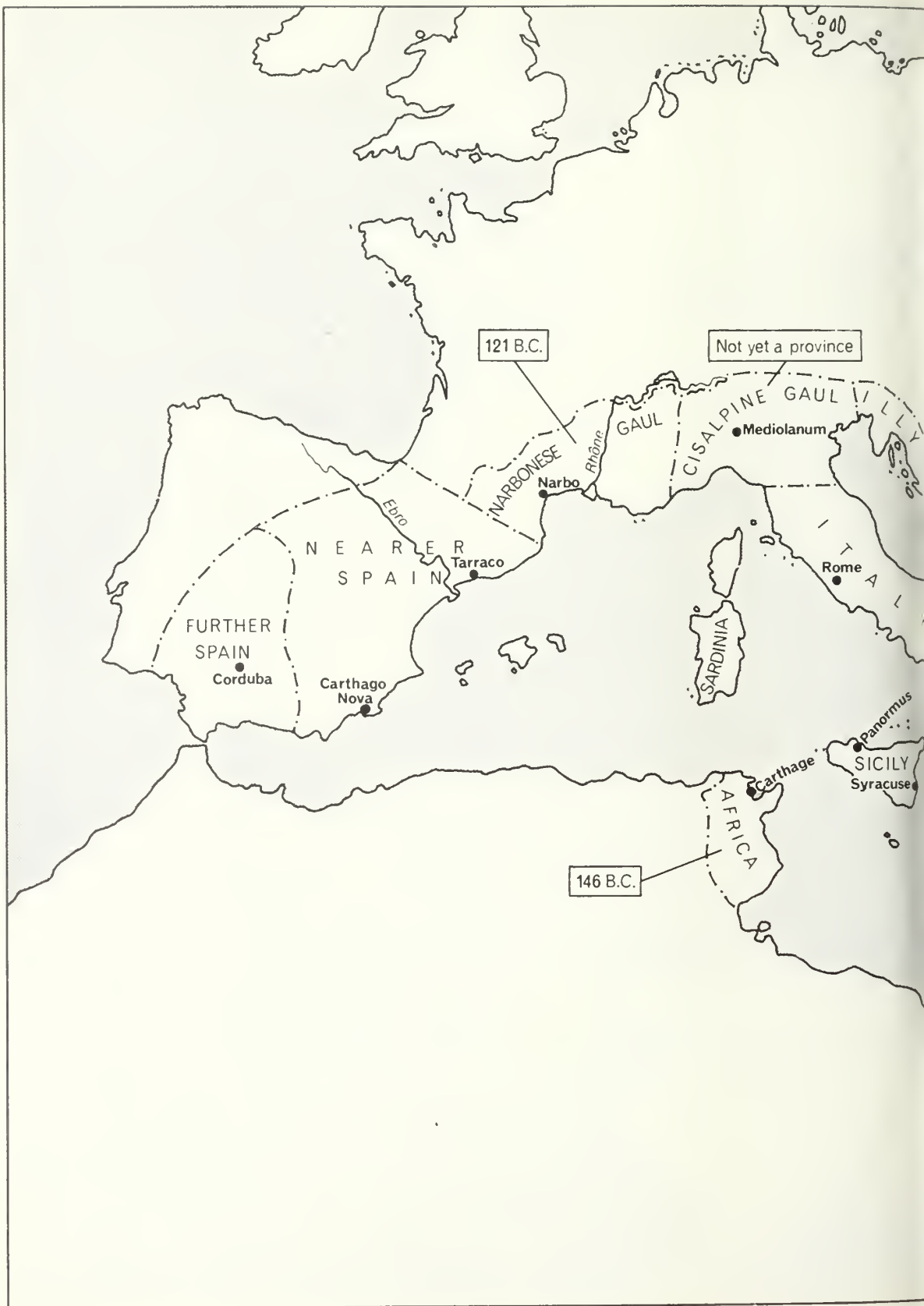
THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN IN 270 B.C.



THE SECOND PUNIC WAR 218-201 B.C.







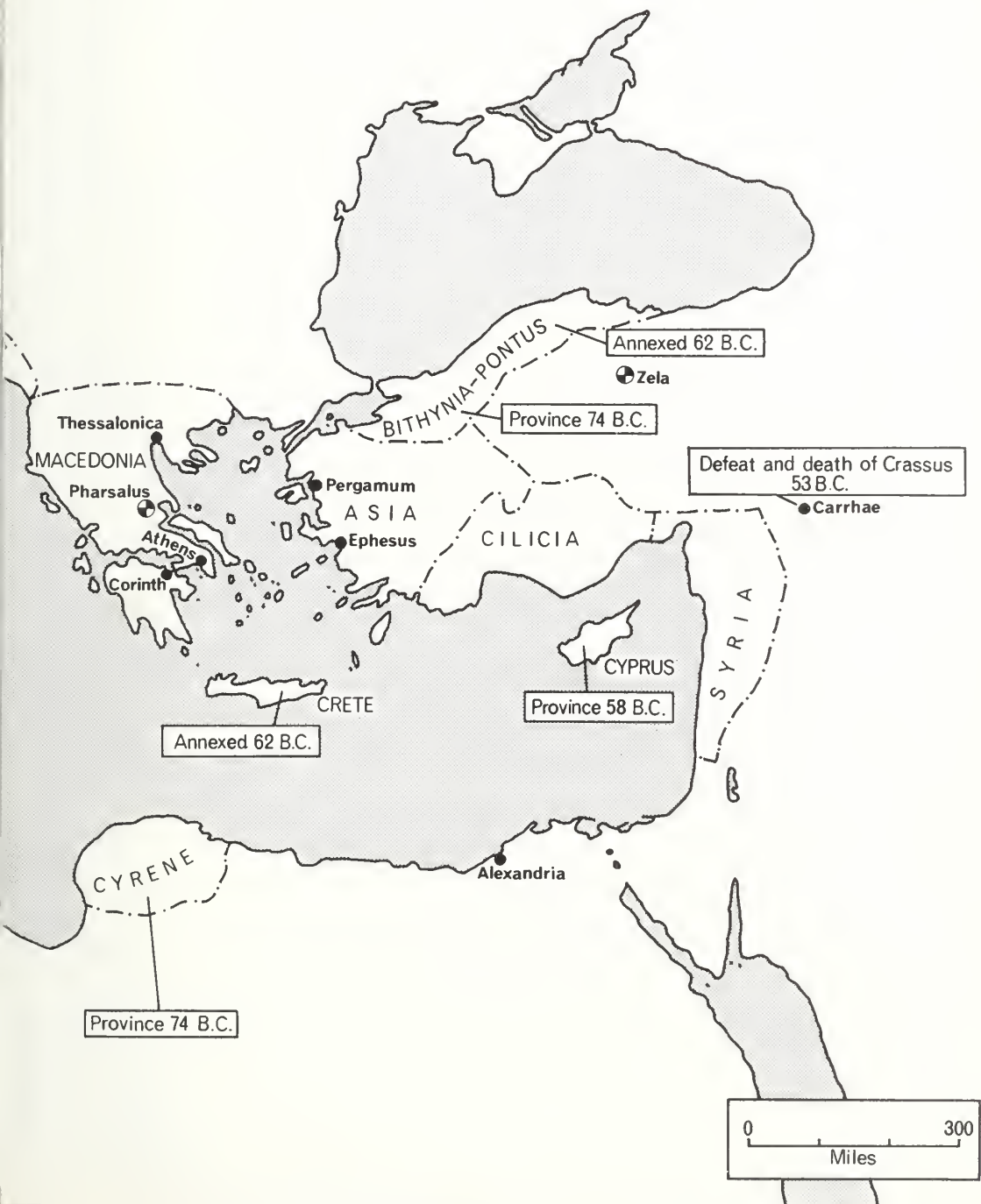
THE ROMAN EMPIRE, 100 B.C.

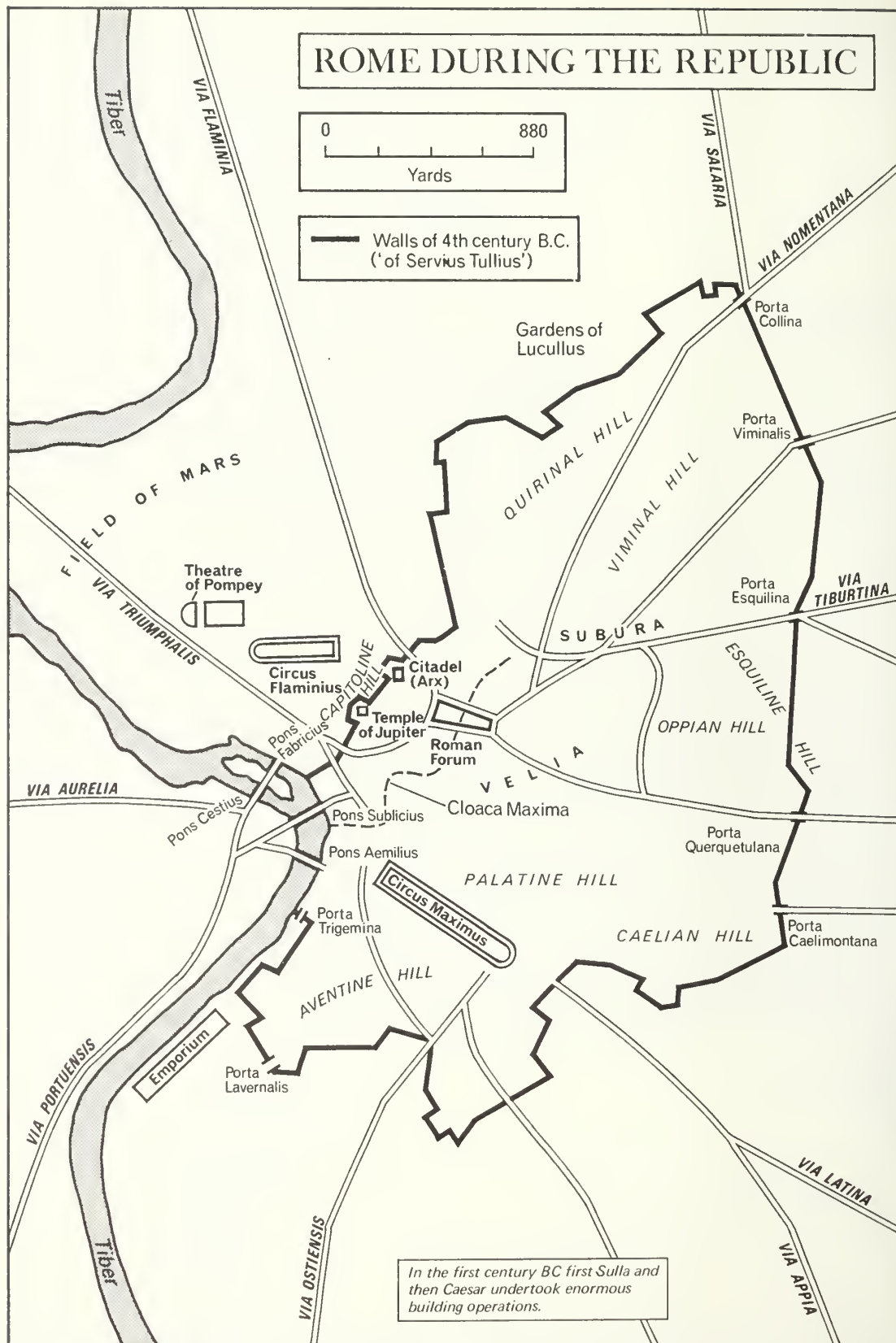




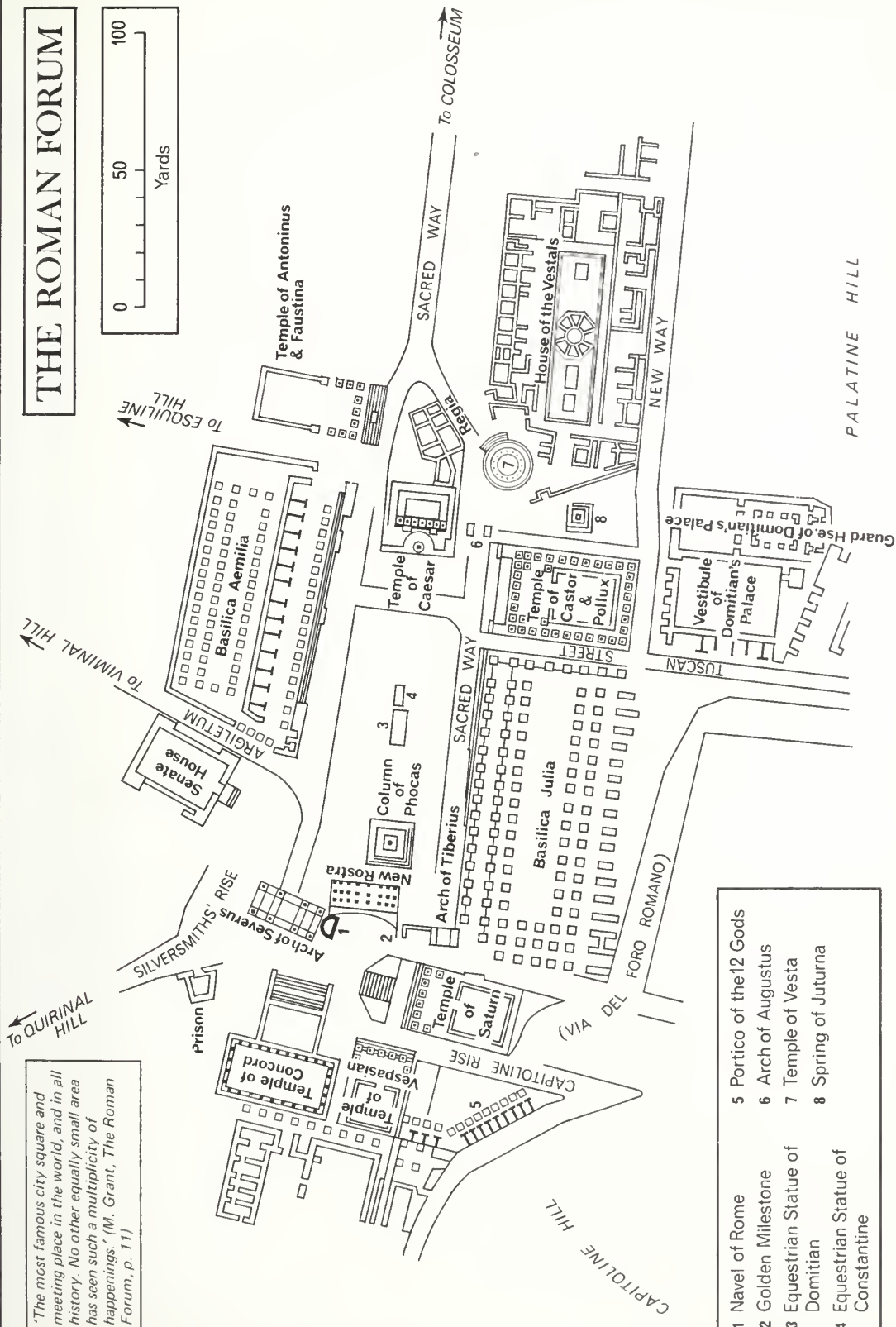
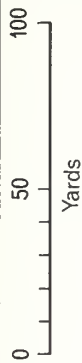
THE ROMAN EMPIRE, 44 B.C.

⊕ Victories by Caesar in Civil War



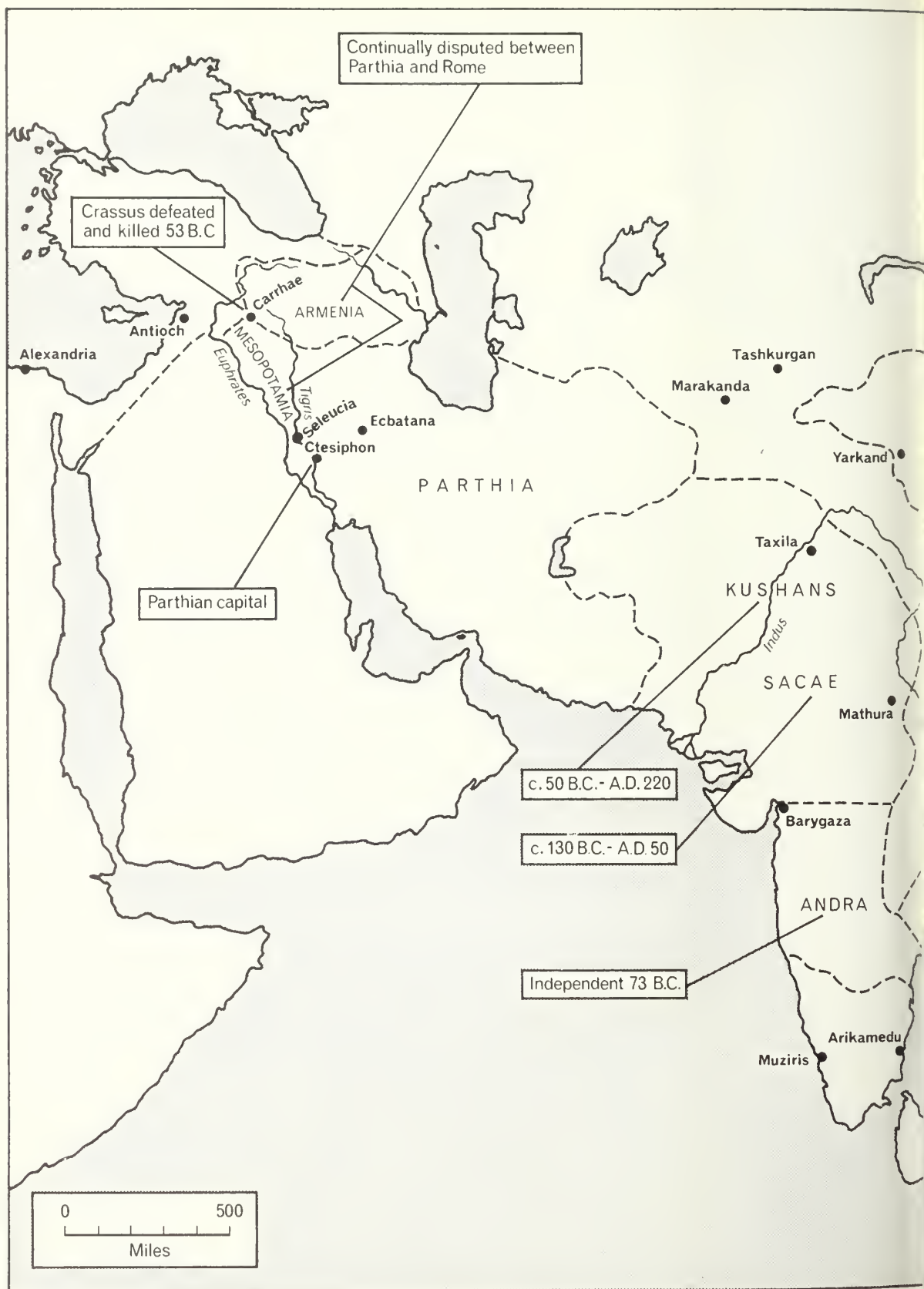


THE ROMAN FORUM



"The most famous city square and meeting place in the world, and in all history. No other equally small area has seen such a multiplicity of happenings." (M. Grant, *The Roman Forum*, p. 11)

- 1 Navel of Rome
- 2 Golden Milestone
- 3 Equestrian Statue of Domitian
- 4 Equestrian Statue of Constantine
- 5 Portico of the 12 Gods
- 6 Arch of Augustus
- 7 Temple of Vesta
- 8 Spring of Juturna



PARTHIA AND THE EAST

Chinese c 100 B.C. - 9 A.D.
and from 60 A.D.

Capital of Earlier
(Western) Han
202 B.C.

Capital of Later
(Eastern) Han
A.D. 23

HUNG-
NU

KASHGARIA

Hwang-ho

Loyang

Ch'ang-an
(Sian)

Yangtze

CHINA

Pataliputra
(Patna)

Ganges

MAGHADA

GA

Palura

Independent 157 B.C.

The Parthian Empire, the only major power on Rome's frontiers, was a loose feudal structure created by the Arsacid dynasty in c 248-7 BC. It was overthrown by the Sassanian Persians in AD 223-6. The capital of both empires was Ctesiphon, across the Tigris from the Greek city of Seleucia



'Wars, both civil and foreign, I undertook throughout all the world, on sea and land, and when victorious I spared all citizens who sued for pardon. The foreign nations which could with safety be pardoned I preferred to save rather than to destroy.'
(Augustus, Res Gestae, chapter 3)

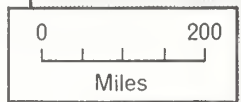
THE ROMAN EMPIRE AT THE DEATH OF AUGUSTUS A.D.14

0 250
Miles





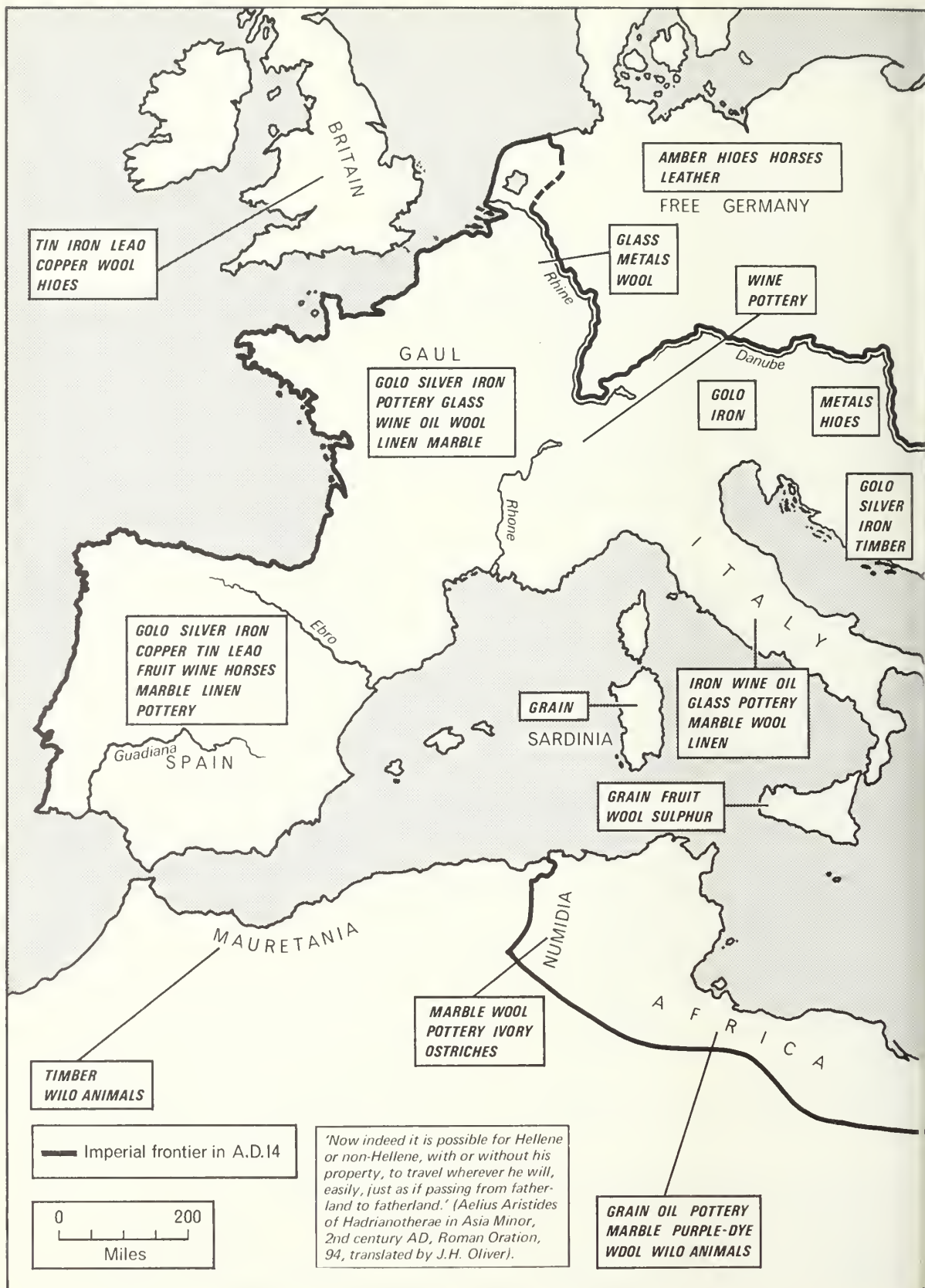
THE ROADS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE



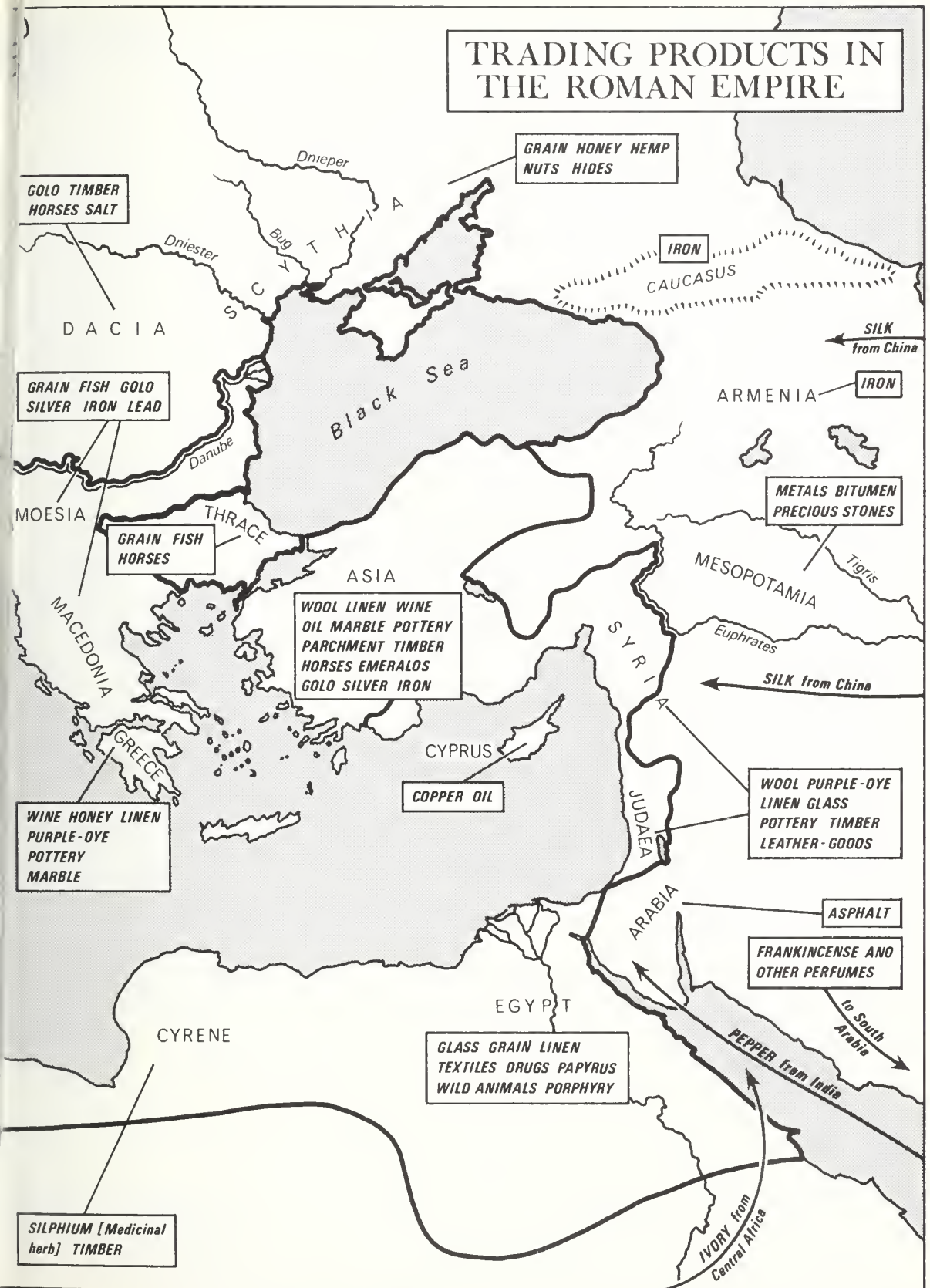


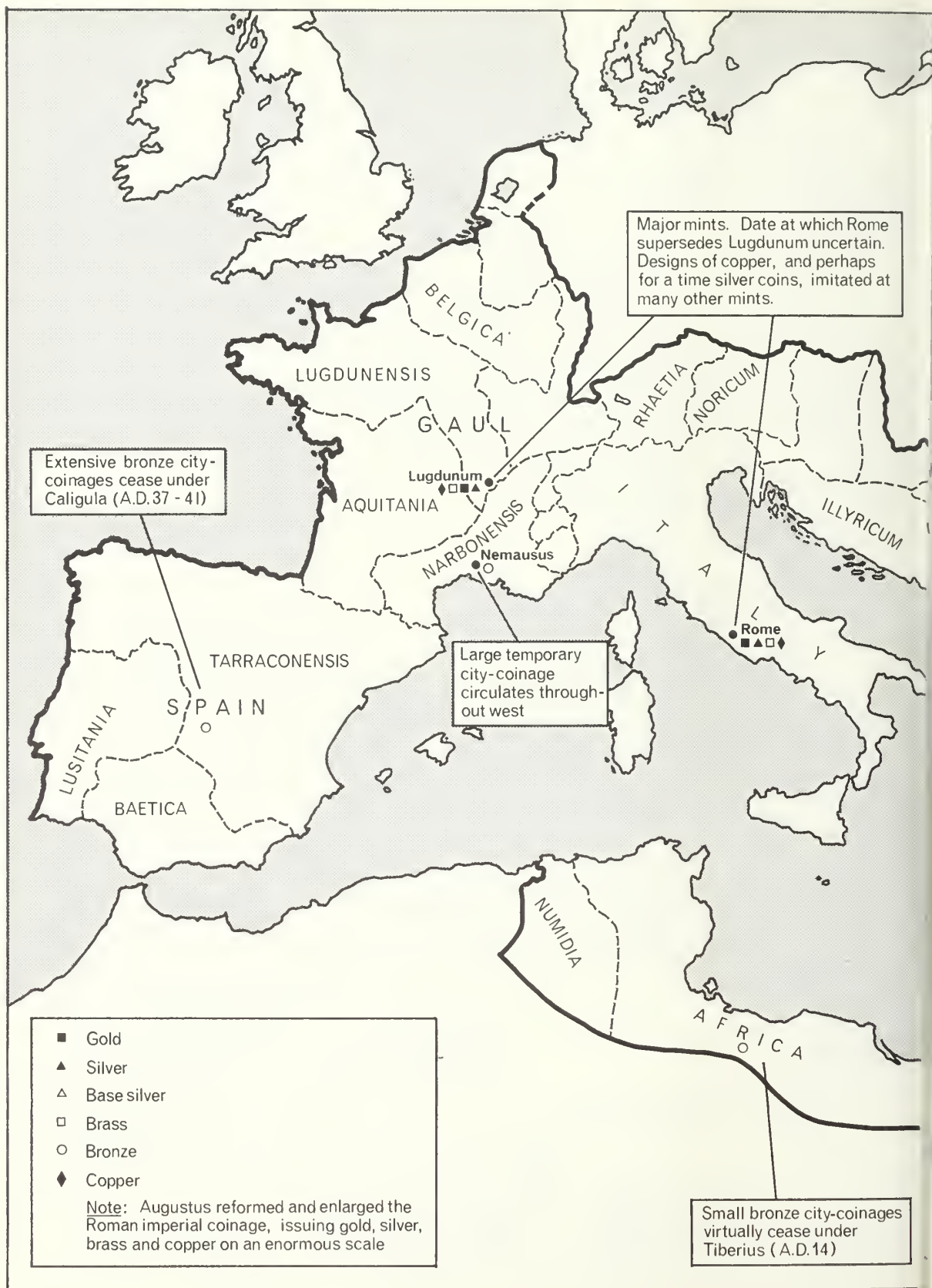
GRAIN, OIL AND WINE IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE





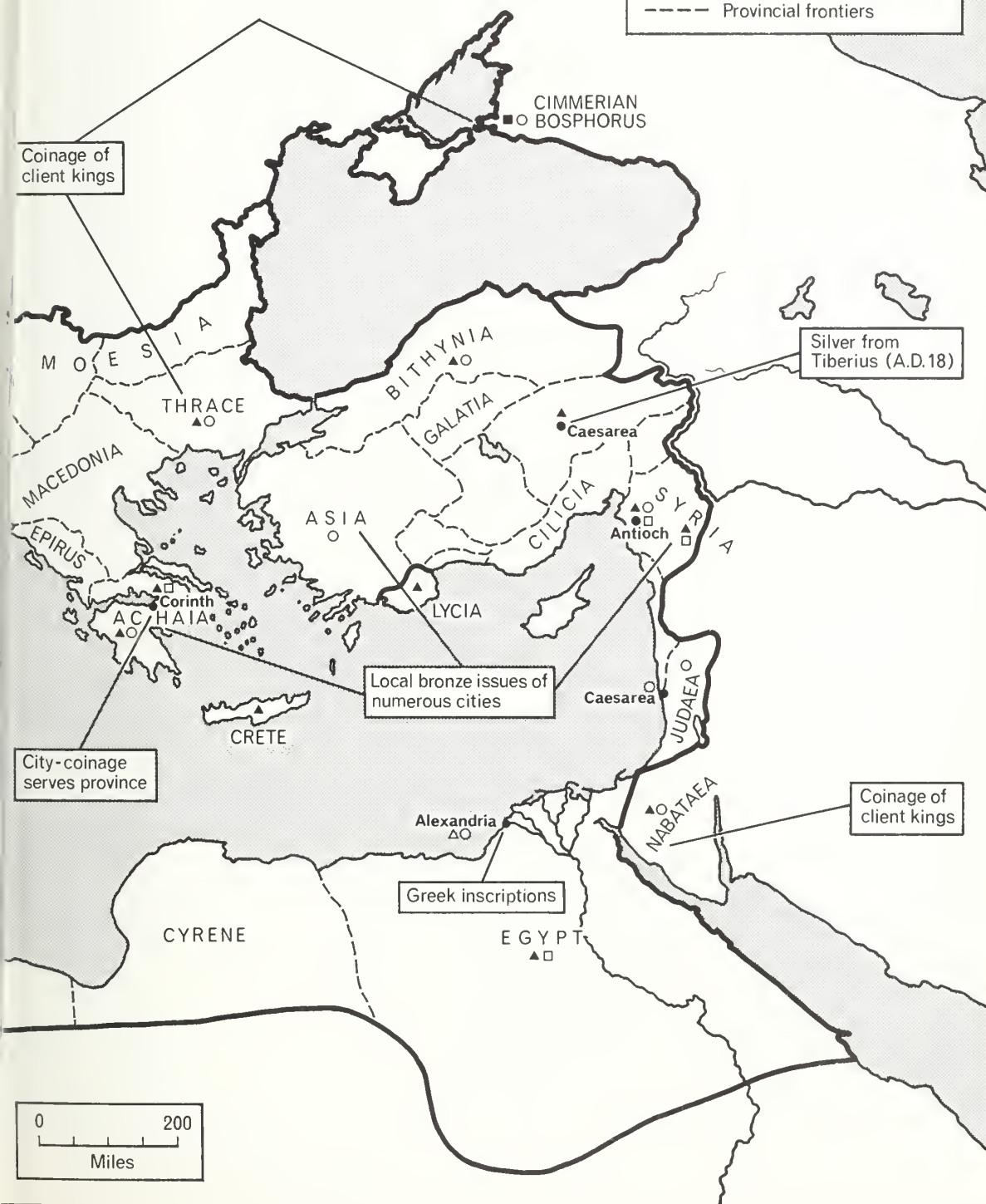
TRADING PRODUCTS IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE





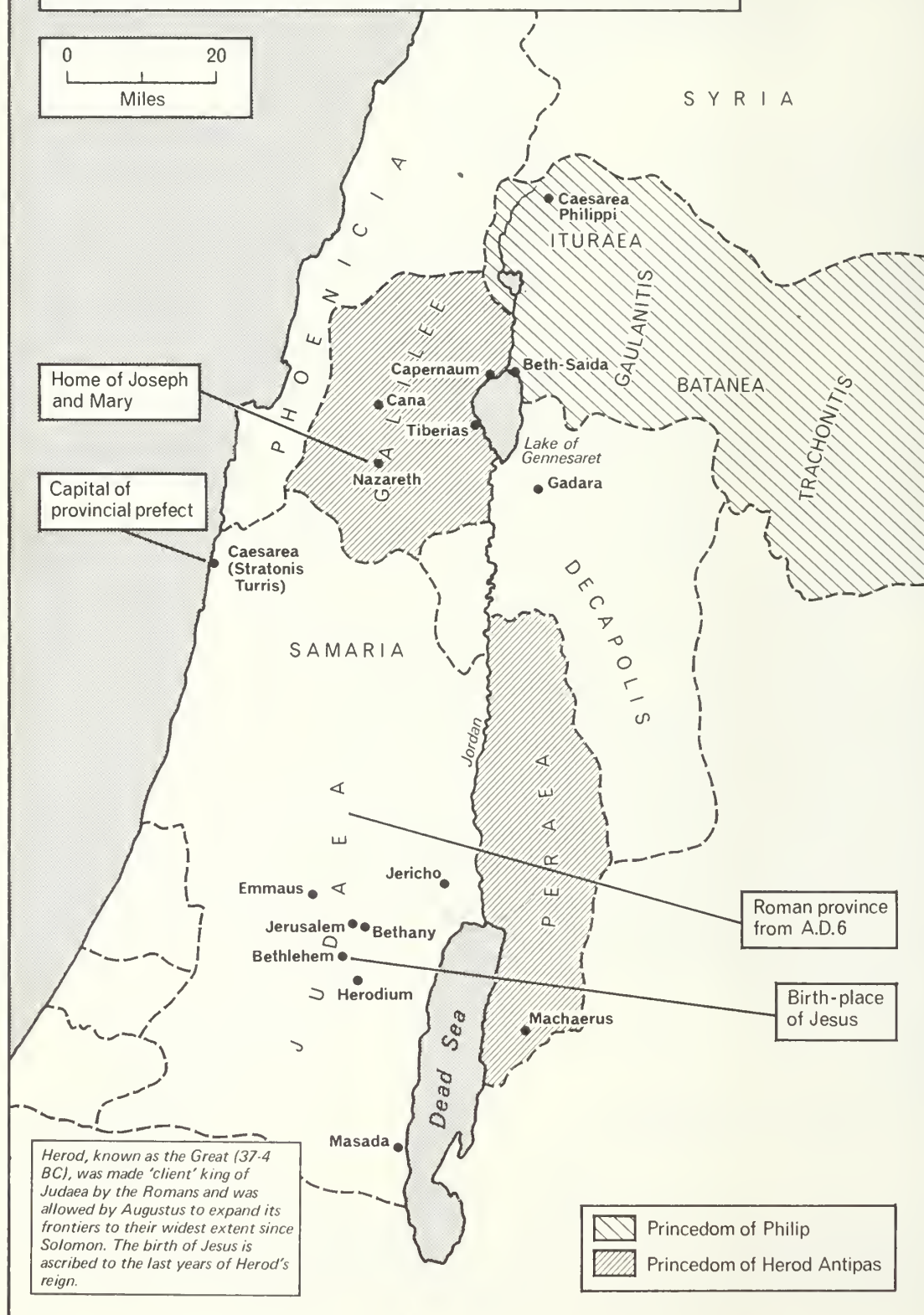
THE COINAGE OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE IN THE EARLY FIRST CENTURY A.D.

— Imperial frontier in A.D. 14
- - - Provincial frontiers



PALESTINE IN THE TIME OF CHRIST

0 20
Miles



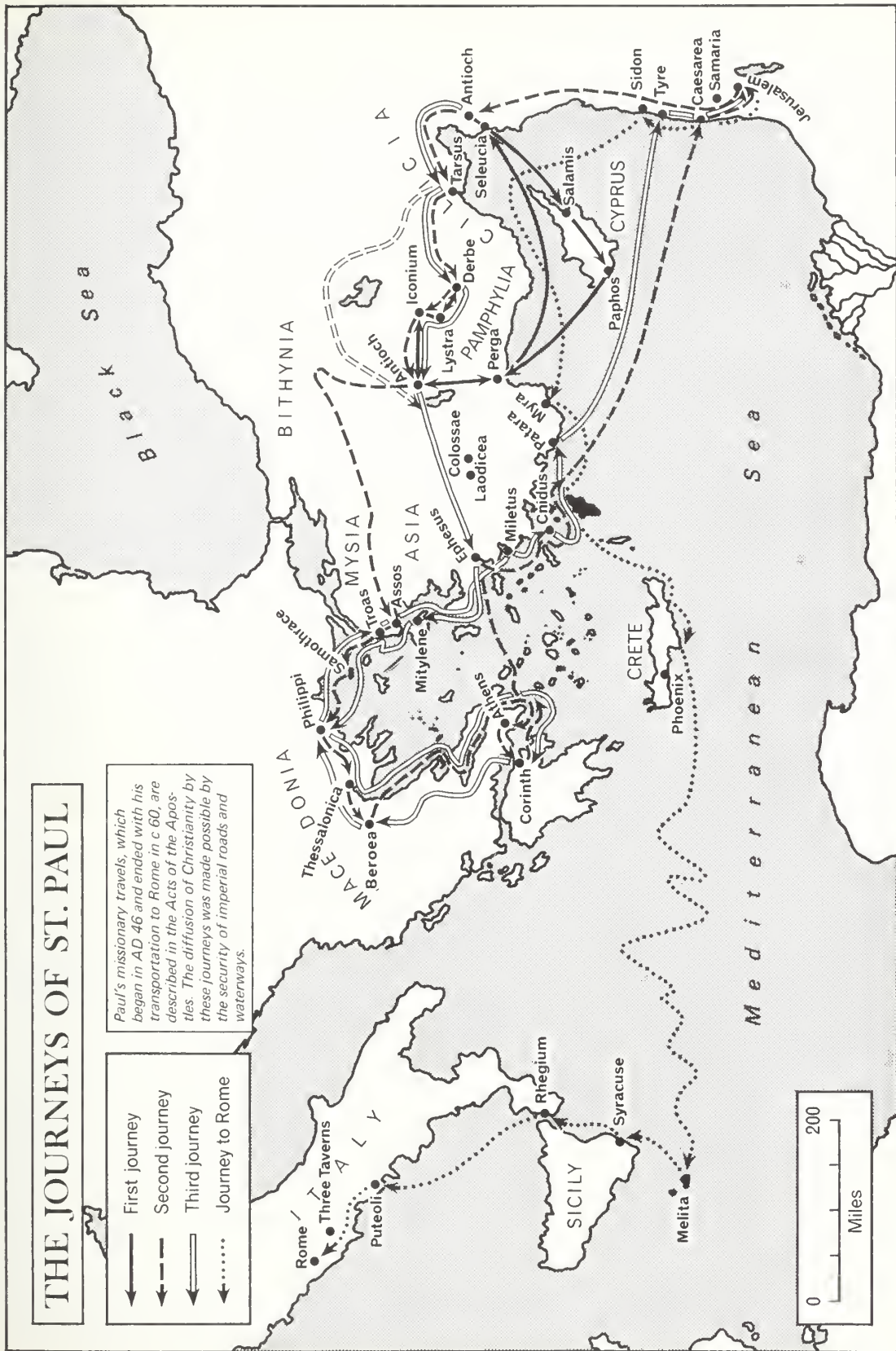
Herod, known as the Great (37-4 BC), was made 'client' king of Judaea by the Romans and was allowed by Augustus to expand its frontiers to their widest extent since Solomon. The birth of Jesus is ascribed to the last years of Herod's reign.

Princedom of Philip
Princedom of Herod Antipas

THE JOURNEYS OF ST. PAUL

Paul's missionary travels, which began in AD 46 and ended with his transportation to Rome in c 60, are described in the Acts of the Apostles. The diffusion of Christianity by these journeys was made possible by the security of imperial roads and waterways.

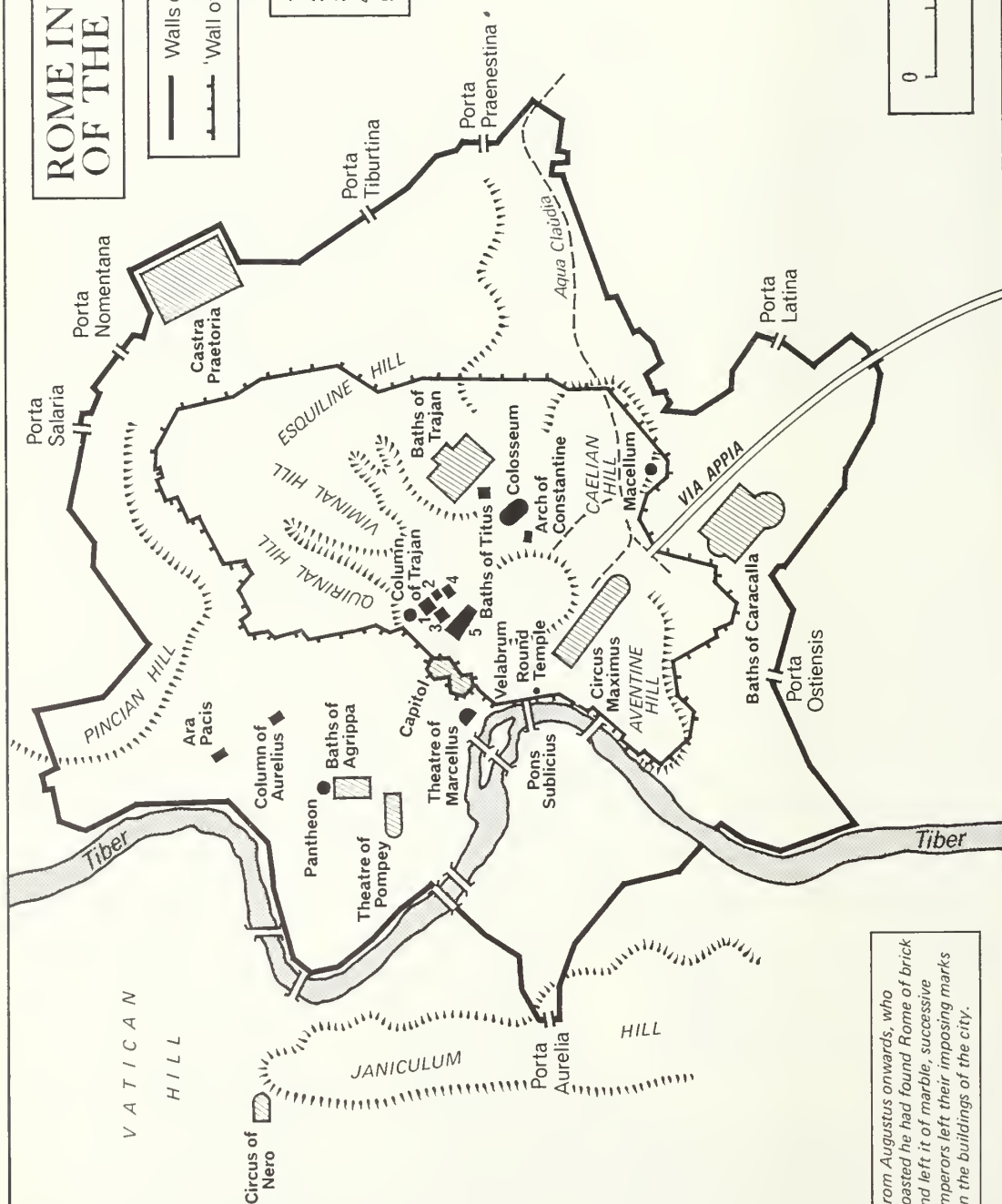
- First journey
- Second journey
- Third journey
- Journey to Rome



ROME IN THE TIME OF THE EMPERORS

— Walls of Aurelian and Honorius
 - - - 'Wall of Servius Tullius'

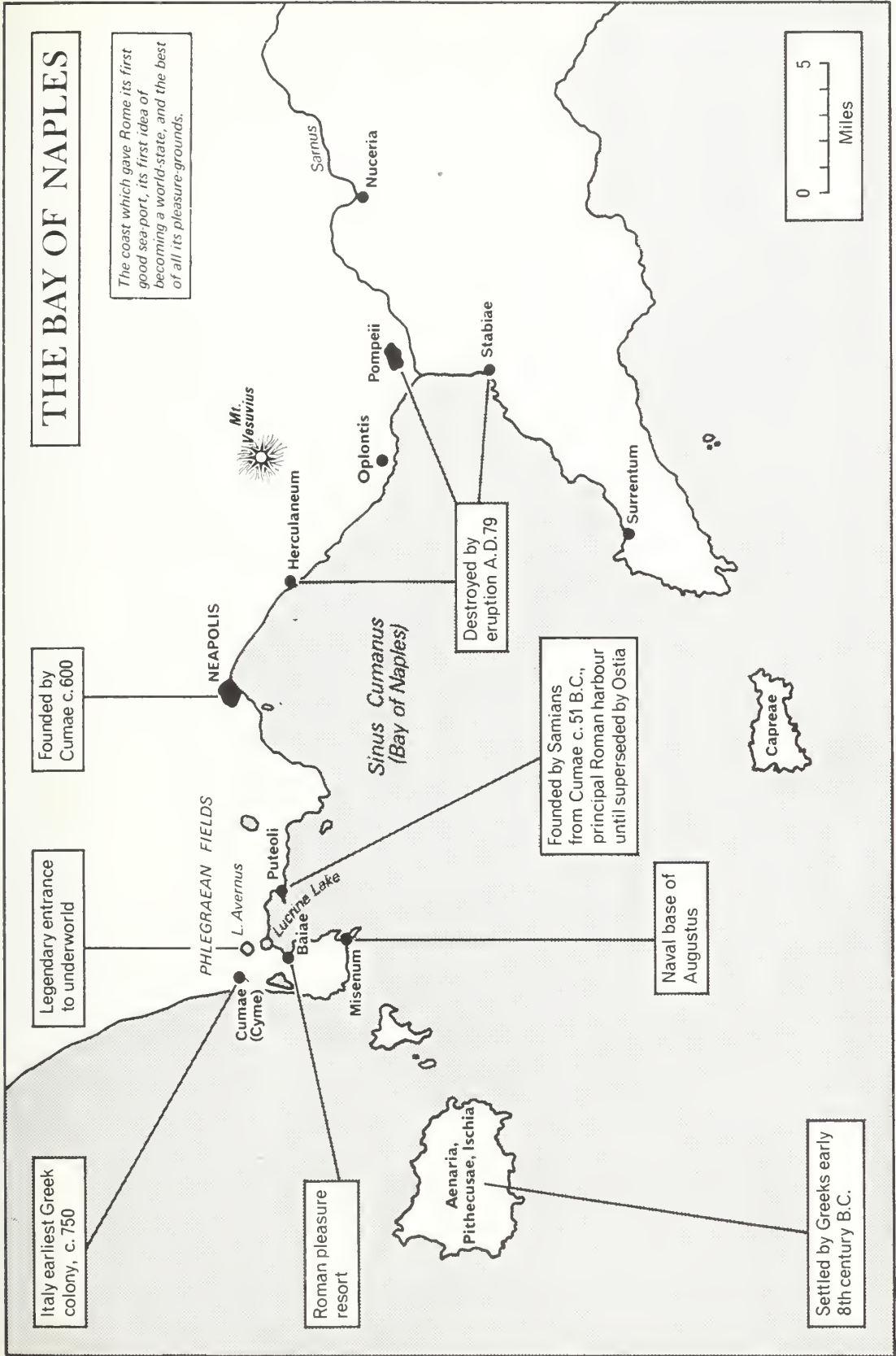
- 1 Forum of Trajan
- 2 Forum of Augustus
- 3 Forum of Julius Caesar
- 4 Forum of Vespasian
- 5 Forum Romanum



From Augustus onwards, who boasted he had found Rome of brick and left it of marble, successive emperors left their imposing marks on the buildings of the city.

THE BAY OF NAPLES

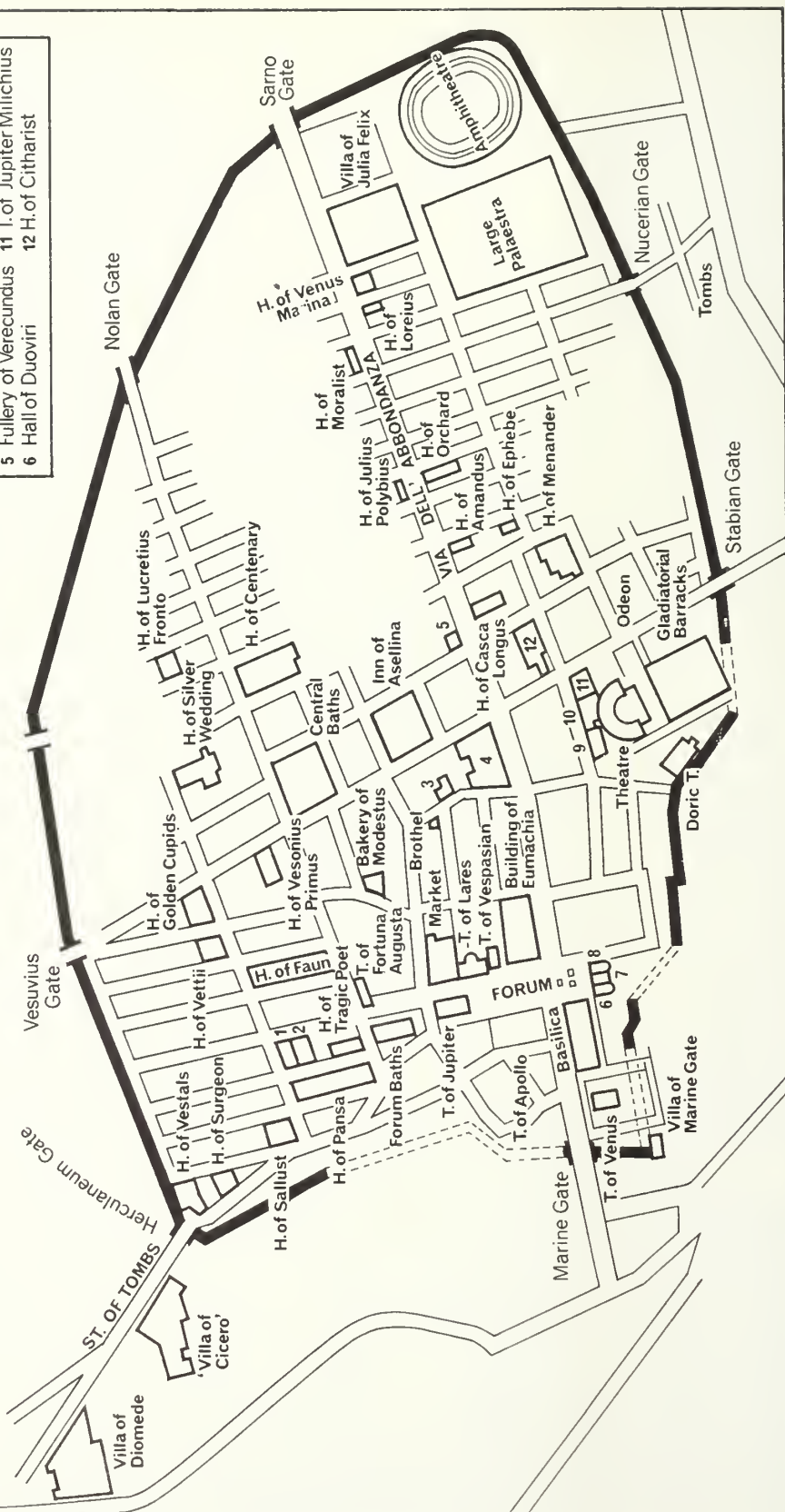
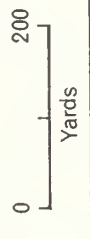
The coast which gave Rome its first good sea-port, its first idea of becoming a world-state, and the best of all its pleasure-grounds.

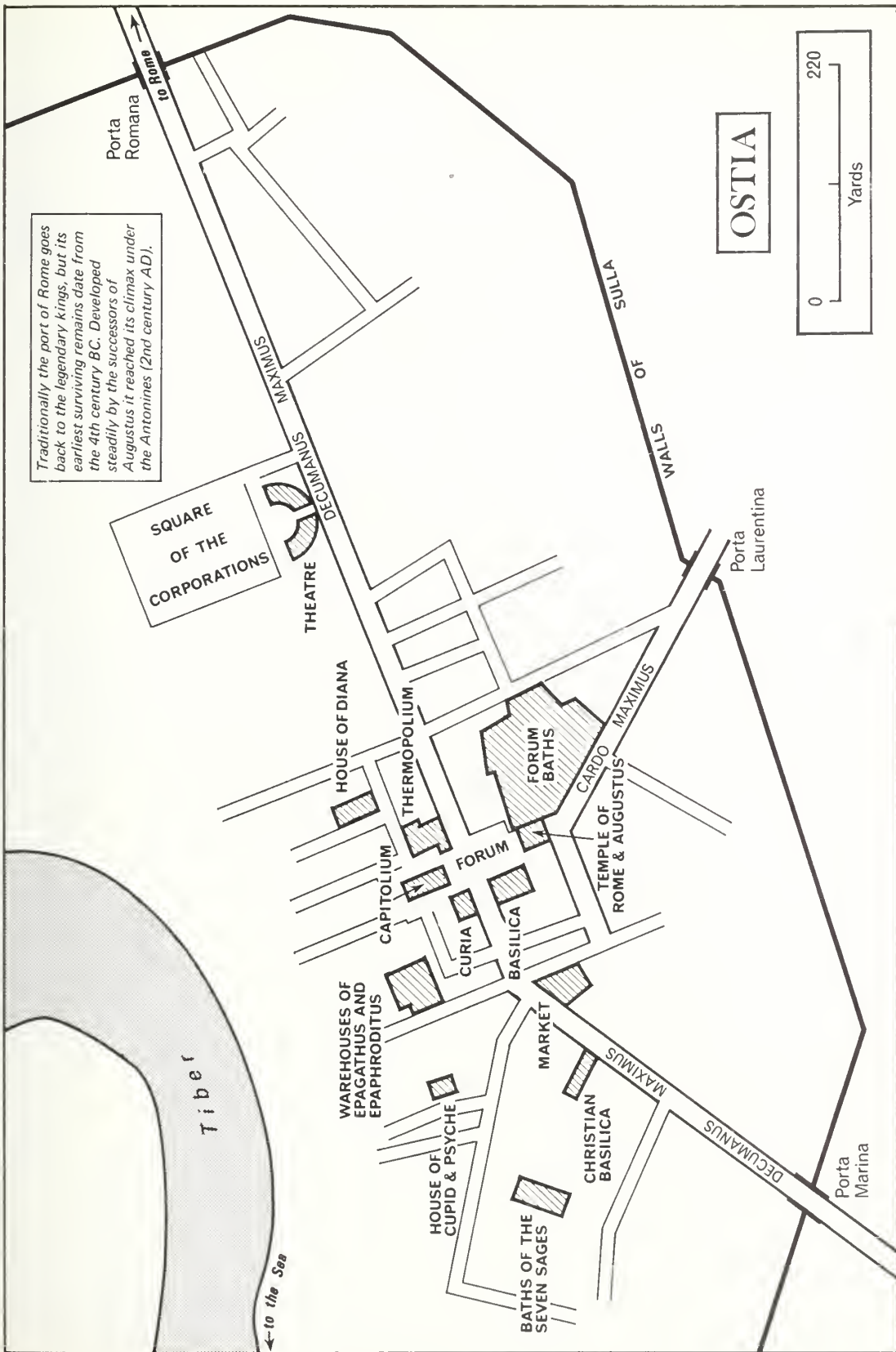


POMPEII

- 1 H. of Small Fountain
- 2 H. of Large Fountain
- 3 Hotel of Sittius
- 4 Stabian Baths
- 5 Fullery of Verecundus
- 6 Hall of Duoviri
- 7 Town Council
- 8 Hall of Aediles
- 9 Small Palaestra
- 10 T. of Isis
- 11 T. of Jupiter Milichius
- 12 H. of Citharist

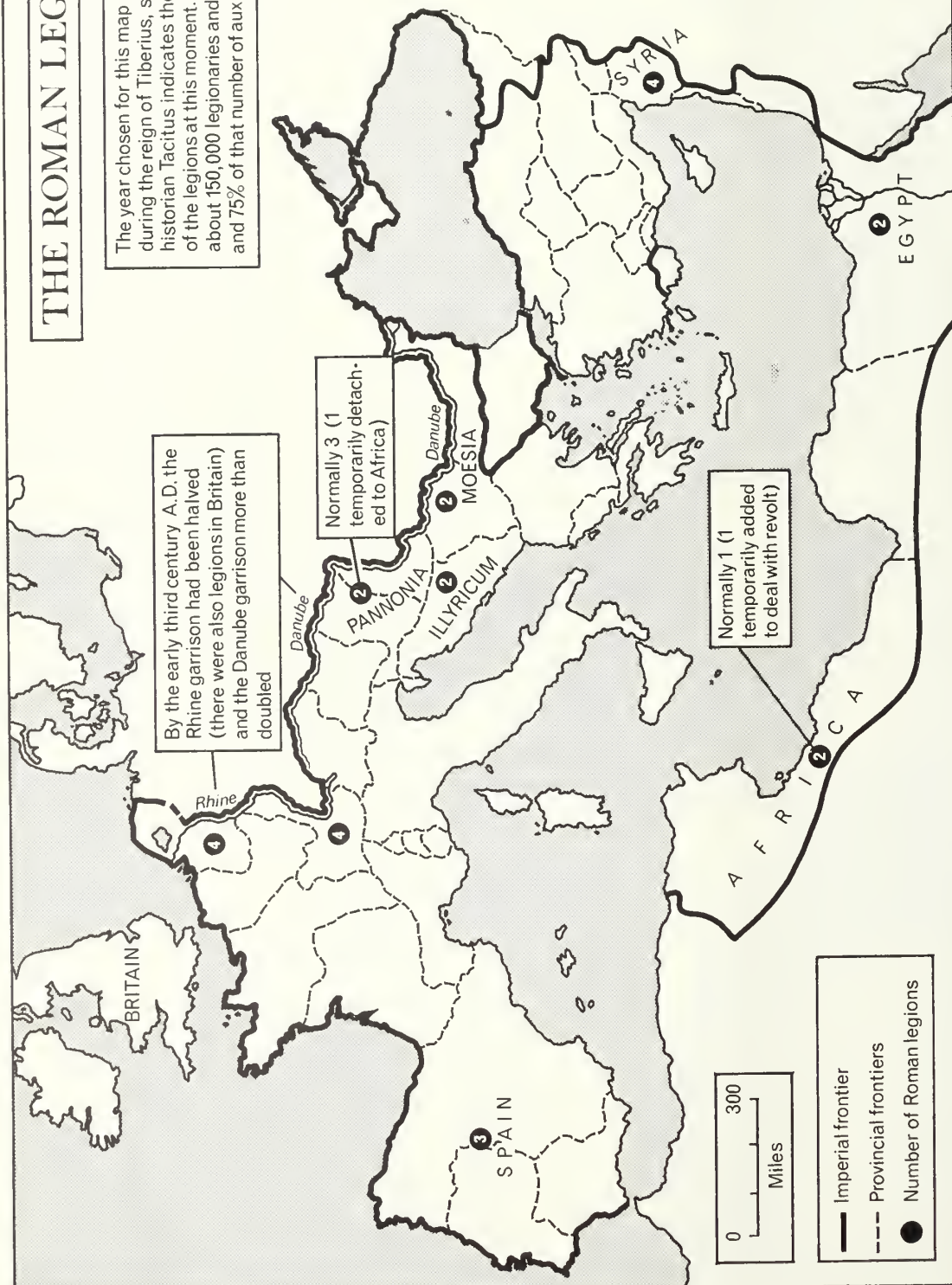
After passing under Greek, Etruscan and Samnite influences, Pompeii was made a Roman 'colony' by its victor Sulla (80 BC). Damaged by an earthquake in AD 62, it was destroyed by the eruption of Vesuvius



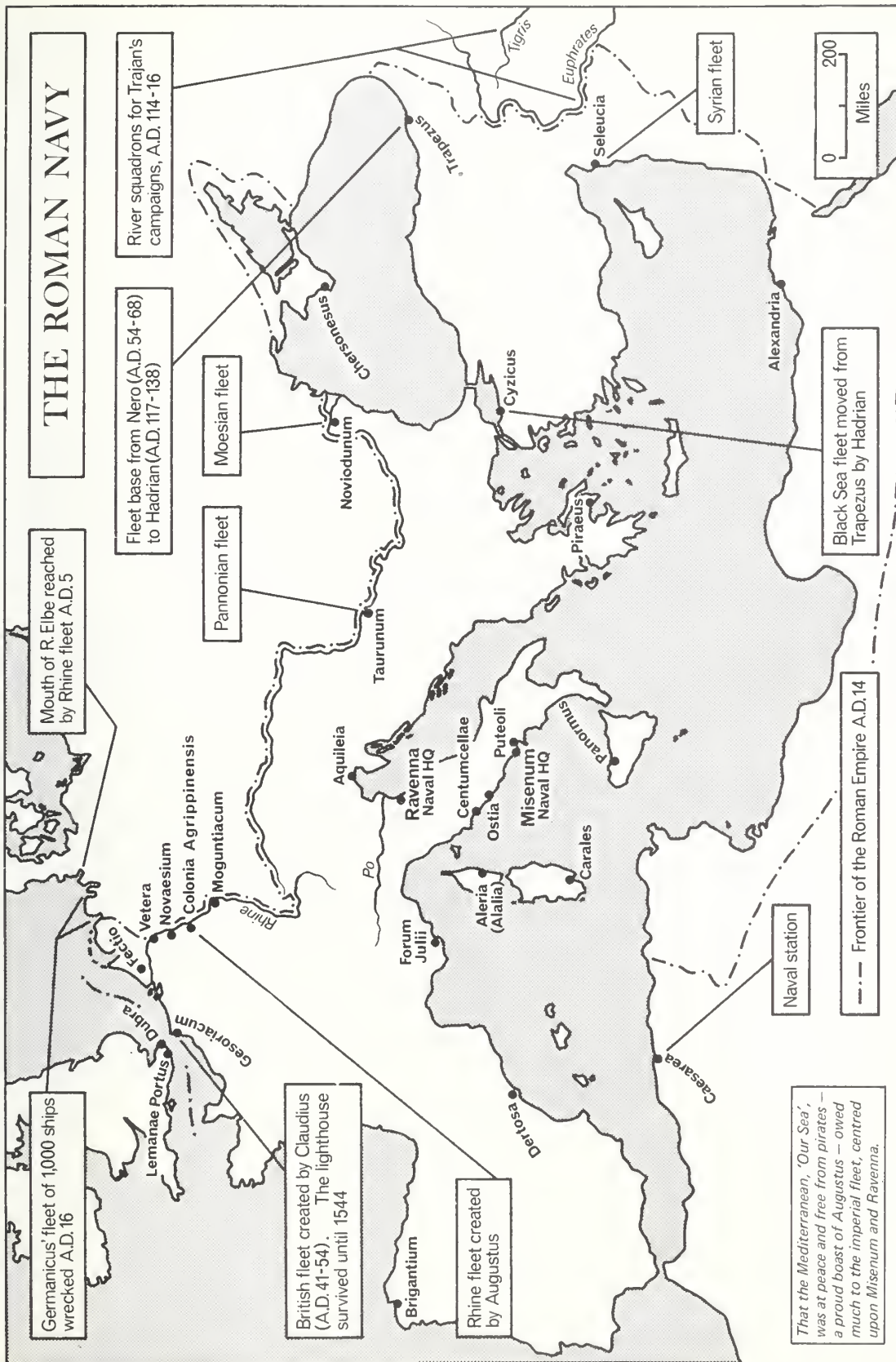


THE ROMAN LEGIONS

The year chosen for this map is A.D. 23 during the reign of Tiberius, since the historian Tacitus indicates the distribution of the legions at this moment. There were about 150,000 legionaries and between 50% and 75% of that number of auxiliaries.



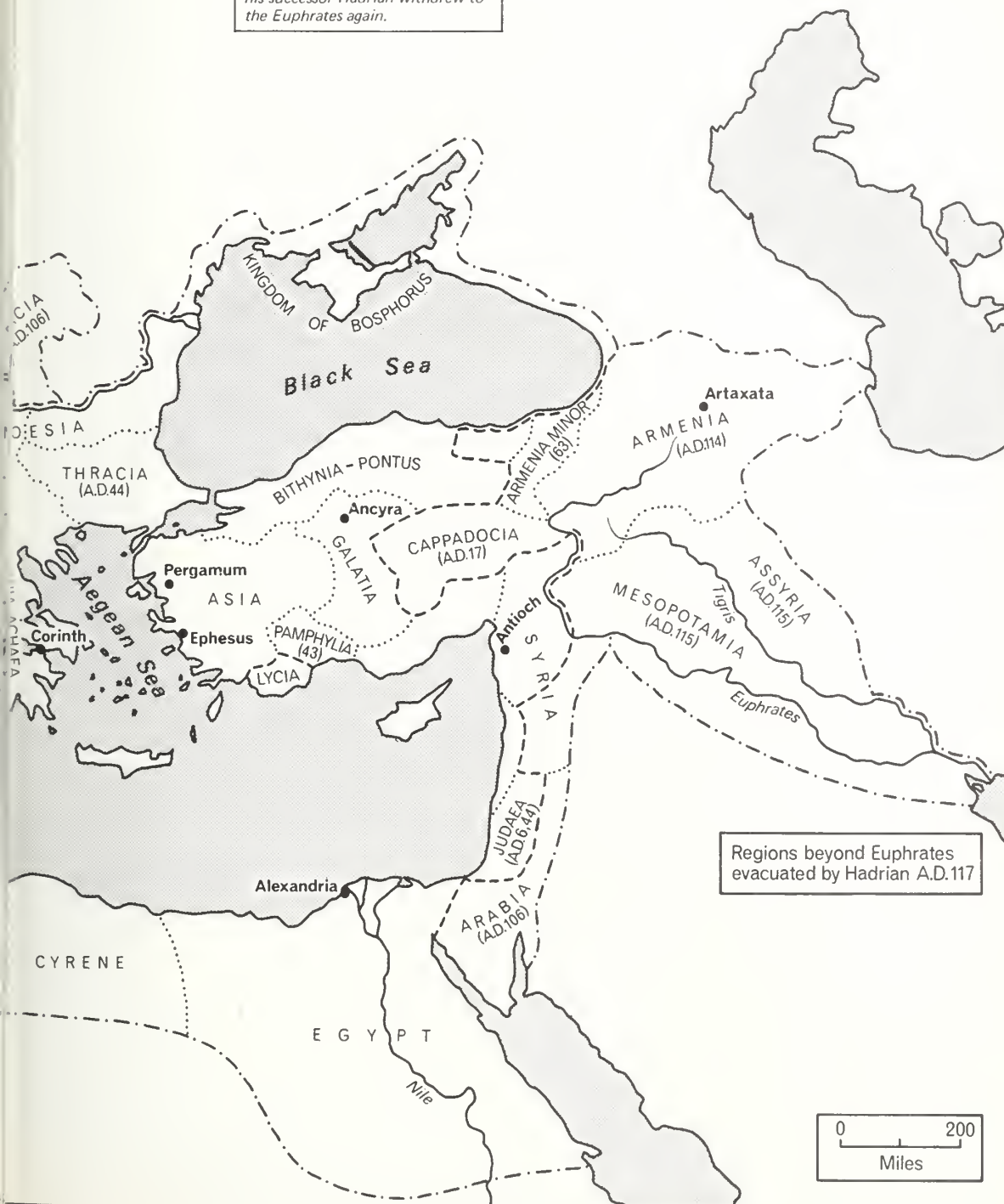
THE ROMAN NAVY





THE ROMAN EMPIRE FROM TIBERIUS (A.D.14-37) TO TRAJAN (98-117)

Trajan's expansion as far as the Persian Gulf came to nothing, since his successor Hadrian withdrew to the Euphrates again.



THE GERMANS AND ROME, 120 B.C. - A.D. 180

- Frontier of the Roman Empire 120 B.C.
- - - Frontier of the Roman Empire A.D. 180
- Routes of Cimbri, Teutones and Ambrones after 120 B.C.
- Limes (fortified line)

Tribe of Arminius

Both Augustus and Marcus Aurelius (AD 161-180) intended to annex Bohemia (and the former to extend the frontier to the Elbe), but these plans had to be abandoned.

Reached by Drusus in 9 B.C.

Germanicus wins inconclusive victory over Arminius A.D. 16

Varus and three legions destroyed by Arminius A.D. 9

Kingdom of Maroboduus c. 8 B.C. - A.D. 19; wars against Marcus Aurelius A.D. 166-72, 177-80

Attack frontier A.D. 166

SARMATAE

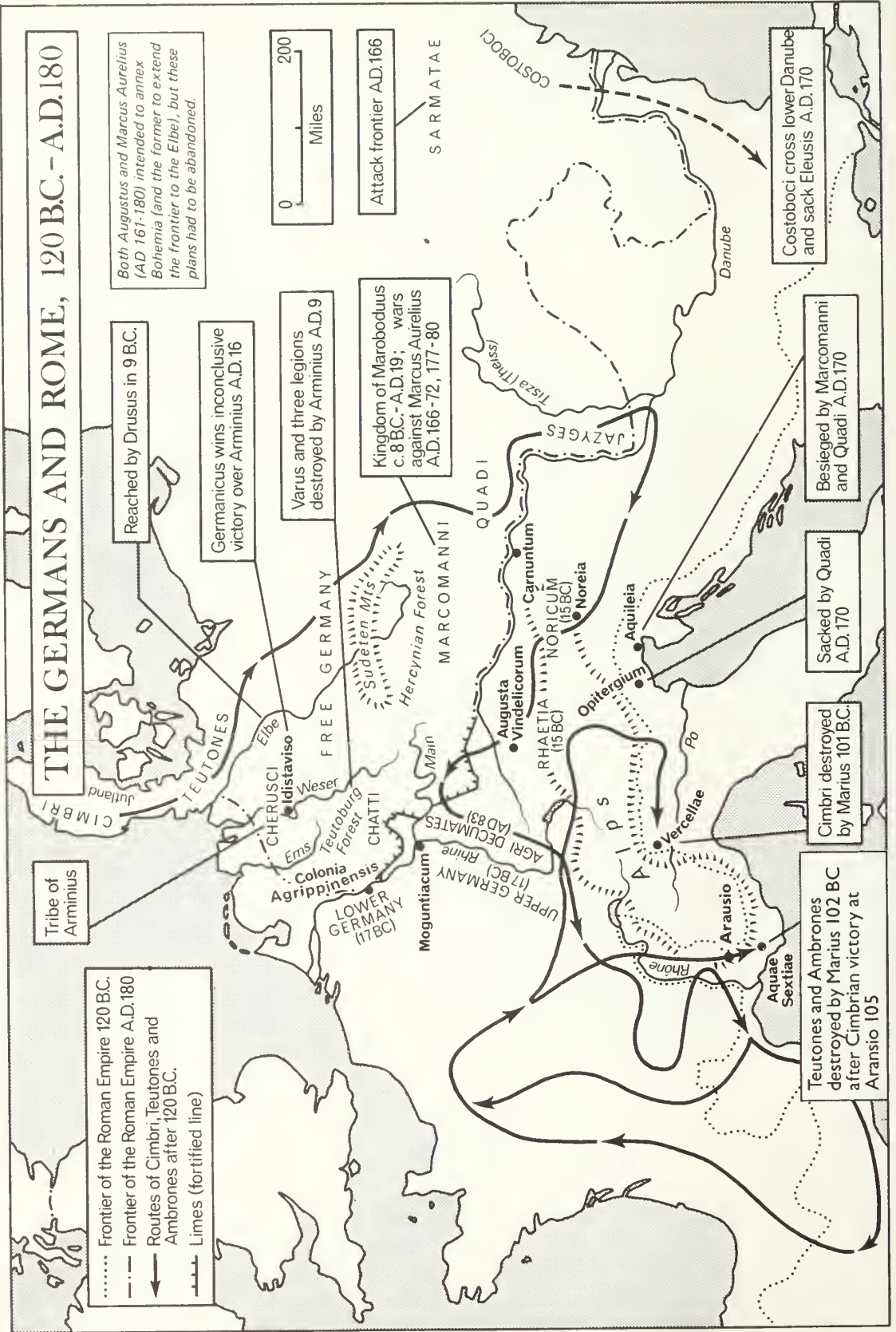
Costoboci cross lower Danube and sack Eleusis A.D. 170

Besieged by Marcomanni and Quadi A.D. 170

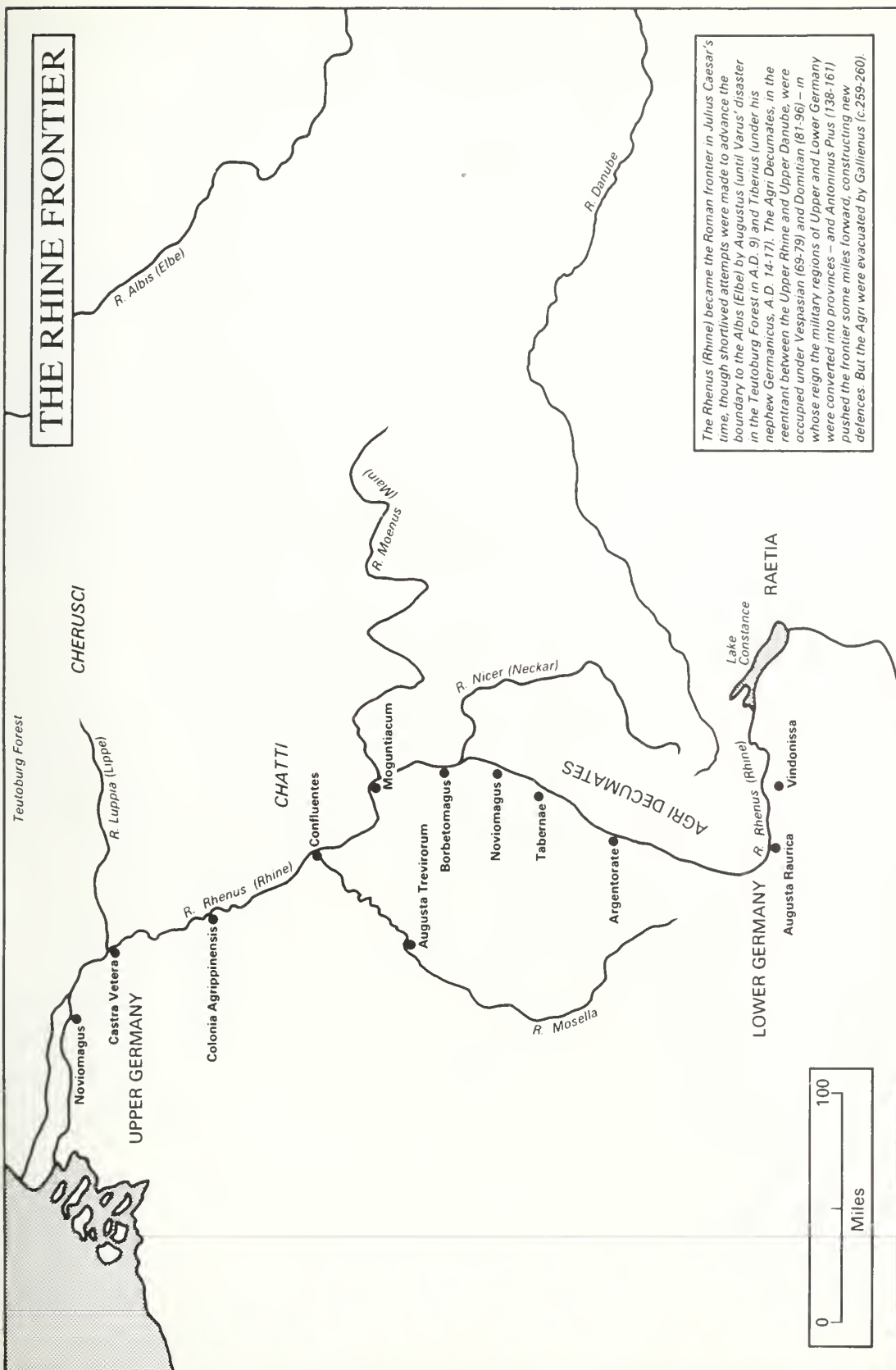
Sacked by Quadi A.D. 170

Cimbri destroyed by Marius 101 B.C.

Teutones and Ambrones destroyed by Marius 102 B.C. after Cimbrian victory at Aransio 105



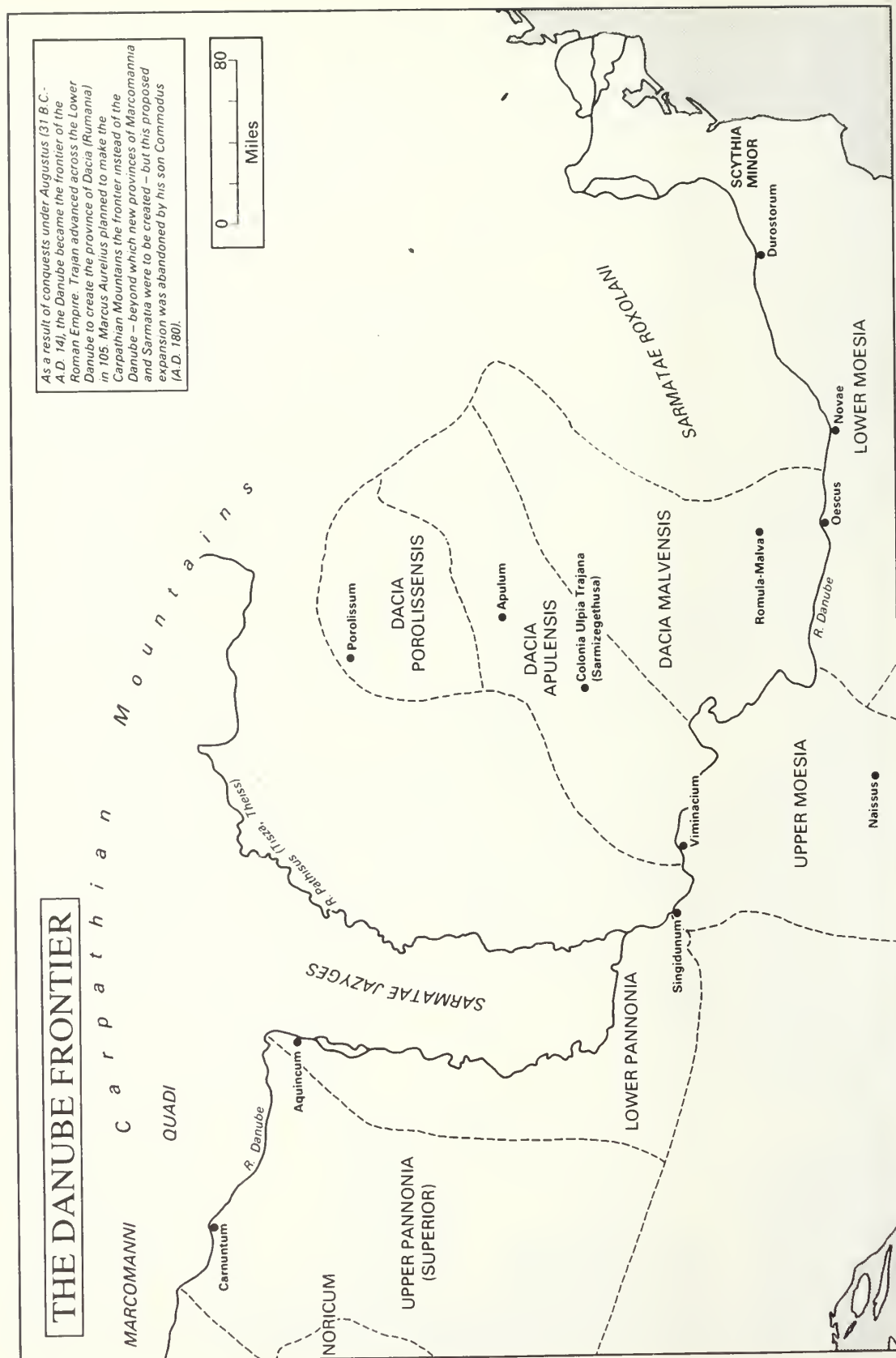
THE RHINE FRONTIER

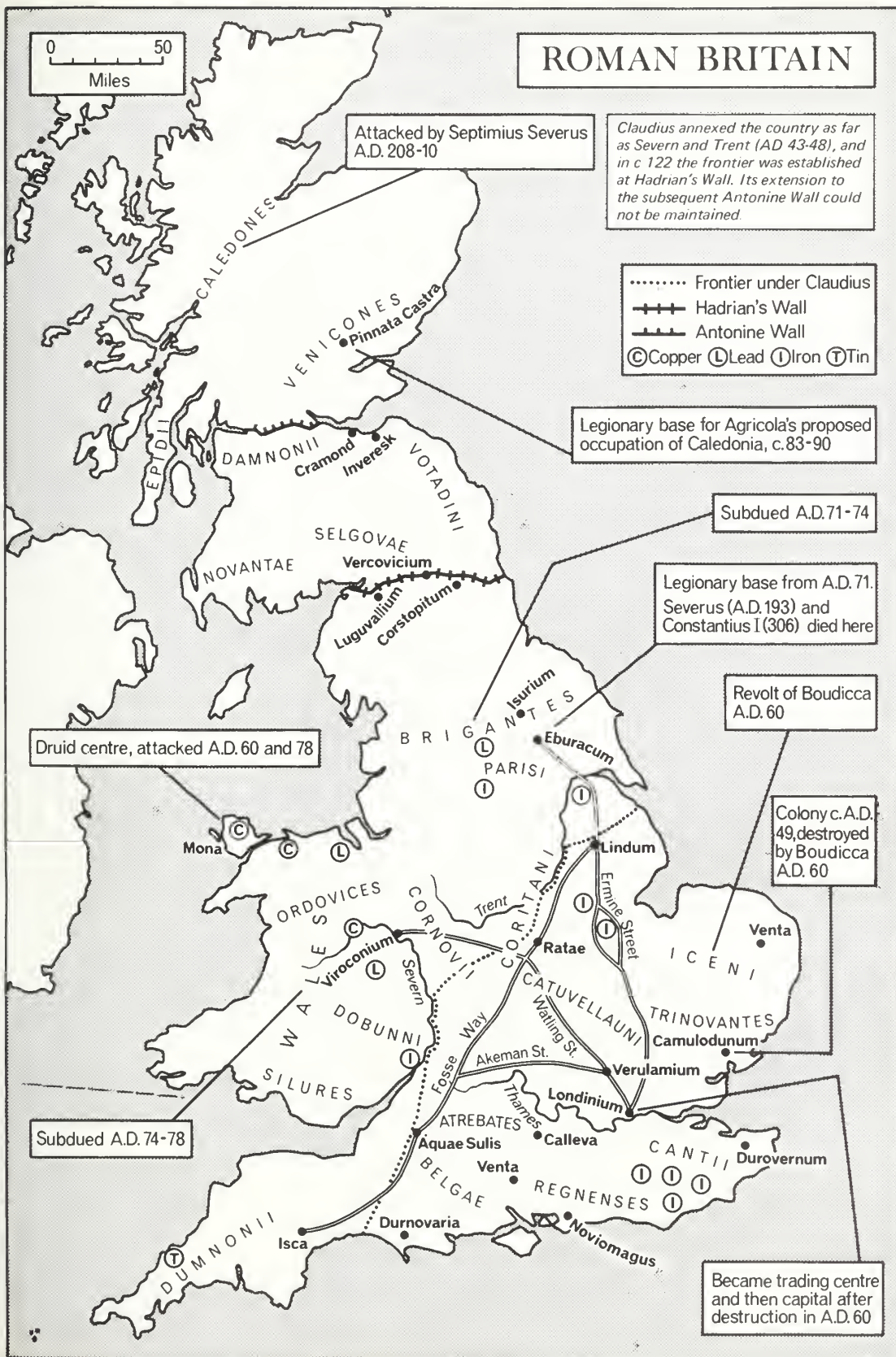


The Rhine (Rhine) became the Roman frontier in Julius Caesar's time, though shortlived attempts were made to advance the boundary to the Albis (Elbe) by Augustus until Varus' disaster in the Teutoburg Forest in A.D. 9 and Tiberius (under his nephew Germanicus, A.D. 14-17). The Agri Decumates, in the reentrants between the Upper Rhine and Upper Danube, were occupied under Vespasian (69-79) and Domitian (81-96) — in whose reign the military regions of Upper and Lower Germany were converted into provinces — and Antoninus Pius (138-161) pushed the frontier some miles forward, constructing new defences. But the Agri were evacuated by Gallienus (c.255-260).

THE DANUBE FRONTIER

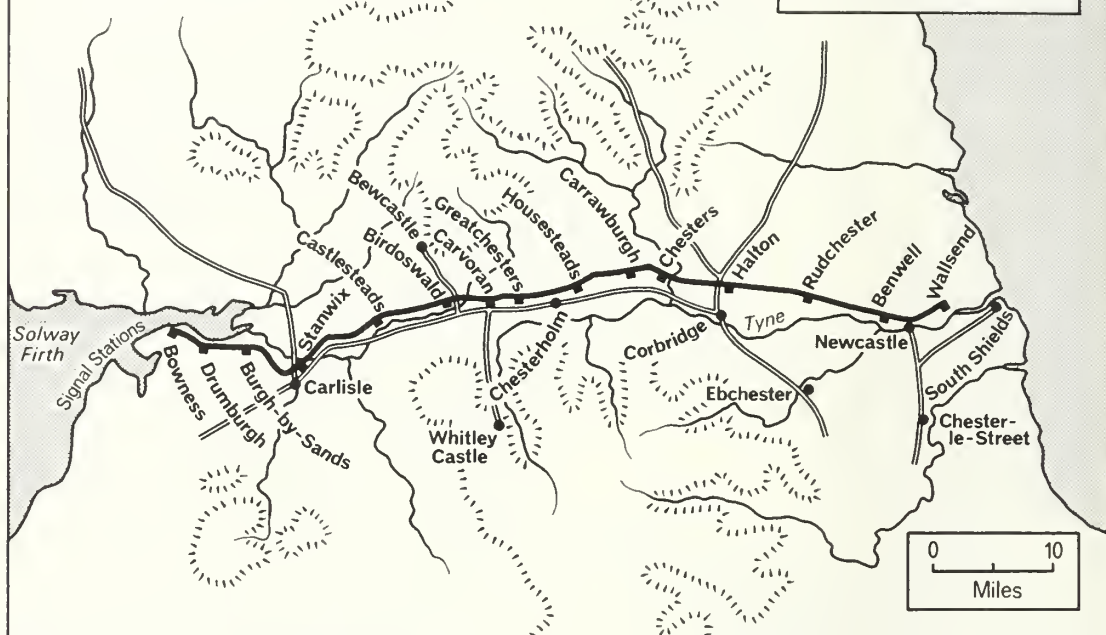
As a result of conquests under Augustus (31 B.C. - A.D. 14), the Danube became the frontier of the Roman Empire. Trajan advanced across the Lower Danube to create the province of Dacia (Rumania) in 105. Marcus Aurelius planned to make the Carpathian Mountains the frontier instead of the Danube - beyond which new provinces of Marcomannia and Sarmatia were to be created - but this proposed expansion was abandoned by his son Commodus (A.D. 180).





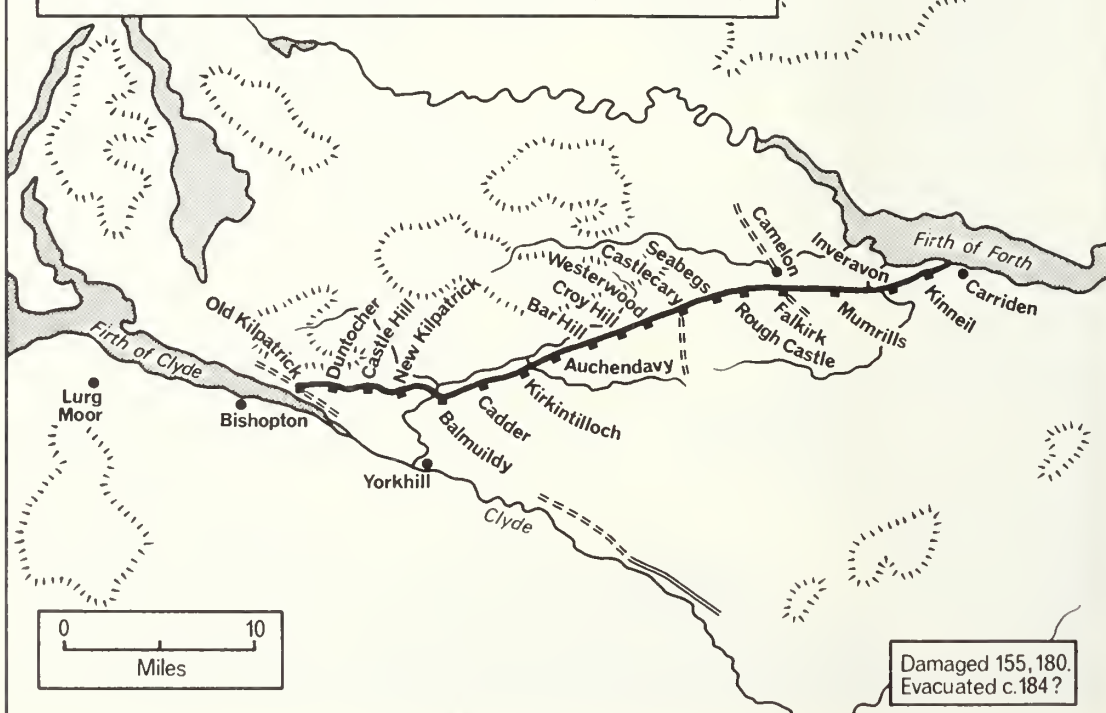
HADRIAN'S WALL (A.D. 122-8)

Damaged 155, 196. Restored by Septimius Severus 200-205. Destroyed c.297. Restored by Constantius I. Ravaged 368. Restored 369. Evacuated 383.



75

THE ANTONINE WALL (A.D. 142)

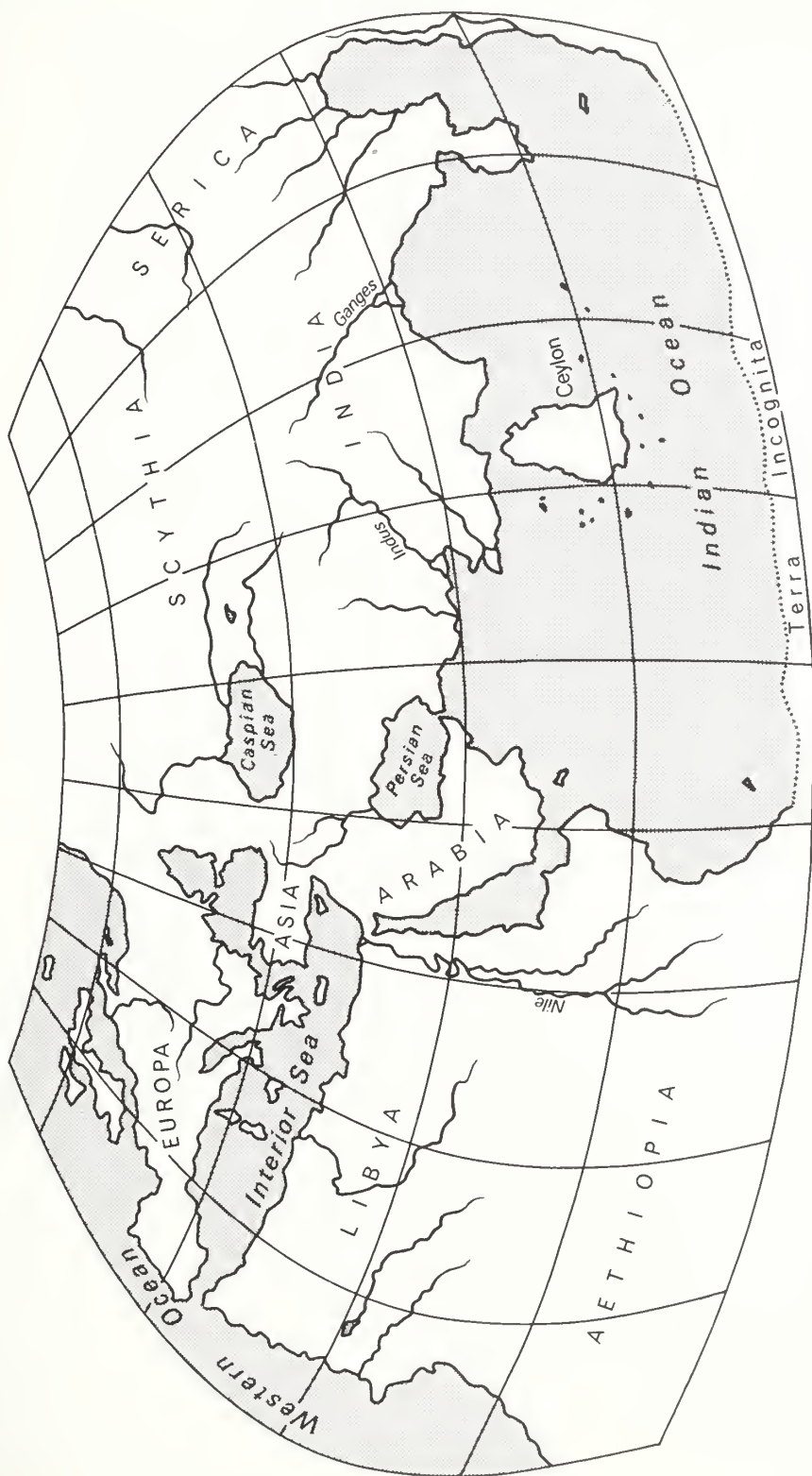


Damaged 155, 180. Evacuated c. 184?

76

THE WORLD ACCORDING TO PTOLEMY, c.A.D. 150

The Geography of Claudius Ptolemaeus of Alexandria, including an atlas, showed awareness of the existence of China, but not of its shape.



THE ORIGINS OF LATIN WRITERS

Pliny the elder
- scholar
Pliny the younger
- letter-writer, orator

? St. Ambrose
- theologian

Sidonius Apollinaris
- poet

Ausonius; Paulinus
- poets

? Tacitus
- historian and orator

Quintilian
- rhetorician

Martial
- poet

SPAIN

Corduba

Gades

Tingentera

Columella
- agriculturalist

Mela
- geographer

Seneca the elder
- rhetorician
Seneca the younger
- philosopher and tragedian
Lucan
- poet

? Prudentius
- poet

GAUL

Augusta
Trevirorum

Rhine

Lugdunum

Cisalpine

GAUL

Comum

Po

Vasio

Calagurris

Bilbilis

Tarraco

SICILY

Rome

Carthage

Thagaste

Madaura

Medjerda

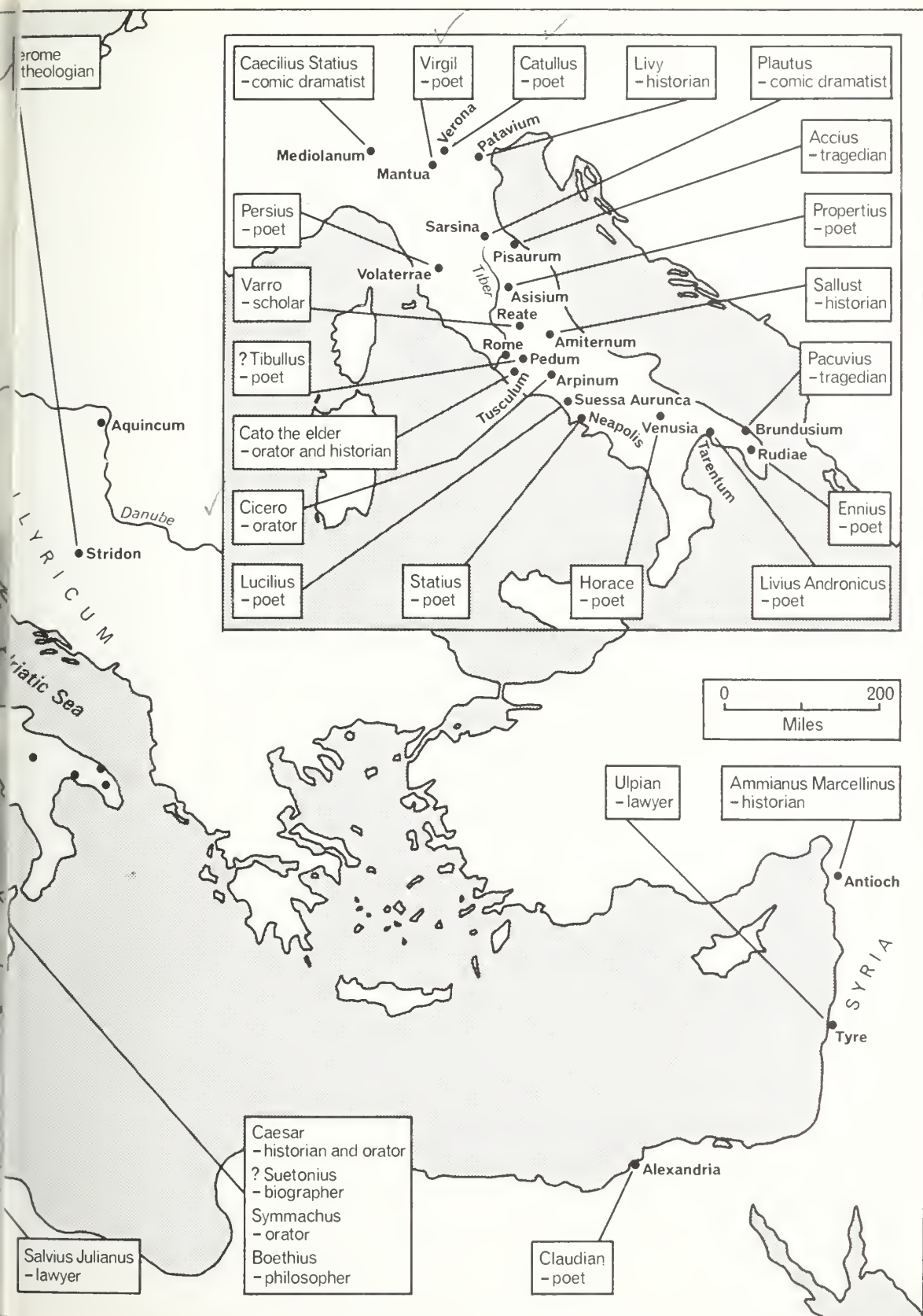
AFRICA

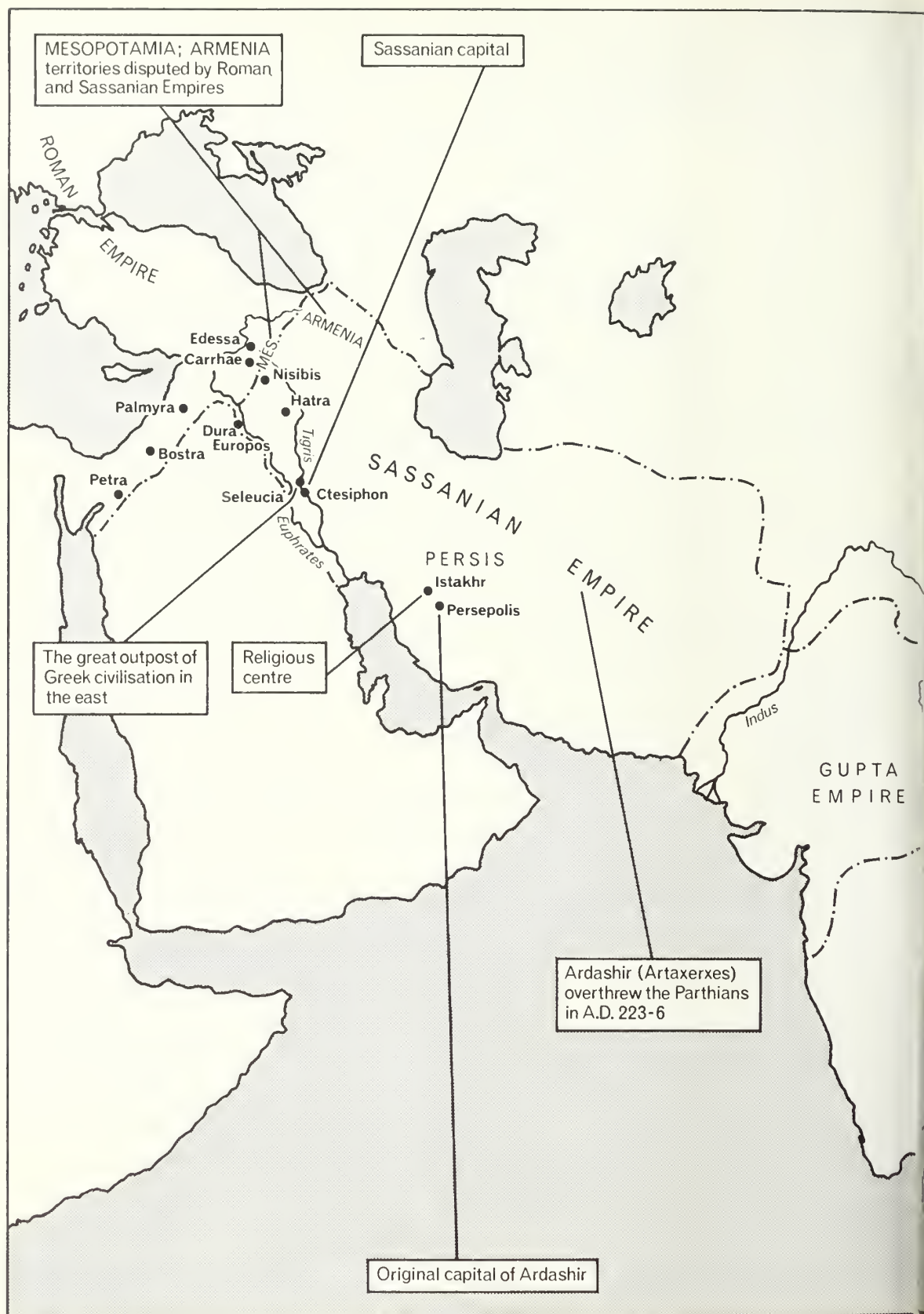
Pupput

St. Augustine
- theologian

Apuleius
- novelist and orator

Terence
- comic dramatist
Minucius Felix;
Cyprian; Lactantius
- theologians





The Sassanian (Persian) empire presented a serious threat to the frontiers of later Rome and then Byzantium, and survived until its destruction by the Arabs in AD 637.

THE PERSIAN (SASSANIAN) EMPIRE AND THE EAST

The Great Wall

'The Three Kingdoms' succeeded the Later Han in A.D. 220

Career of conqueror Samudragupta (340-80) inscribed on a pillar

Capital moved here by Chandragupta II (late 4th century)

Ajodhya

Ganges

Pataliputra

ahabad

Capital of Gupta emperor Chandragupta I (A.D. 320)

CHINA

Yellow River
(Hwang Ho)

Nanking

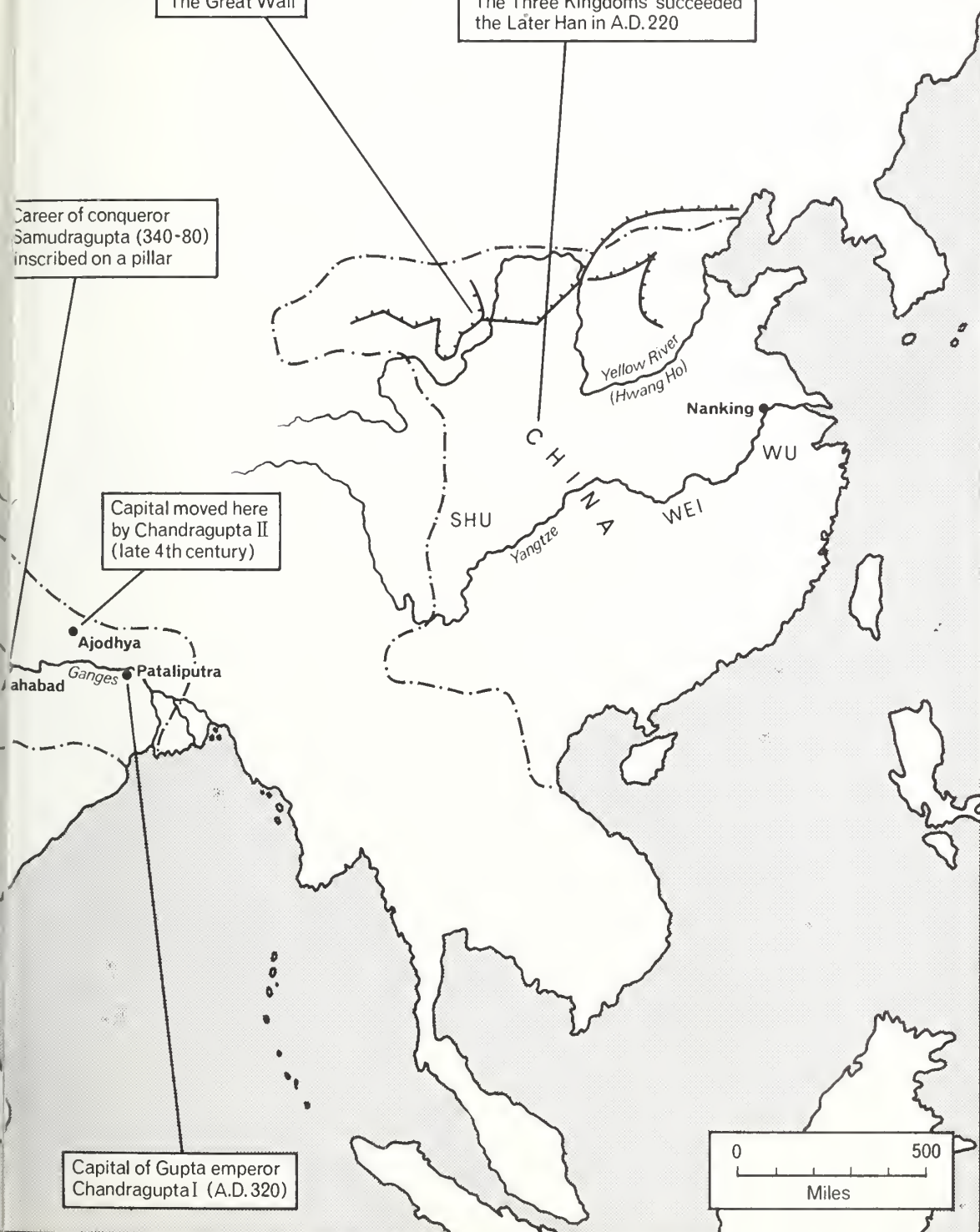
WU

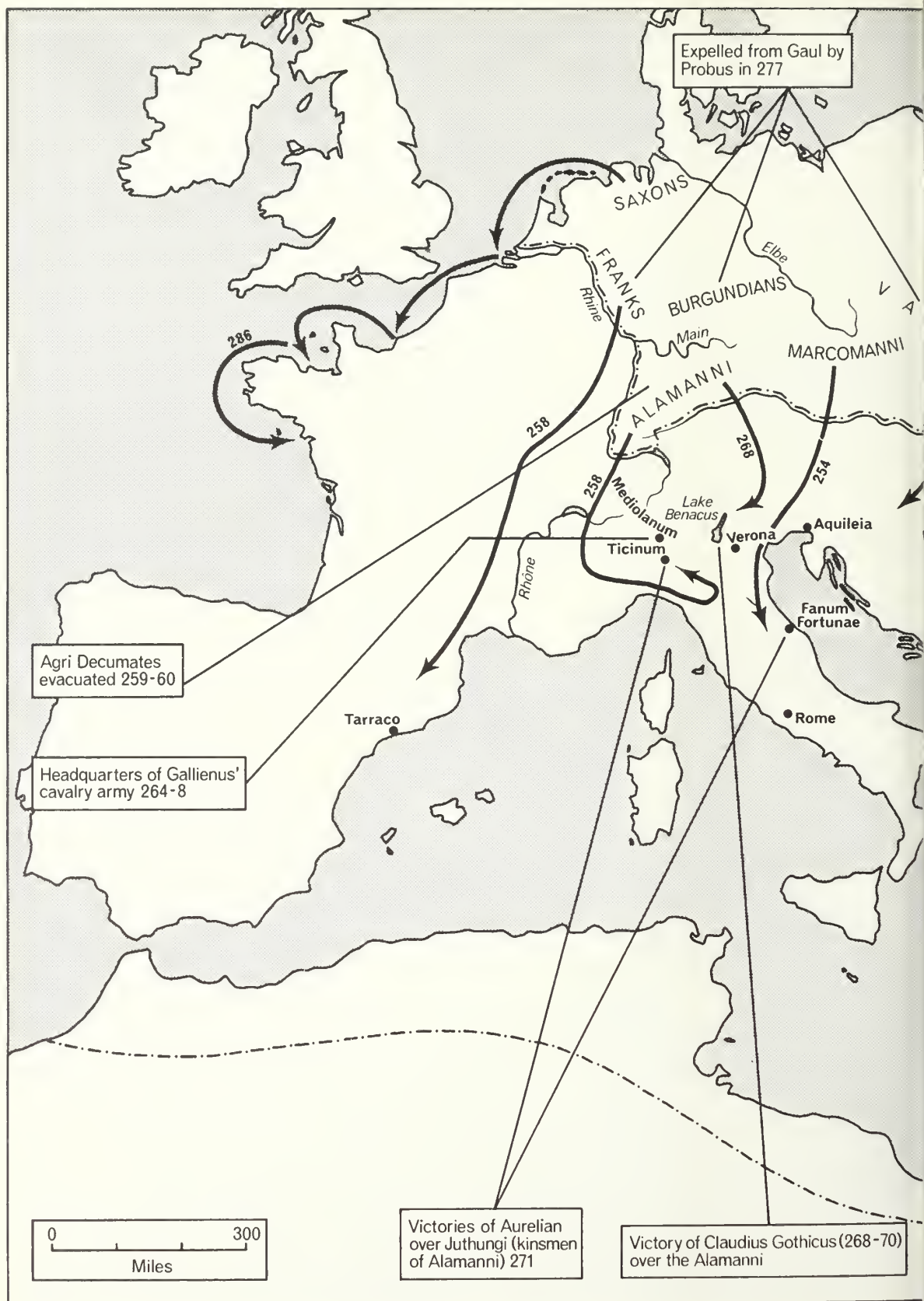
SHU

Yangtze

WEI

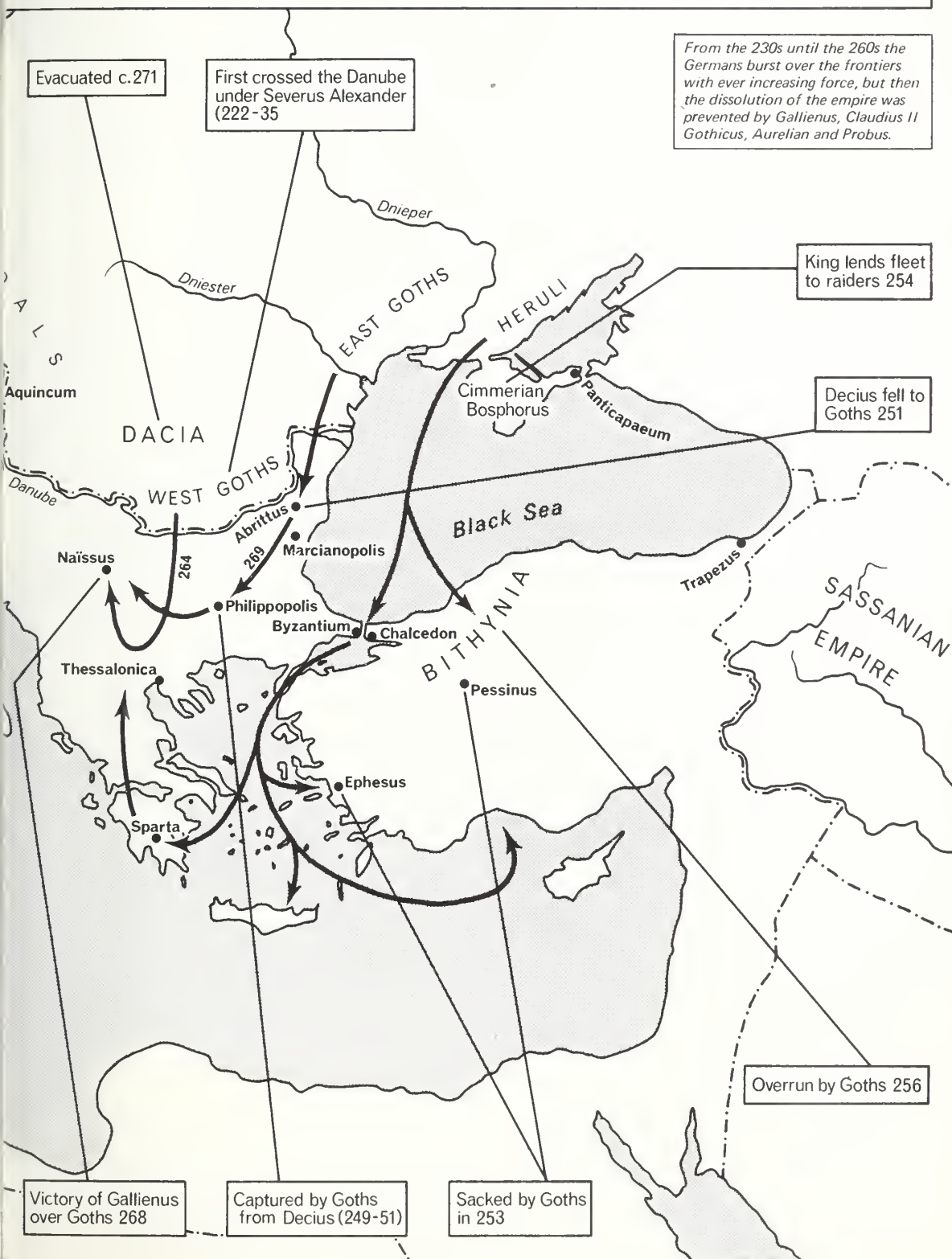
0 500
Miles

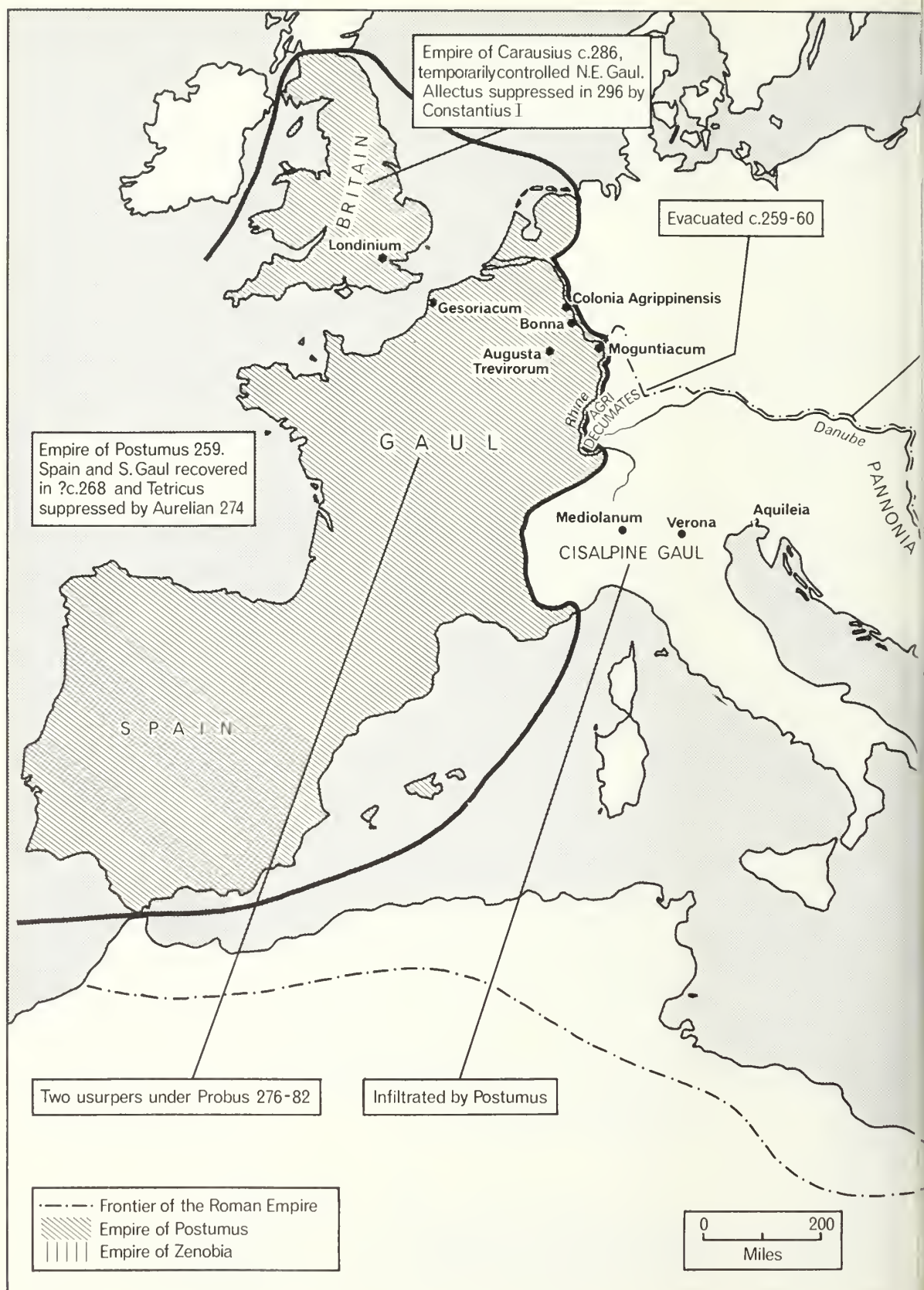




GERMAN INVASIONS IN THE THIRD CENTURY A.D.

From the 230s until the 260s the Germans burst over the frontiers with ever increasing force, but then the dissolution of the empire was prevented by Gallienus, Claudius II Gothicus, Aurelian and Probus.





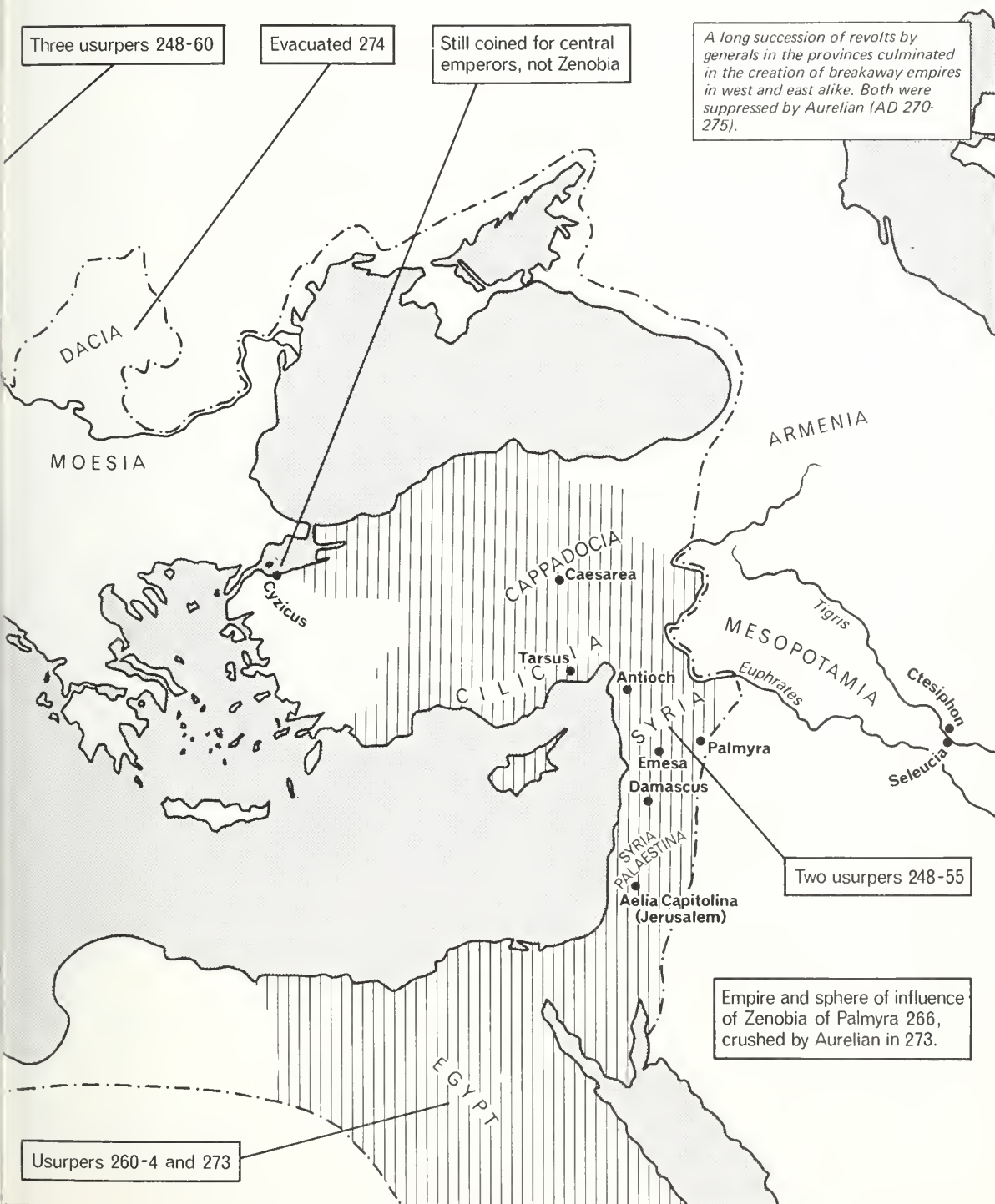
THE BREAKDOWN AND RECOVERY OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE IN THE LATER THIRD CENTURY A.D.

Three usurpers 248-60

Evacuated 274

Still coined for central
emperors, not Zenobia

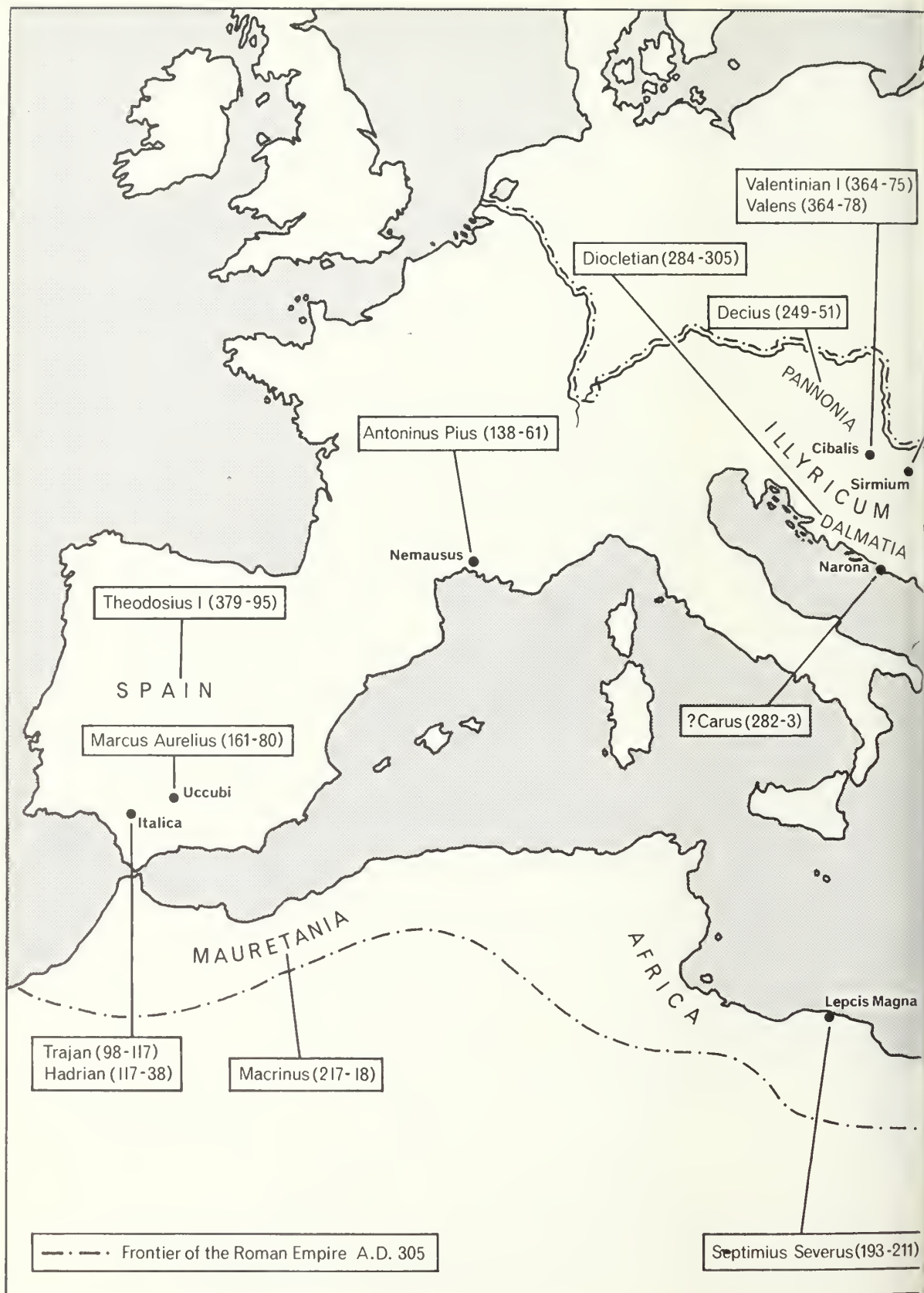
*A long succession of revolts by
generals in the provinces culminated
in the creation of breakaway empires
in west and east alike. Both were
suppressed by Aurelian (AD 270-
275).*



Usurpers 260-4 and 273

Two usurpers 248-55

Empire and sphere of influence
of Zenobia of Palmyra 266,
crushed by Aurelian in 273.



PLACES OF ORIGIN OF ROMAN EMPERORS

From AD 98 onwards only extremely few emperors originated from Italy.

Aurelian (270-75)
Probus (276-82)

Constantius I (305-6)
Constantine the Great (306-37)

Danube

MOESIA

Naissus

THRACE

DARDANIA

Maximinus (235-38)

? Claudius Gothicus (268-70)

SYRIA

Emesa

Elagabalus (218-22)
Severus Alexander (222-35)

Philippopolis

SYRIA
PALAESTINA
(JUDAEA)

Philip (238-44)

0 200
Miles



There were probably at least three million Jews in 300 AD, a million of whom lived west of Macedonia

THE SPREAD OF JUDAISM

During the later second century A.D. the Mishnah (the earliest part of the Talmud) took shape, and the Jews gained recognition under Rabbi Judah the Prince I (135 - 217). But Septimius Severus (193 - 211) prohibited missionary activities

School founded by Judah ben Ezekiel d.299

School founded by Abba Arika 175-247

Well-preserved synagogue c.A.D.235

School founded by Samuel (180-250)

Jews massacred by Greeks in 66

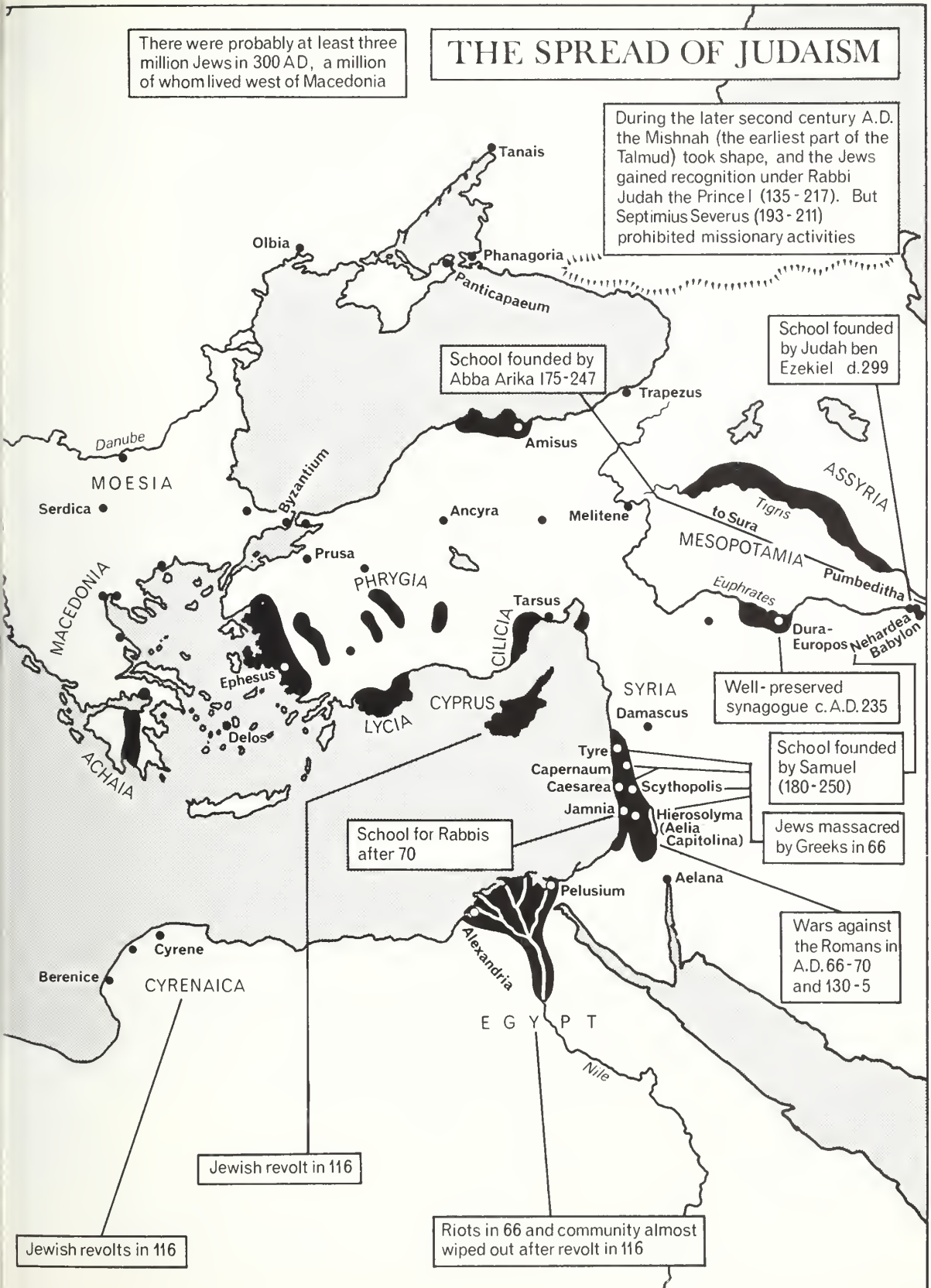
Wars against the Romans in A.D. 66-70 and 130-5

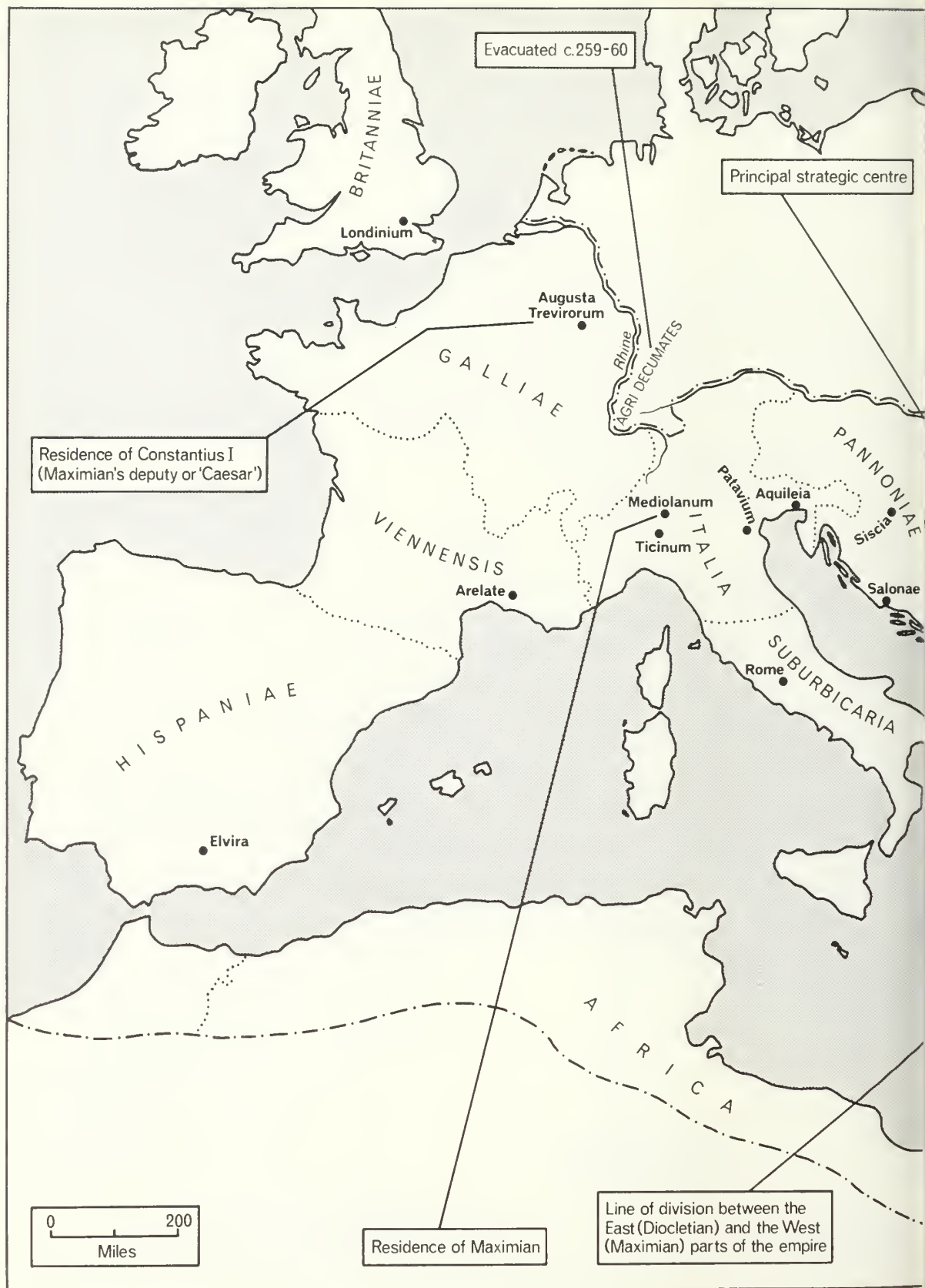
School for Rabbis after 70

Jewish revolt in 116

Jewish revolts in 116

Riots in 66 and community almost wiped out after revolt in 116





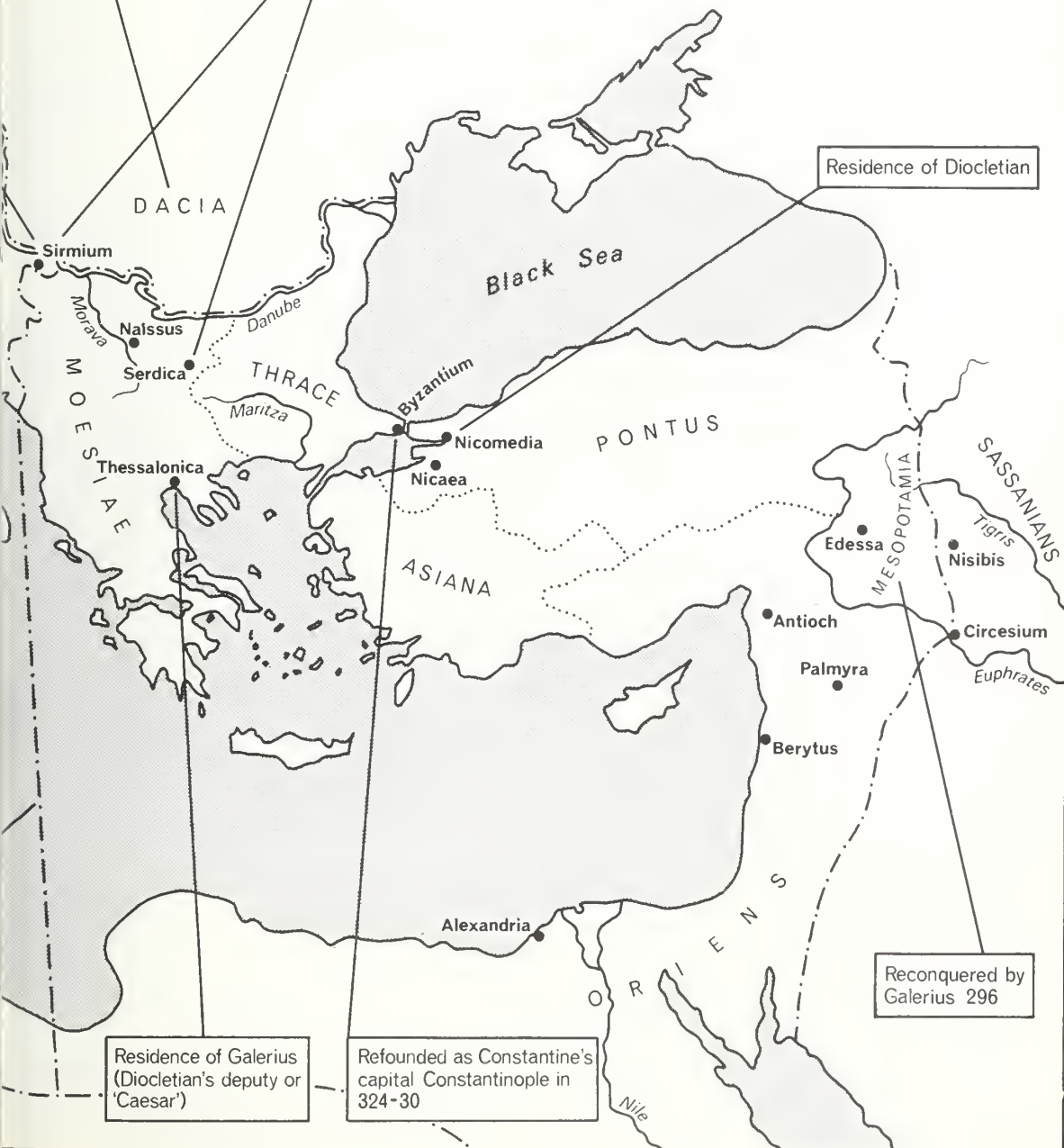
THE ROMAN EMPIRE UNDER DIOCLETIAN AND MAXIMIAN A.D. 284/6-305

Evacuated c.271

Residences of Constantine
before Constantinople (on
main strategic route)

*Diocletian and Maximian (to whom
he allotted the western part of the
empire) grouped the provinces (now
more than a hundred in number)
into 13 major units or 'dioceses'.*

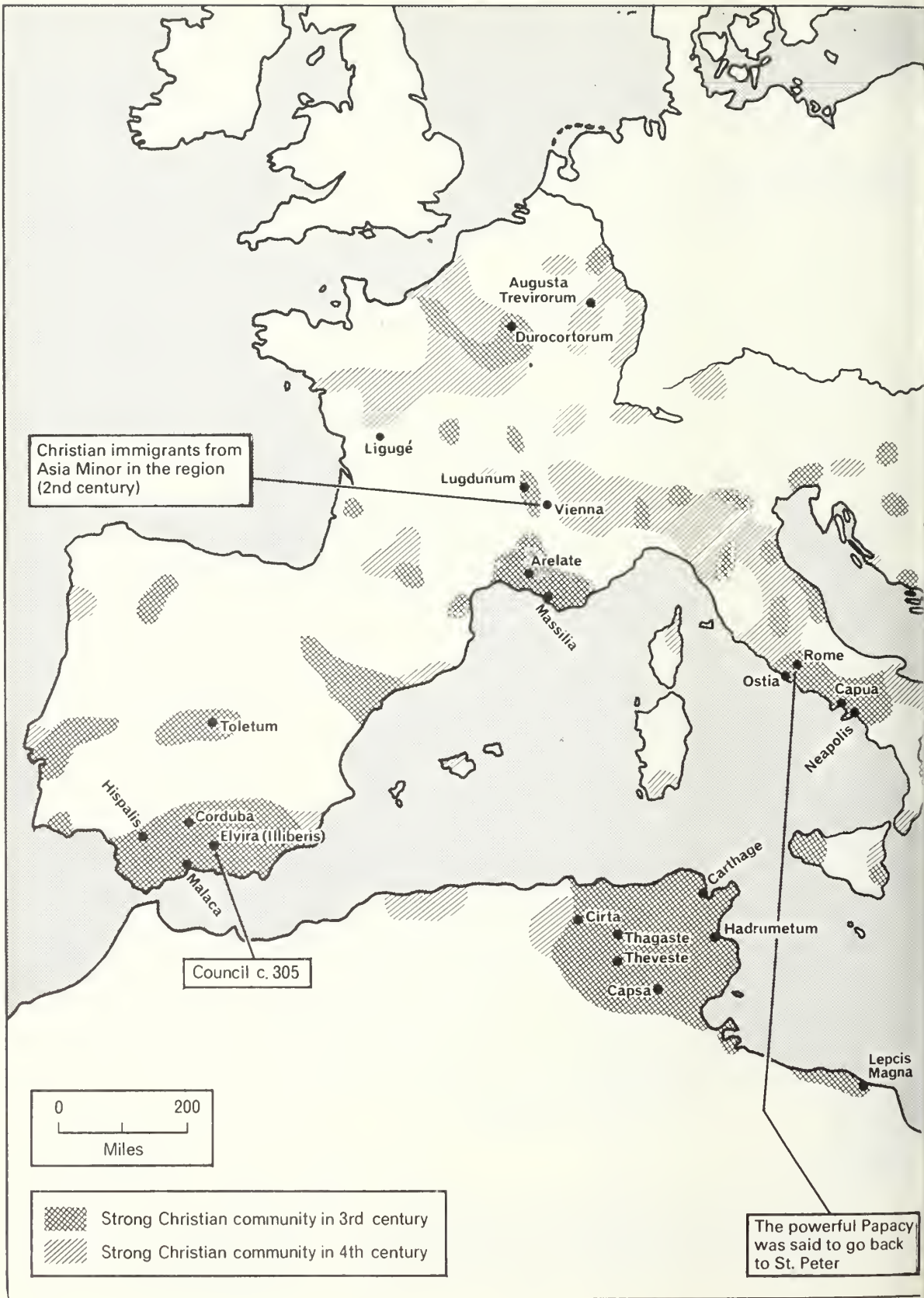
Residence of Diocletian



Residence of Galerius
(Diocletian's deputy or
'Caesar')

Refounded as Constantine's
capital Constantinople in
324-30

Reconquered by
Galerius 296



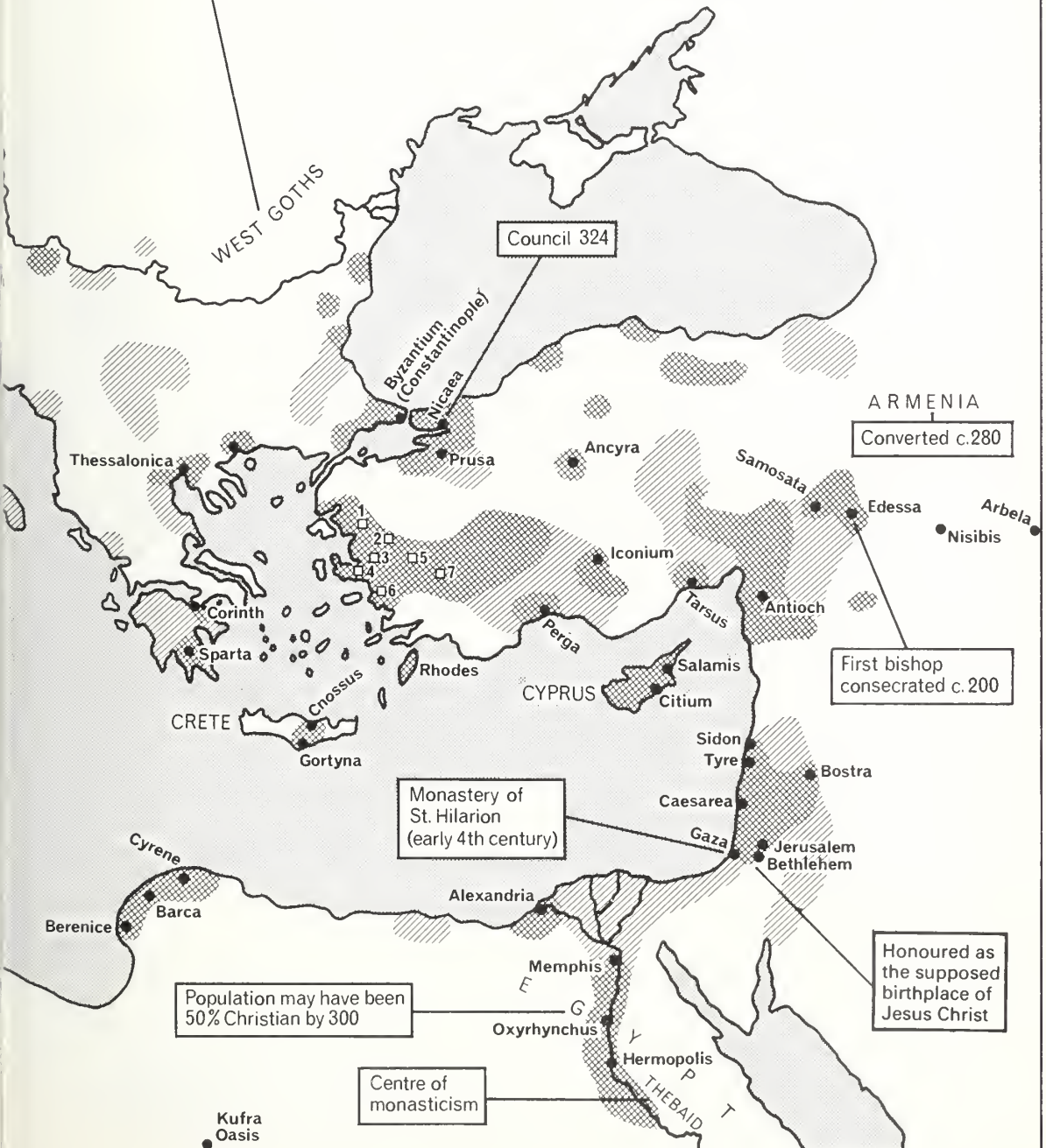
THE SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY

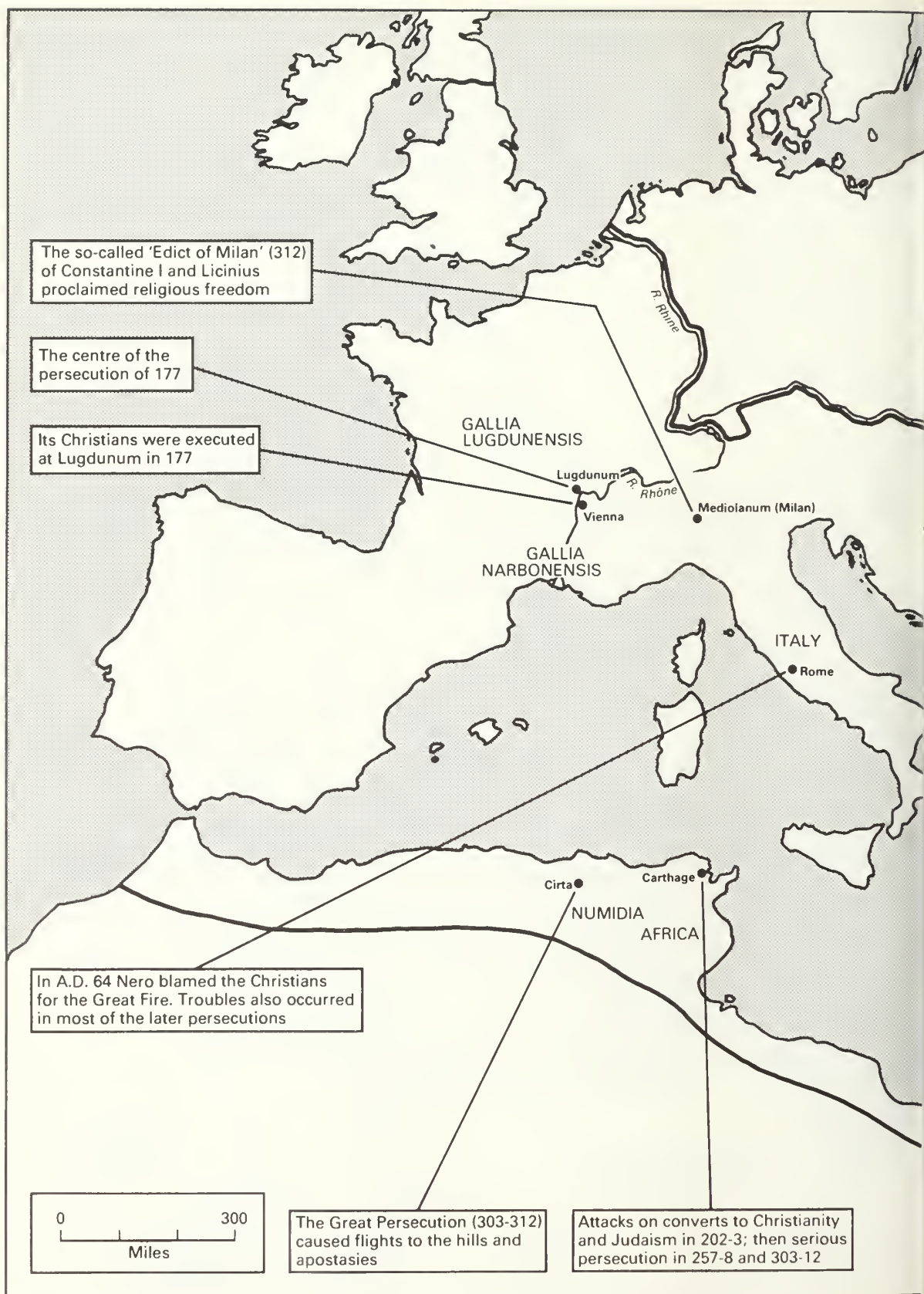
Mission of Ulfila
d. 383

After the Edict of Milan (AD 313) had introduced universal religious tolerance, Christianity gradually became the official religion under Constantine the Great (d 337).

THE SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA

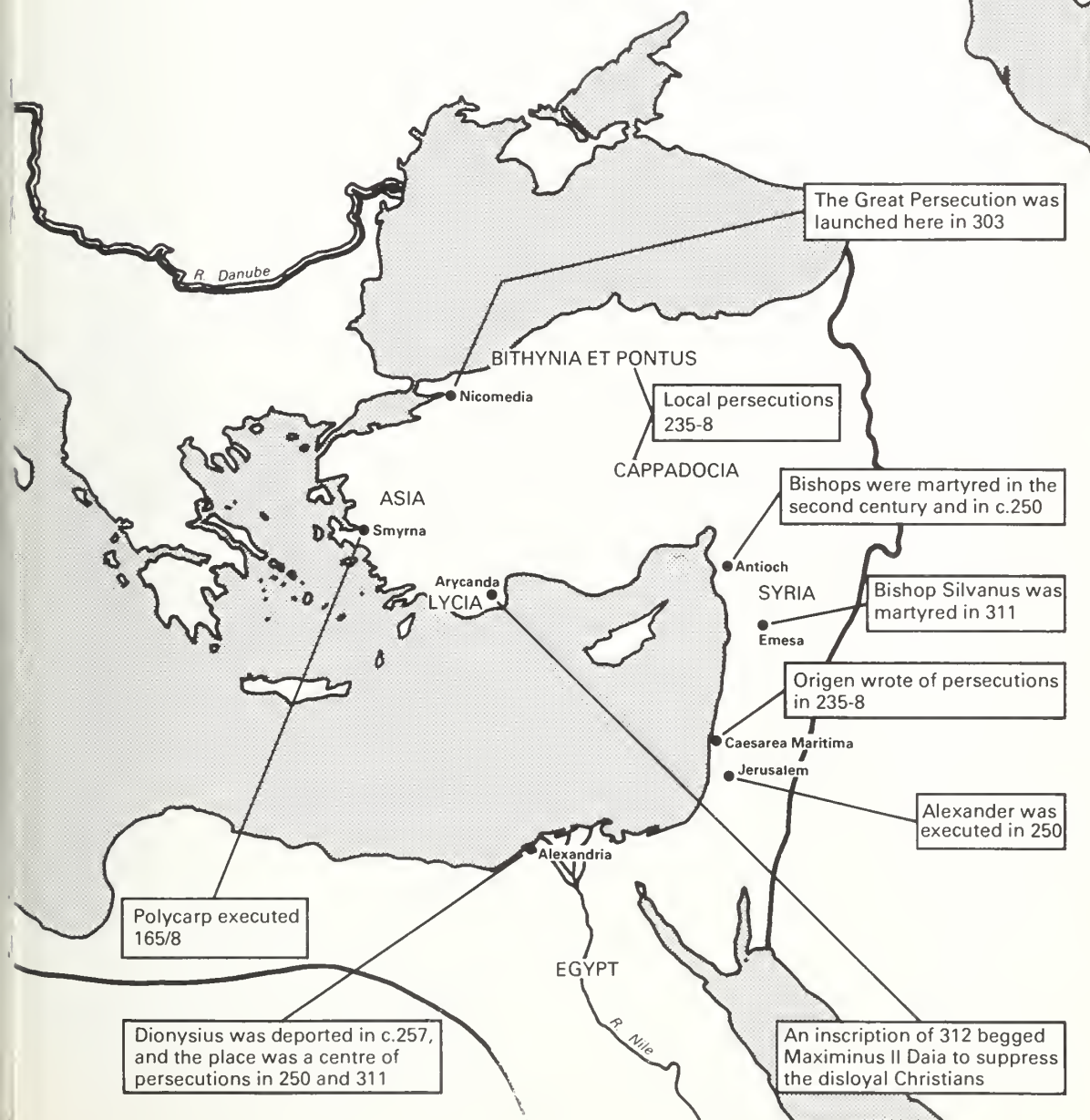
- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1 Pergamum | 5 Philadelphia |
| 2 Thyatira | 6 Ephesus |
| 3 Sardis | 7 Laodicea |
| 4 Smyrna | |





THE PERSECUTION OF THE CHRISTIANS

The major persecutions occurred in the reigns of Nero (A.D. 54-68), Domitian (81-96), Marcus Aurelius (161-180), Septimius Severus (193-211; up to a point), Maximinus I Thrax (235-8; ditto), Trajanus Decius (249-251), Valerian (253-260), and the 'Great Persecution' of Diocletian, Galerius and Maximinus II Daia (303-313).



THE MINTS OF THE LATER ROMAN EMPIRE

After several decades of monetary collapse, Diocletian and Constantine reformed the coinage. Silver issues were revived, and in A.D. 312 Constantine introduced his gold solidus, which dominated the Middle Ages.

Opened by Constantine

Closed c.308

Opened by Constantine

or Verona

Colonia Agrippinensis

? Augusta Trevirorum
Augusta Trevirorum

Closed after 326

? Lugdunum
Lugdunum

Mediolanum

Ticinum
Ticinum

Arelate
Arelate (Constantina)

Closed after 326

Opened by Constantine
(taking over from Ostia)

Rome
Rome

Ostia

? Aquileia
Aquileia

Siscia
Siscia

Siscia
Siscia

Sirmium

? Vininacium

Serdica
Serdica

Heraclea (Perinthus)

Thessalonica

Cyzicus
Cyzicus

Cyzicus
Cyzicus

? Ephesus

Nicomedia

Constantinople (Byzantium)

? Samosata

Antioch
Antioch

Tripolis

Alexandria

Operated under Maxentius, 306-12

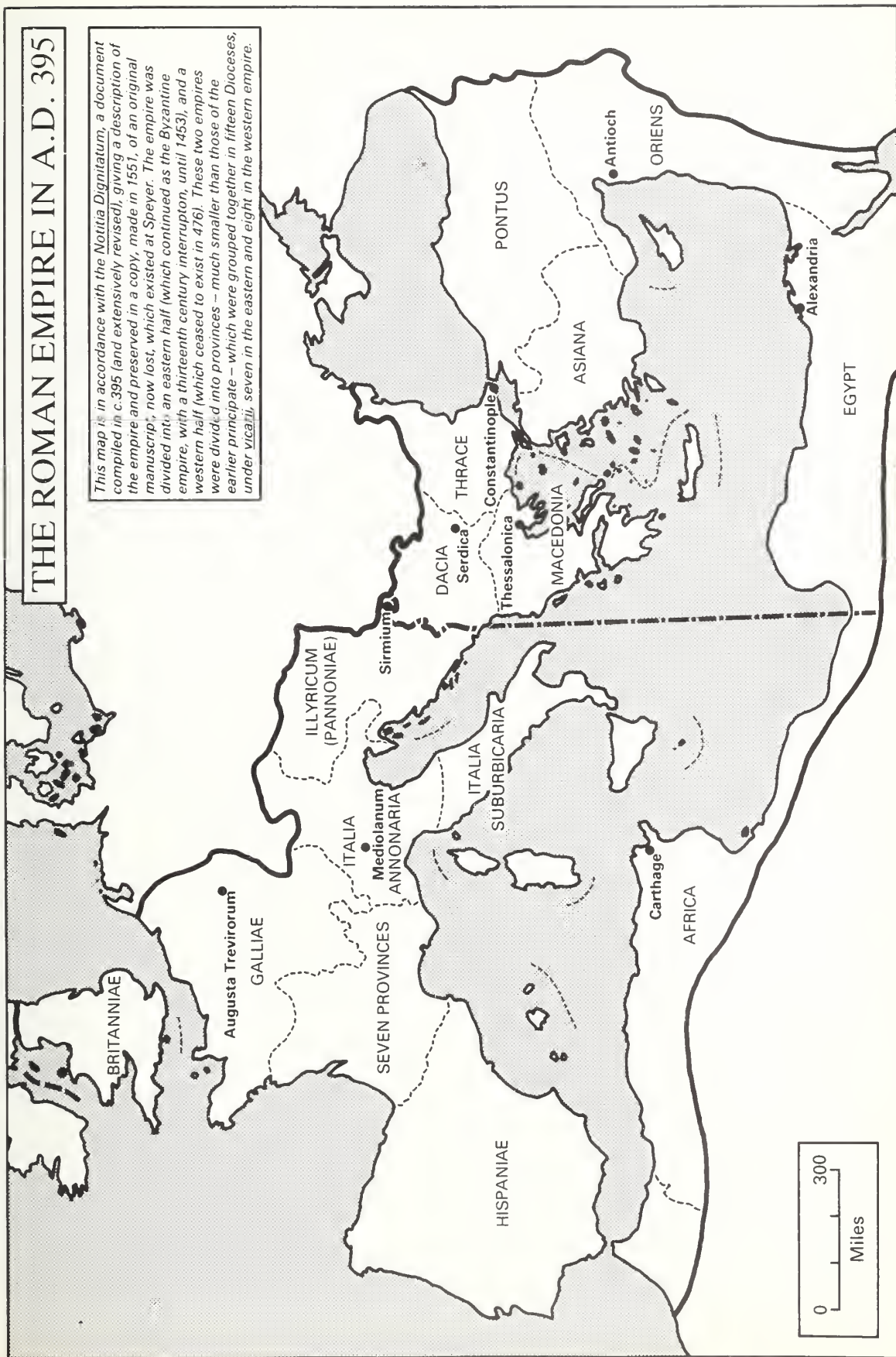
Closed after revolt, 308-11

--- Frontier of the Roman Empire A.D. 305
Siscia Mints of the central emperors A.D. 238-284
Siscia Mints under Diocletian A.D. 284-305, and Constantine A.D. 306-337

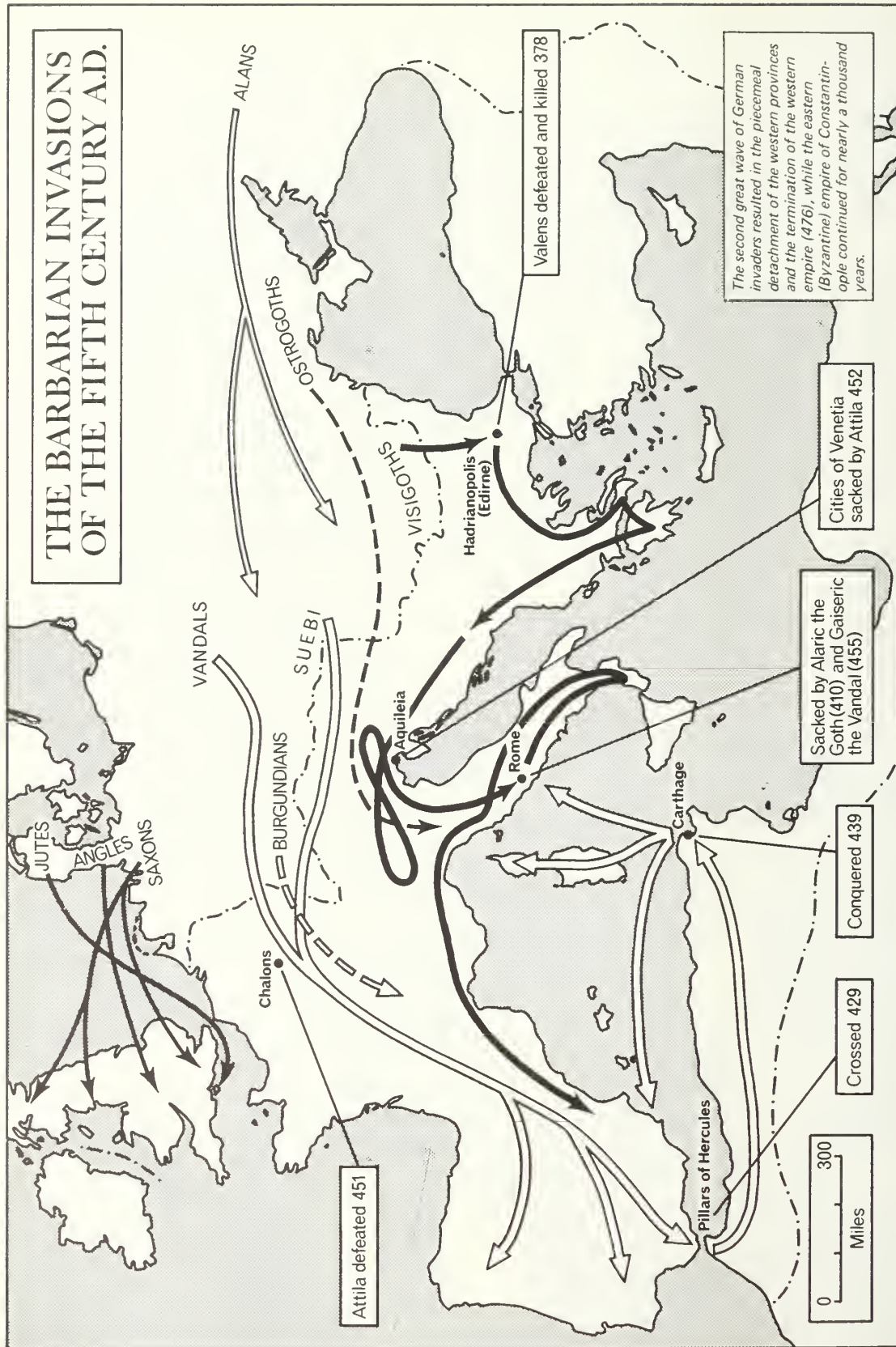


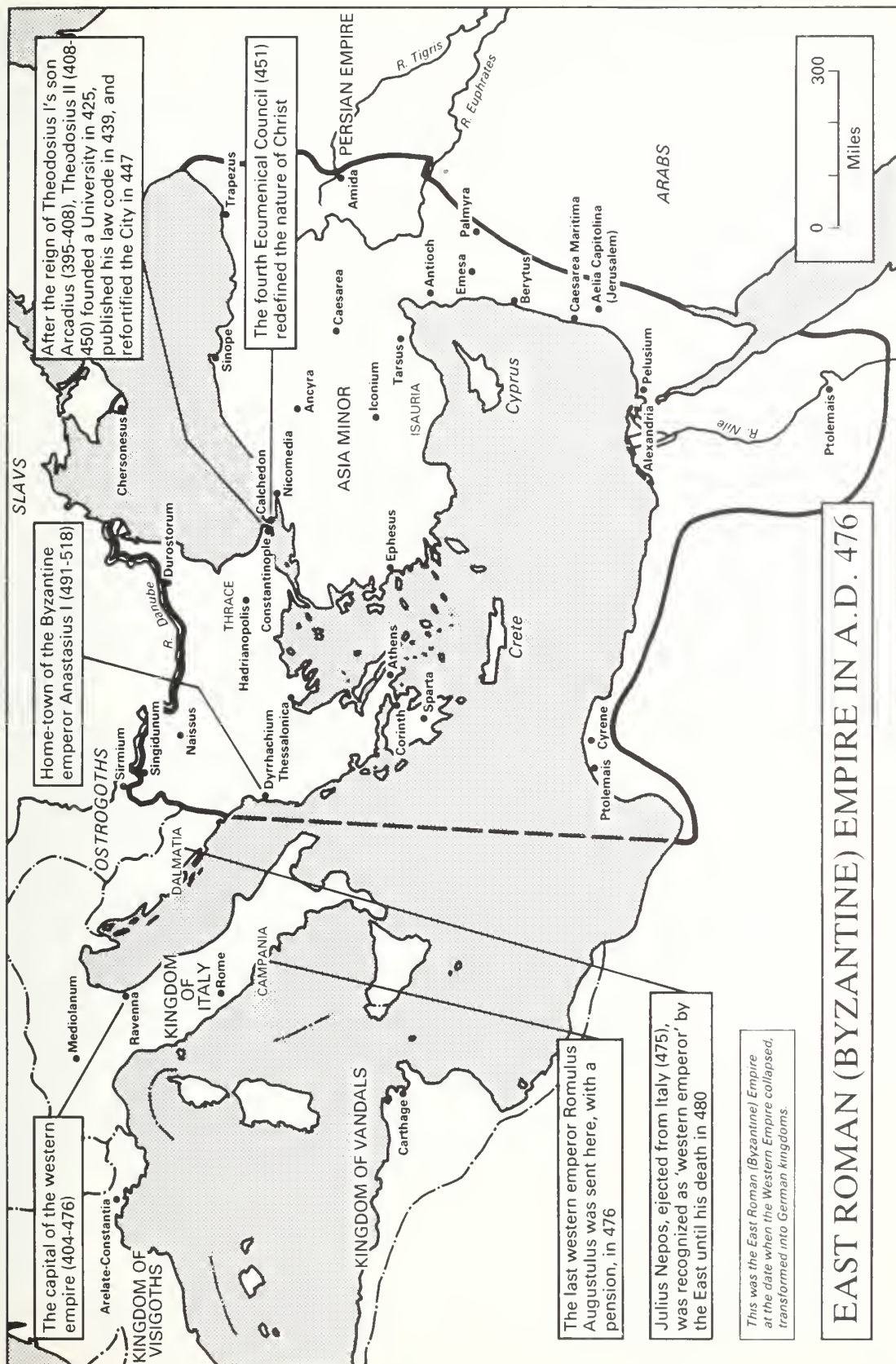
THE ROMAN EMPIRE IN A.D. 395

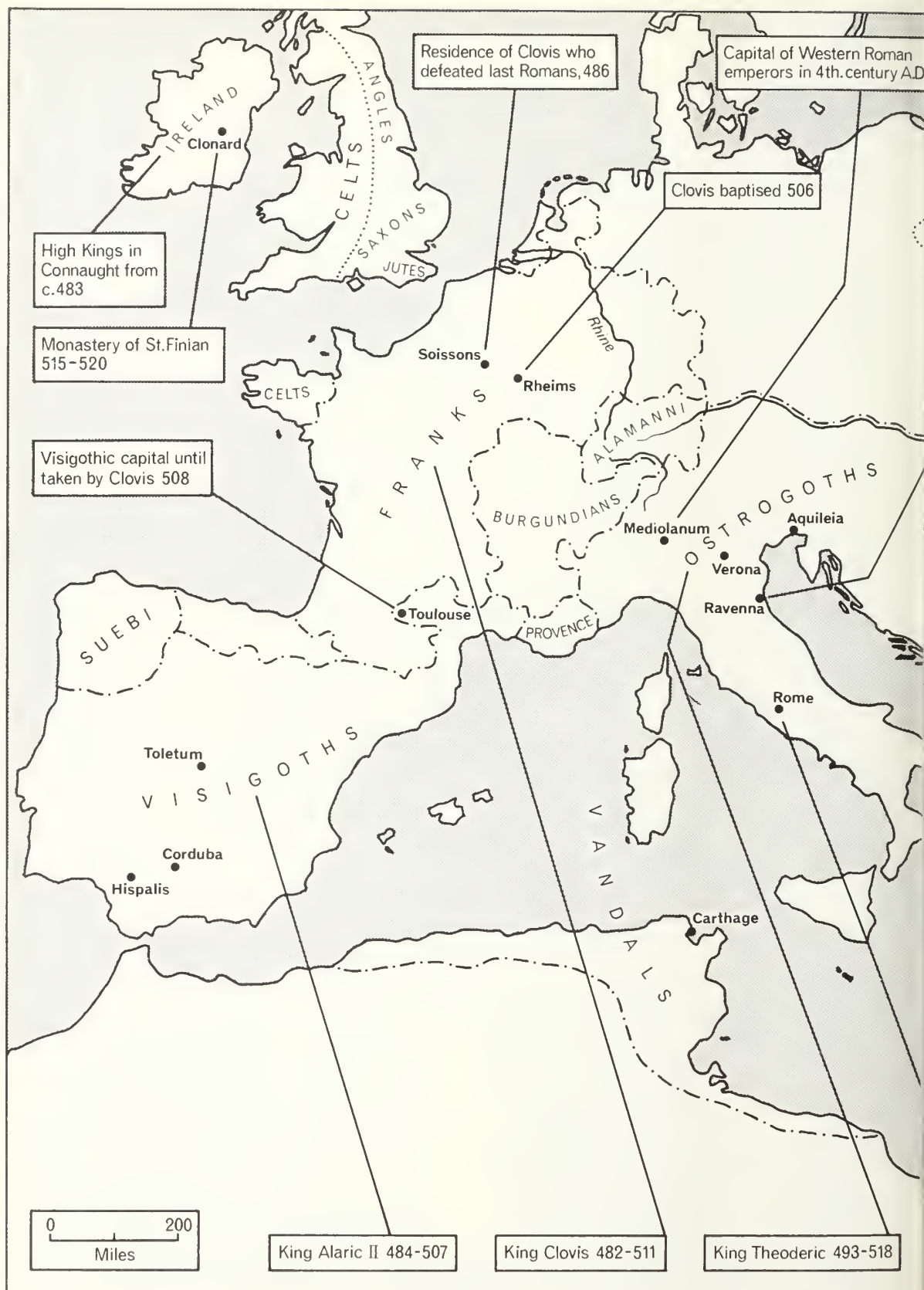
This map is in accordance with the *Notitia Dignitatum*, a document compiled in c.395 (and extensively revised), giving a description of the empire and preserved in a copy, made in 1551, of an original manuscript, now lost, which existed at Speyer. The empire was divided into an eastern half (which continued as the Byzantine empire, with a thirteenth century interruption, until 1453), and a western half (which ceased to exist in 476). These two empires were divided into provinces – much smaller than those of the earlier principate – which were grouped together in fifteen Dioceses, under *vicarii*, seven in the eastern and eight in the western empire.



THE BARBARIAN INVASIONS OF THE FIFTH CENTURY A.D.



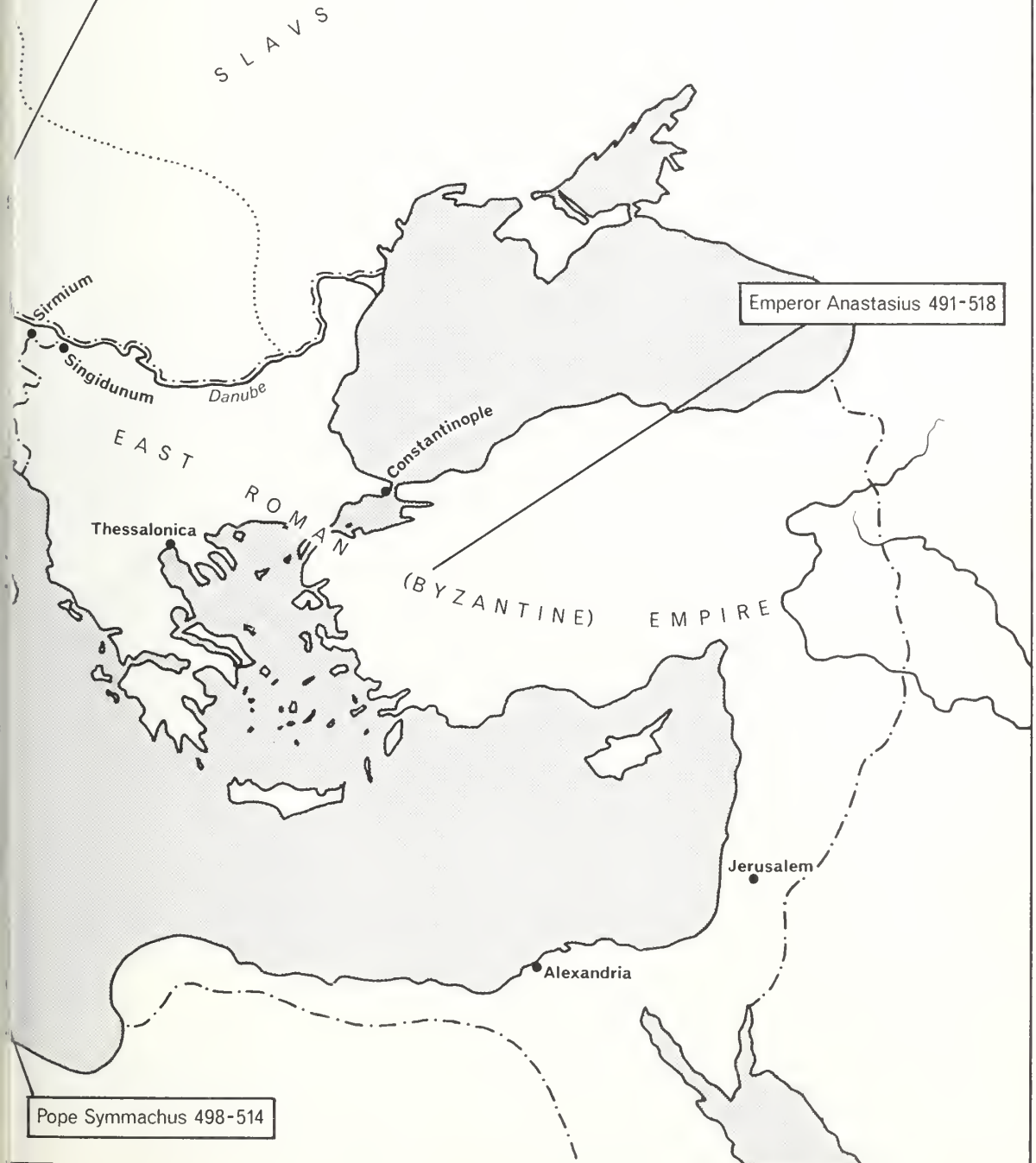


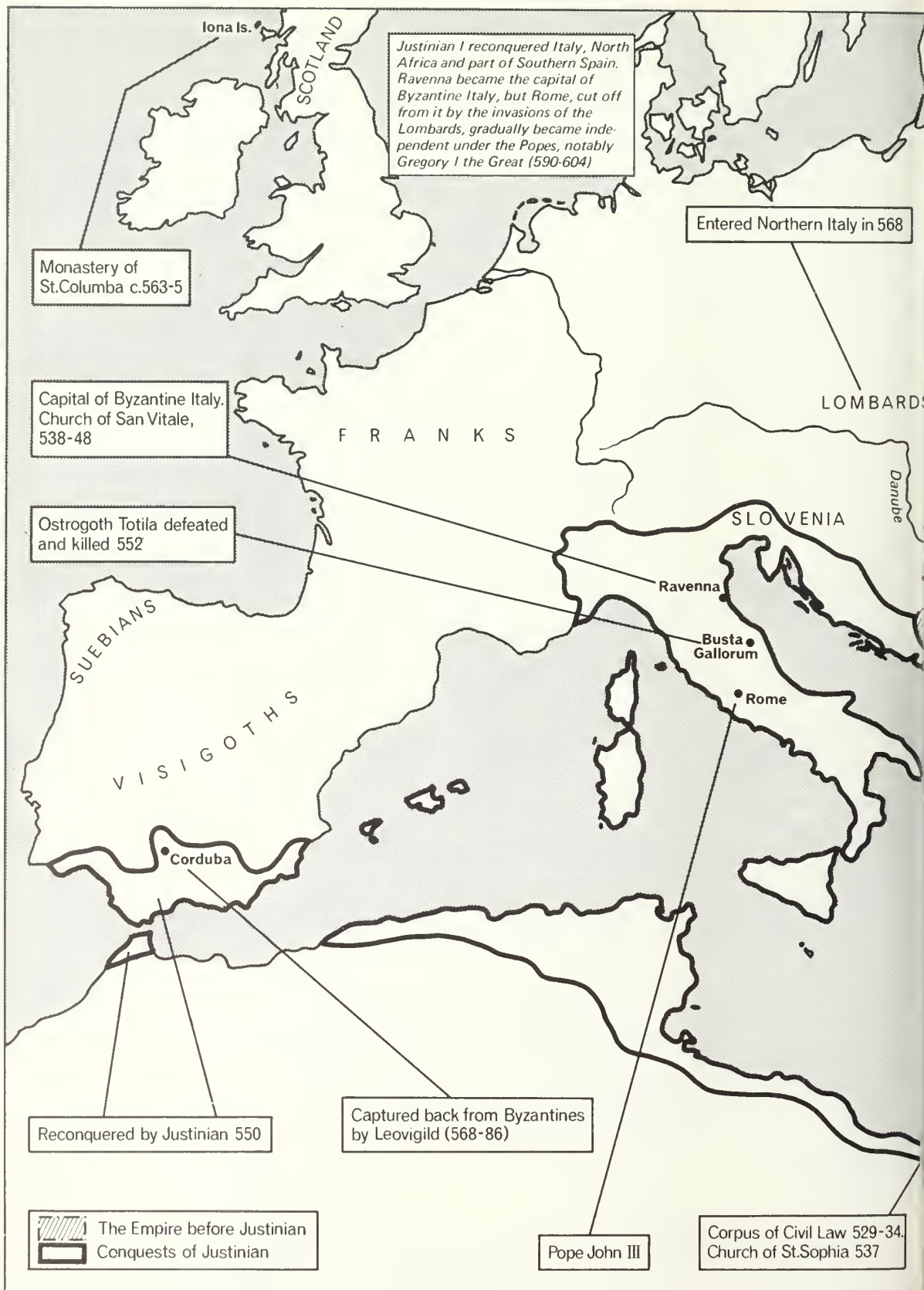


EUROPE IN A.D. 500

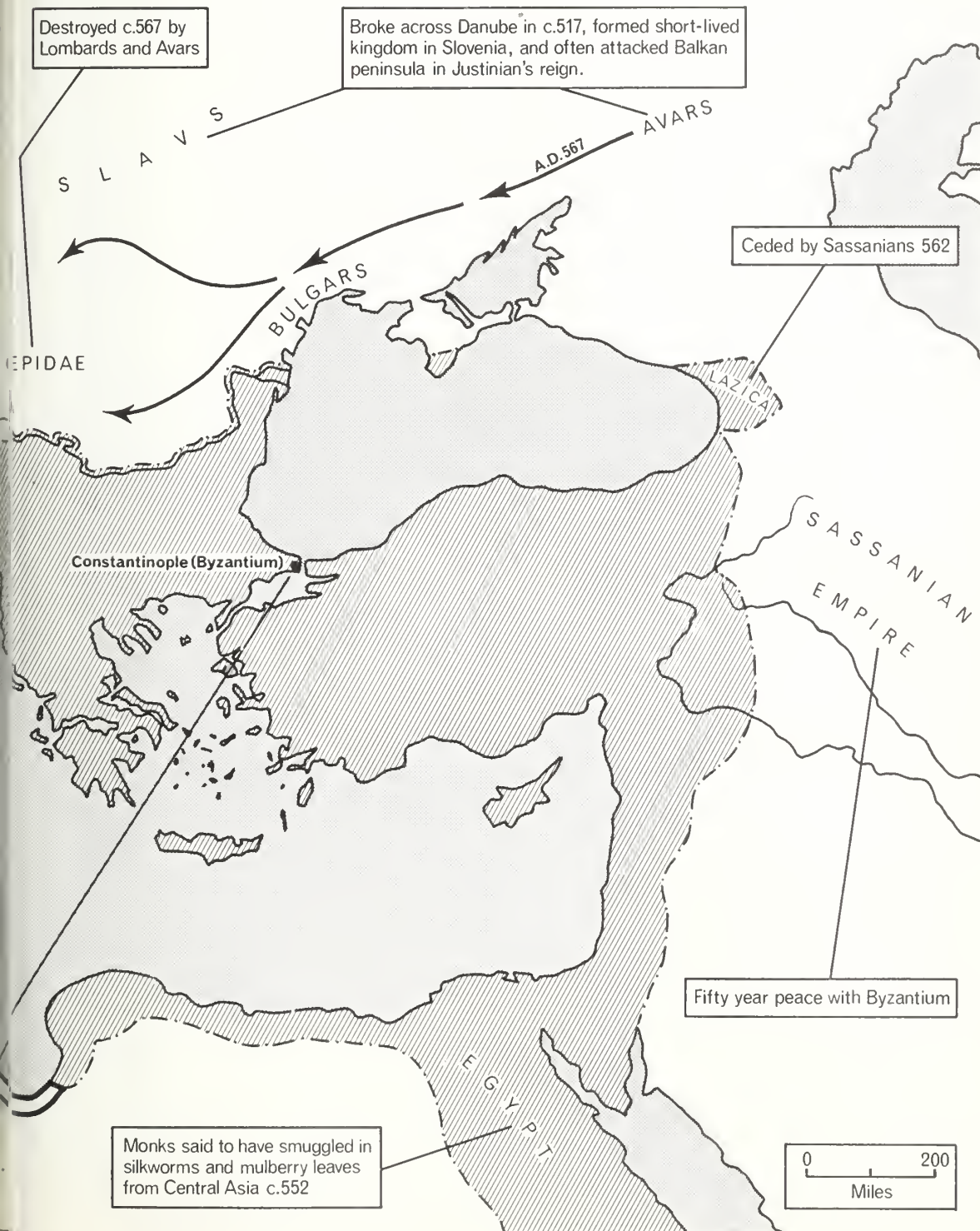
Capital of Western Roman emperors from 402 until they came to an end in 476

After the removal of the last western Roman emperor from his throne, Italy became a German kingdom under Odoacer the Herulian (AD 476-493) and Theoderic the Ostrogoth (493-518).





THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE OF JUSTINIAN I (A.D. 527-65)



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¹ I have sometimes sacrificed consistency of spelling to convenience and tradition.

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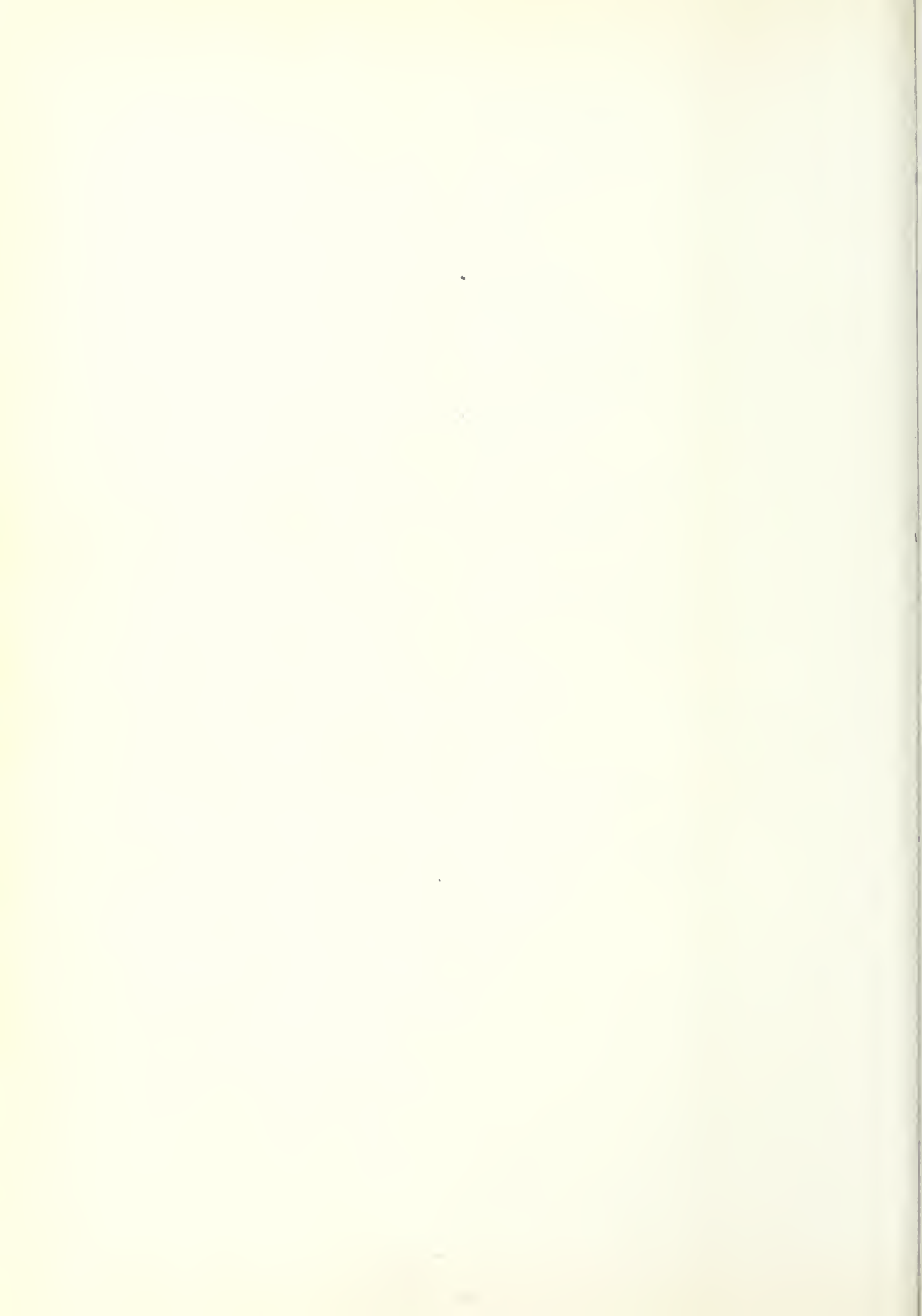
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