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The Priapus Poems 1999 Unmistakable by virtue of his exaggerated phallus, Priapus--one of Rome's minor fertility gods--inspired a host of epigrammatic poems that offer one of the best primary sources for the study of ancient sexuality. Despite their apparent frivolity, the Priapus poems raise basic questions of class and gender, censorship, and the nature of obscenity. The god's self-conscious indecency placed him squarely in the realm of comedy, but his role as guardian of fertility also gave him a deep religious significance. Richard Hooper's introduction explores this important duality and places the poems in their historical context. Essentially graffiti clothed in the refined forms of classical poetry, The Priapus Poems offers the reader "a trip to Coney Island in a Rolls Royce." Hooper's lively translation makes these playful poems available for the first time to the nonspecialist in an appealing, elegant, and readable version. This edition includes the original Latin texts as well as a commentary on classical references and textual problems.

State Responsibility for Non-State Actors Richard Mackenzie-Gray Scott 2022-09-08 This book investigates how state responsibility can be determined for the wrongdoing of non-state actors. Every day, people, businesses and societies around the world pay a price arising from interactions between states and non-state actors. From insurrections that attempt to create new governments, to states arming belligerent proxies operating overseas, to companies damaging natural environments or providing suspect services, the impact of such situations are felt in numerous ways. They also raise many questions relating to responsibility. In answering these, State Responsibility for Non-State Actors provides a picture of what the law governing this area is, what it could be, and what it should be in light of past histories, present realities and future prospects.

The Digest of Roman Law Justinian 2007-02-22 Codified by Justinian I and published under his aegis in A.D. 533, this celebrated work of legal history forms a fascinating picture of ordinary life in Rome.

A Quaint & Curious Volume: Essays in Honor of John J. Dobbins Dylan K. Rogers 2021-12-23 Contributions in honour of John J. Dobbins, Professor of Roman Art and Archaeology at the University of Virginia, offers new readings of archaeological data and art, illustrating the impact that one professor can have on the wider field of Roman art and archaeology through the

continuing work of his students.

By Honor Bound Nancy Shields Kollmann 1999 In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Russians from all ranks of society were bound together by a culture of honor. Here one of the foremost scholars of early modern Russia explores the intricate and highly stylized codes that made up this culture. Nancy Shields Kollmann describes how these codes were manipulated to construct identity and enforce social norms--and also to defend against insults, to pursue vendettas, and to unsettle communities. She offers evidence for a new view of the relationship of state and society in the Russian empire, and her richly comparative approach enhances knowledge of statebuilding in premodern Europe. By presenting Muscovite state and society in the context of medieval and early modern Europe, she exposes similarities that blur long-standing distinctions between Russian and European history. Through the prism of honor, Kollmann examines the interaction of the Russian state and its people in regulating social relations and defining an individual's rank. She finds vital information in a collection of transcripts of legal suits brought by elites and peasants alike to avenge insult to honor. The cases make clear the conservative role honor played in society as well as the ability of men and women to employ this body of ideas to address their relations with one another and with the state. Kollmann demonstrates that the grand princes--and later the tsars--tolerated a surprising degree of local autonomy throughout their rapidly expanding realm. Her work marks a stark contrast with traditional Russian historiography, which exaggerates the power of the state and downplays the volition of society.

The Penguin Classics Book Henry Eliot 2019-02-21 Penguin Classics is the largest and best-known classics imprint in the world. From *The Epic of Gilgamesh* to the poetry of the First World War, and covering all the greatest works of fiction, poetry, drama, history and philosophy in between, this reader's companion encompasses 500 authors, 1,200 books and 4,000 years of world literature. Stuffed full of stories, author biographies, book summaries and recommendations, and illustrated with thousands of historic Penguin Classic covers, this is an exhilarating and comprehensive guide for anyone who wants to explore and discover the best books ever written.

The Emperor Justinian and the Byzantine Empire James Allan Stewart Evans 2005 Looks at the life and times of the Emperor Justinian.

The Evolution of Money David Orrell 2016-06-14 The sharing economy's unique customer-to-company exchange is possible because of the way in which money has evolved. These transactions have not always been as fluid as they are today, and they are likely to become even more fluid. It is therefore critical that we learn to appreciate money's elastic nature as deeply as do Uber, Airbnb, Kickstarter, and other innovators, and that we understand money's transition from hard currencies to cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin if we are to access their cooperative potential. *The Evolution of Money* illuminates this fascinating reality, focusing on the tension between currency's real and abstract properties and advancing a vital theory of money rooted in this dual exchange. It begins with the debt tablets of Mesopotamia and follows with the development of coin money in ancient Greece and Rome, gold-backed currencies in medieval Europe, and monetary economics in Victorian England. The book ends in the digital era, with the cryptocurrencies and service providers that are making the most of money's virtual side and that suggest a tectonic shift in what we call money. By building this organic time line, *The Evolution of Money* helps us anticipate money's next, transformative role.

A Realistic Theory of Law Brian Z. Tamanaha 2017-04-24 This book articulates an empirically grounded theory of law applicable throughout history and across different societies. Unlike natural law theory or analytical jurisprudence, which are narrow, abstract, ahistorical, and detached from society, Tamanaha's theory presents a holistic vision of law within society, evolving in connection with social, cultural, economic, political, ecological, and technological factors. He revives a largely forgotten theoretical perspective on law that runs from Montesquieu through the legal realists to the present. This book explains why the classic

question 'what is law?' has never been resolved, and casts doubt on theorists' claims about necessary and universal truths about law. This book develops a theory of law as a social institution with varying forms and functions, tracing law from hunter-gatherer societies to the modern state and beyond. Tamanaha's theory accounts for social influences on law, legal influences on society, law and domination, multifunctional governmental uses of law, legal pluralism, international law, and other legal aspects largely overlooked in jurisprudence.

Practical Head and Neck Oncology Guy J. Petruzzelli 2008-09-01

Regulation, Crime and Freedom John Braithwaite 2020-09-11 This title was first published in 2000: John Braithwaite is a distinguished criminologist with an international reputation in the study of regulation and globalization. This collection contains his most important and influential essays in criminal justice and business regulation. It has a substantial introduction explaining the thematization of his work around the design of regulatory systems to maximize freedoms as non-domination.

Roman Law and the Legal World of the Romans Andrew M. Riggsby 2010-06-14 In this book, Andrew Riggsby surveys the main areas of Roman law, and their place in Roman life.

A Casebook on the Roman Law of Delict Bruce W. Frier 1989 This casebook is designed to introduce the Roman law concerning delicts, private wrongs which broadly resemble torts in Anglo-American law. The Roman law of delict is unusually interesting, since many basic Roman principles of delict are still prominent in modern legal systems, while other Roman principles offer sharp and important contrasts with modern ideas. The influence of Roman law has been especially strong in the Civil Law systems of Continental Europe and its former dependencies, since these systems derive many basic principles from Roman law; but Roman influence on Anglo-American law has also been appreciable in some areas, although not usually in tort. A casebook relies on direct use of primary sources in order to convey a clear understanding of what legal sources are like and how lawyers work. For Roman law, the primary sources are above all the writings of the early imperial Roman jurists. Almost all their writings date to the classical period of Roman law, approximately 30 B.C. to A.D. 235 The 171 Cases in this book all derive from the writings of pre-classical and classical jurists.

God and Man in the Law Robert Lowry Clinton 1997 In a wide-ranging study based on legal history, political theory, and philosophical ideas going all the way back to Plato and Roman law, Robert Clinton challenges current faith in an activist judiciary. Claiming that a human-centered Constitution leads to government by reductive moral theory and illegitimate judicial review, he advocates a return to traditional jurisprudence and a God-centered Constitution grounded in English common law and its precedents.

The Origins of Business, Money, and Markets Keith Roberts 2011-06-28 To understand business and its political, cultural, and economic context, it helps to view it historically, yet most business histories look no further back than the nineteenth century. The full sweep of business history actually begins much earlier, with the initial cities of Mesopotamia. In the first book to describe and explain these origins, Roberts depicts the society of ancient traders and consumers, tracing the roots of modern business and underscoring the relationship between early and modern business practice. Roberts's narrative begins before business, which he defines as selling to voluntary buyers at a profit. Before business, he shows, the material conditions and concepts for the pursuit of profit did not exist, even though trade and manufacturing took place. The earliest business, he suggests, arose with the long distance trade of early Mesopotamia, and expanded into retail, manufacturing and finance in these command economies, culminating in the Middle Eastern empires. (Part One) But it was the largely independent rise of business, money, and markets in classical Greece that produced business much as we know it. Alexander the Great's conquests and the societies that his successors created in their kingdoms brought a version of this system to the old Middle Eastern empires, and beyond. (Part Two) At Rome this entrepreneurial market system gained important new features, including business corporations, public contracting, and even shopping malls.

The story concludes with the sharp decline of business after the 3rd century CE. (Part Three) In each part, Roberts portrays the major new types of business coming into existence. He weaves these descriptions into a narrative of how the prevailing political, economic, and social culture shaped the nature and importance of business and the status, wealth, and treatment of business people. Throughout, the discussion indicates how much (and how little) business has changed, provides a clear picture of what business actually is, presents a model for understanding the social impact of business as a whole, and yields stimulating insights for public policy today.

Laws of Guernsey Gordon Dawes 2003-05-01 A considerable volume of international financial business is carried on in Guernsey, a near independent jurisdiction with close constitutional links to Britain about to celebrate the 800th anniversary of its status. Guernsey law is distinct from English law, drawing on its own history and traditions as well as modern English legal principles and those of other jurisdictions. Laws of Guernsey is the first textbook of modern times to introduce the core areas of Guernsey law and court procedure. It is essential reading for the many individuals and entities with business either in Guernsey or governed by Guernsey law. It will be of particular interest and assistance to lawyers from other jurisdictions concerned with Guernsey law issues, whether litigation, succession, insurance, employment or anything else; likewise the book will assist insurers, bankers, trustees and financial services professionals generally. The book includes a foreword written by the Bailiff of Guernsey, the Island's senior judge. The following principal areas are introduced: Company and commercial law; trust law; income tax law; law of succession; property law; employment law; health and safety at work law; tort law; contract law; civil procedure and injunctions; criminal law and procedure; anti-money laundering legislation. The book includes various legislative materials and many cross-references to English law in particular, likewise to French law. Contents: Foreword by the Bailiff of Guernsey; Acknowledgements; Abbreviations; Table of Cases; Table of Laws, Statutes and other legislative materials; Table of Orders of the Royal Court, Rules, Practice Directions etc.; Table of Bailiffs from the time of the Restoration; Introduction; 1) Sources of Guernsey Law and the Force of Precedent; 2) The Constitution of the Bailiwick of Guernsey; 3) The Review of Administrative Decisions; 4) The Housing Control and Right to Work Legislation; 5) Control of Development; 6) Family Law; 7) Guardianship (Tutelle and Curatelle); 8) Law of Trusts: The Trusts (Guernsey) Law 1989; 9) Succession Laws of the Bailiwick; 10) Income Tax; 11) Insolvency; 12) Security Interests; 13) Control of Borrowing; 14) Financial Services Regulation in the Bailiwick; 15) Guernsey Company Law; 16) Employment Law; 17) Health and Safety at Work Law; 18) Civil Courts and Procedure; 19) Injunctions, Arrêts and the Clameur de Haro; 20) Conflict of Laws; 21) Criminal Courts and Procedure; 22) Evidence in Civil and Criminal Proceedings in Guernsey; 23) Guernsey Law of Realty and Leases; 24) Guernsey Law of Tort and Contract; 25) Epilogue; Appendices; Bibliography; Index

Algemene rechtsleer Frederik Peeraer 2020-12-23 Door de massale productie aan rechtsregels is het wet- en regelgevend kader vandaag zo goed als onmogelijk te overzien. Tegelijk zijn er talloze situaties waarin er vraag is naar een concrete rechtsregel, maar waar een dergelijke regel ontbreekt. Om rechtsregels weloverwogen te kunnen hanteren en om het recht op een verantwoorde manier mee te vormen, moeten juristen zich buigen over de kernvragen van hun discipline. Wat is recht? Welke functies en doelstellingen heeft het? Wat zijn rechtsregels eigenlijk, en hoe verhouden zij zich tot elkaar? Die vragen staan centraal in Algemene rechtsleer. Inzichten uit de rechtsgeschiedenis, rechtsfilosofie, rechtssociologie en rechtsantropologie maken het mogelijk om die vragen tegen een ruimere maatschappelijke achtergrond te behandelen. Daarmee beoogt dit boek een wegwijzer te zijn door de jungle van het positieve recht en een denkkader aan te reiken dat de tand des tijds kan trotseren. Het boek bestaat uit drie delen, elk gewijd aan een van de drie centrale vragen. Elk deel streeft ernaar te verduidelijken hoe en waarom de fundamentele vragen van het recht in de loop der tijd op een bepaalde manier zijn beantwoord en op welke manier dat vandaag gebeurt. Dankzij

de talrijke verwijzingen kan de lezer met kennis van zaken een eigen antwoord tot stand brengen op die vragen.

Emperors and Elections Nikolas K. Gvosdev 2000 This work seeks to reexamine the traditional understanding of the role of the Emperor in the Orthodox world as well as to provide insight into the Orthodox notion of conciliarity as reflected both in Church and state structures of the historic Orthodox world. Far from being a semidivine figure, the Emperor's position in the Church developed based on his position as the representative of the laity. The concept of popular election is not a modern or Western idea but very much rooted in the historic experience of local Orthodox congregations and communities. The Fathers of the Church saw human beings as being gifted with free will, reason, and responsibility, capable of self-determination and choice. Not only can Orthodoxy comfortably co-exist with the institutions of modern democracy, Orthodox concepts about the dignity of the individual and the importance of the community can make a valuable contribution to modern political thought.

Censorship and Cultural Sensibility Debora Shuger 2006-02-21 In this study of the reciprocities binding religion, politics, law, and literature, Debora Shuger offers a profoundly new history of early modern English censorship, one that bears centrally on issues still current: the rhetoric of ideological extremism, the use of defamation to ruin political opponents, the grounding of law in theological ethics, and the terrible fragility of public spheres. Starting from the question of why no one prior to the mid-1640s argued for free speech or a free press per se, Censorship and Cultural Sensibility surveys the texts against which Tudor-Stuart censorship aimed its biggest guns, which turned out not to be principled dissent but libels, conspiracy fantasies, and hate speech. The book explores the laws that attempted to suppress such material, the cultural values that underwrote this regulation, and, finally, the very different framework of assumptions whose gradual adoption rendered censorship illegitimate. Virtually all substantive law on language concerned defamation, regulating what one could say about other people. Hence Tudor-Stuart laws extended protection only to the person hurt by another's words, never to their speaker. In treating transgressive language as akin to battery, English law differed fundamentally from papal censorship, which construed its target as heresy. There were thus two models of censorship operative in the early modern period, both premised on religious norms, but one concerned primarily with false accusation and libel, the other with false belief and immorality. Shuger investigates the first of these models--the dominant English one--tracing its complex origins in the Roman law of iniuria through medieval theological ethics and Continental jurisprudence to its continuities and discontinuities with current U.S. law. In so doing, she enables her reader to grasp how in certain contexts censorship could be understood as safeguarding both charitable community and personal dignitary rights.

Basileus Weston Barnes 2019-02-25 This is a book on emperors of Byzantine Empire in Christian Greek dominion that ruled Late Antique and Medieval East Europe from 330 to 1453 CE as the inherited Roman state that fell in Western Rome in 476 CE. From the golden, renowned Queen of Cities, Constantinople, city of Constantine, holy men, travelers, pilgrims, merchants, ambassadors, and many other people from all walks of life filled its streets. Finally, there was the emperor, the master of this city, and an empire once stretching from the Black Sea to Spain until its fall to the powerful Turks in the fifteenth century. In a line of Basilioi, triumph, tragedy, trust, and betrayal were lifelong dramas for the men and women in the purple sitting on the palace throne.

The Roman Law Tradition Andrew A. D. Lewis 1994-04-07 The law developed by the ancient Romans remains a powerful legal and political instrument today. In The Roman Law Tradition a general editorial introduction complements a series of more detailed essays by an international team of distinguished legal scholars exploring the various ways in which Roman law has affected and continues to affect patterns of legal decision-making throughout the world.

Western Creed, Western Identity Jude P. Dougherty 2010-04-01 In Western Creed, Western Identity, Jude P. Dougherty investigates the classical roots of Western culture and its religious

sources in an effort to define its underlying intellectual and spiritual commitments.

The Matter of Empire Orlando Bentancor 2017-01-30 The Matter of Empire examines the philosophical principles invoked by apologists of the Spanish empire that laid the foundations for the material exploitation of the Andean region between 1520 and 1640. Centered on Potosi, Bolivia, Orlando Bentancor's original study ties the colonizers' attempts to justify the abuses wrought upon the environment and the indigenous population to their larger ideology concerning mining, science, and the empire's rightful place in the global sphere. Bentancor points to the underlying principles of scholasticism, particularly in the work of Thomas Aquinas, as the basis of the instrumentalist conception of matter and enslavement, despite the inherent contradictions to moral principles. Bentancor grounds this metaphysical framework in a close reading of sixteenth-century debates on Spanish sovereignty in the Americas and treatises on natural history and mining by theologians, humanists, missionaries, mine owners, jurists, and colonial officials. To Bentancor, their presuppositions were a major turning point for colonial expansion and paved the way to global mercantilism.

The Birth of Territory Stuart Elden 2013-09-09 Territory is one of the central political concepts of the modern world and, indeed, functions as the primary way the world is divided and controlled politically. Yet territory has not received the critical attention afforded to other crucial concepts such as sovereignty, rights, and justice. While territory continues to matter politically, and territorial disputes and arrangements are studied in detail, the concept of territory itself is often neglected today. Where did the idea of exclusive ownership of a portion of the earth's surface come from, and what kinds of complexities are hidden behind that seemingly straightforward definition? The Birth of Territory provides a detailed account of the emergence of territory within Western political thought. Looking at ancient, medieval, Renaissance, and early modern thought, Stuart Elden examines the evolution of the concept of territory from ancient Greece to the seventeenth century to determine how we arrived at our contemporary understanding. Elden addresses a range of historical, political, and literary texts and practices, as well as a number of key players—historians, poets, philosophers, theologians, and secular political theorists—and in doing so sheds new light on the way the world came to be ordered and how the earth's surface is divided, controlled, and administered.

The Roman Empire: A Historical Encyclopedia [2 volumes] James W. Eder 2018-05-31 Covering material from the time of Julius Caesar to the sack of Rome, this topically arranged reference volume provides substantive entries on people, cities, government, institutions, military developments, material culture, and other topics related to the Roman Empire. • Covers all aspects of Imperial Rome, from politics to social life • Provides a selection of primary source documents • Organizes reference entries in topical categories and provides cross-references • Cites works for further reading and closes with a bibliography of the most important print and electronic resources

Law of Obligations & Legal Remedies Geoffrey Samuel 2013-03-04 This book examines the notion of a law of obligations as a conceptual category in itself; and, in doing this, it presents the foundational material in a context that draws on some comparative and theoretical ideas while, at the same time, emphasising the special characteristics of the common law. The book is specifically designed to act as an introduction to the legal research skills of reasoning and method. It also looks at the foundations of civil liability in a way that emphasises the interrelationship of source materials, problem solving and conceptual analysis and justification.

René Girard and Creative Reconciliation Thomas Ryba 2014-01-09 The contribution of this book to the field of reconciliation is both theoretical and practical, recognizing that good theory guides effective practice and practice is the ground for compelling theory. Using a Girardian hermeneutic as a starting point, a new conceptual Gestalt emerges in these essays, one not fully integrated in a formal way but showing a clear understanding of some of the challenges and possibilities for dealing with the deep divisions, enmity, hatred, and other effects of violence.

Glossarium van Latijnse en Romeinse rechtstermen

Constant de Koninck 1997

Historical Dictionary of Byzantium John H. Rosser 2012 The Byzantine Empire dates back to Constantine the Great, the first Christian ruler of the Roman Empire, who, in 330 AD, moved the imperial capital from Rome to a port city in modern-day Turkey, which he then renamed Constantinople in his honor. From its founding, the Byzantine Empire was a major anchor of east-west trade, and culture, art, architecture, and the economy all prospered in the newly Christian empire. As Byzantium moved into the middle and late period, Greek became the official language of both church and state and the Empire's cultural and religious influence extended well beyond its boundaries. In the mid-15th century, the Ottoman Turks put an end to 1,100 years of Byzantine history by capturing Constantinople, but the Empire's legacy in art, culture, and religion endured long after its fall. In this revised and updated second edition of the Historical Dictionary of Byzantium, author John H. Rosser introduces both the general reader and the researcher to the history of the Byzantine Empire. This comprehensive dictionary includes detailed, alphabetical entries on key figures, ideas, places, and themes related to Byzantine art, history, and religion, and the second edition contains numerous additional entries on broad topics such as transportation and gender, which were less prominent in the previous edition. An expanded introduction introduces the reader to Byzantium and a guide to further sources and suggested readings can be found in the extensive bibliography that follows the entries. A basic chronology and various maps and illustrations are also included in the dictionary. This book is an excellent access point for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about Byzantium.

Veni, Vidi, Vici Peter Jones 2013-09-05 The Romans left a long-lasting legacy and their influence can still be seen all around us - from our calendar and coins, to our language and laws - but how much do we really know about them? Help is at hand in the form of *Veni, Vidi, Vici*, which tells the remarkable, and often surprising, story of the Romans and the most enduring empire in history. Fusing a lively and entertaining narrative with rigorous research, *Veni, Vidi, Vici* breaks down each major period into a series of concise nuggets that provide a fascinating commentary on every aspect of the Roman world - from plebs to personalities, saucers to sexuality, games to gladiators, poets to punishments, mosaics to medicine and Catullus to Christianity. Through the twists and turns of his 1250-year itinerary, Peter Jones is a friendly and clear-thinking guide. In this book he has produced a beguiling and entertaining introduction to the Romans, one that vividly brings to life the people who helped create the world we live in today.

The Rule of Law and the Separation of Powers Richard Bellamy 2017-07-05 The rule of law is frequently invoked in political debate, yet rarely defined with any precision. Some employ it as a synonym for democracy, others for the subordination of the legislature to a written constitution and its judicial guardians. It has been seen as obedience to the duly-recognised government, a form of governing through formal and general rule-like laws and the rule of principle. Given this diversity of view, it is perhaps unsurprising that certain scholars have regarded the concept as no more than a self-congratulatory rhetorical device. This collection of eighteen key essays from jurists, political theorists and public law political scientists, aims to explore the role law plays in the political system. The introduction evaluates their arguments. The first eleven essays identify the standard features associated with the rule of law. These are held to derive less from any characteristics of law per se than from a style of legislating and judging that gives equal consideration to all citizens. The next seven essays then explore how different ways of separating and dispersing power contribute to this democratic style of rule by forcing politicians and judges alike to treat people as equals and regard none as above the law.

Sprezzatura Peter D'Epiro 2007-12-18 A witty, erudite celebration of fifty great Italian cultural achievements that have significantly influenced Western civilization from the authors of *What Are the Seven Wonders of the World?* "*Sprezzatura*," or the art of effortless mastery, was coined in 1528 by Baldassare Castiglione in *The Book of the Courtier*. No one has

demonstrated effortless mastery throughout history quite like the Italians. From the Roman calendar and the creator of the modern orchestra (Claudio Monteverdi) to the beginnings of ballet and the creator of modern political science (Niccolò Machiavelli), Sprezzatura highlights fifty great Italian achievements in a series of fifty information-packed essays in chronological order.

Justinian 1979

Justinian C.F. Kolbert 1979

People, Personal Expression, and Social Relations in Late Antiquity Ralph W. Mathisen 2003 A collection of Latin sources that shed light on the changing world of Late Antiquity throughout Western Europe

The Digest of Roman Law, Theft, Rapine, Damage and Insult Justinian 1987

The Book of Firsts Peter D'Epiro 2010-03-09 The Book of Firsts is an entertaining, enlightening, and highly browsable tour of the major innovations of the past twenty centuries and how they shaped our world. Peter D'Epiro makes this handy overview of human history both fun and thought-provoking with his survey of the major "firsts"—inventions, discoveries, political and military upheavals, artistic and scientific breakthroughs, religious controversies, and catastrophic events—of the last two thousand years. Who was the first to use gunpowder? Invent paper? Sack the city of Rome? Write a sonnet? What was the first university? The first astronomical telescope? The first great novel? The first Impressionist painting? The Book of Firsts explores these questions and many more, from the earliest surviving cookbook (featuring parboiled flamingo) and the origin of chess (sixth-century India) to the first civil service exam (China in 606 AD) and the first tell-all memoir about scandalous royals (Byzantine Emperor Justinian and Empress Theodora). In the form of 150 brief, witty, erudite, and information-packed essays, The Book of Firsts is ideal for anyone interested in an enjoyable way to acquire a deeper understanding of history and the fascinating personalities who forged it.

A History of Medieval Europe R.H.C. Davis 2013-08-16 R.C. Davis provided the classic account of the European medieval world; equipping generations of undergraduate and 'A' level students with sufficient grasp of the period to debate diverse historical perspectives and reputations. His book has been important grounding for both modernists required to take a course in medieval history, and those who seek to specialise in the medieval period. In updating this classic work to a third edition, the additional author now enables students to see history in action; the diverse viewpoints and important research that has been undertaken since Davis' second edition, and progressed historical understanding. Each of Davis original chapters now concludes with a 'new directions and developments' section by Professor RI Moore, Emeritus of Newcastle University. A key work updated in a method that both enhances subject understanding and sets important research in its wider context. A vital resource, now up-to-date for generations of historians to come.

Being a Roman Citizen Jane F. Gardner 2010 The status of citizen was increasingly the right of the majority in the Roman empire and brought important privileges and exemption from certain forms of punishment. However, not all Roman citizens were equal; for example bastards, freed persons, women, the physically and mentally handicapped, under-25s, ex-criminals and soldiers were subject to restrictions and curtailments on their capacity to act. Being a Roman Citizen examines these forms of limitation and discrimination and thereby throws into sharper focus Roman conceptions of citizenship and society.

The Journal of the Law Society of Scotland 1979