. Record Nr. Titolo	UNINA9910677443203321 A companion to the political culture of the Roman Republic / / edited
Pubbl/distr/stampa	by Valentina Arena, Jonathan R. W. Prag, Andrew Stiles Hoboken, NJ : , : John Wiley & Sons, Inc., , 2022
ISBN	1-119-67365-8 1-119-67367-4 1-119-67359-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource
Collana	Blackwell Companions to the Ancient World
Disciplina Soggetti	320.945632 Political culture - Rome Rome Politics and government 265-30 B.C
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Intro A COMPANION TO THE POLITICAL CULTURE OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC Contents Notes on Editors Notes on Contributors Abbreviations Introduction 1 Political Culture: Career of a Concept Part I Modern Reading 2 Machiavelli's Roman Republic 3 The Roman Republic and the English Republic 4 Liberty, Rights and Virtue: The Roman Republic in Eighteenth-Century France 5 A Roman Revolution: Classical Republicanism in the Creation of the American Republic 6 Theodor Mommsen's History of Rome and Its Political and Intellectual Context 7 The Political Culture of the Republic since Syme's The Roman Revolution: A Story of a Debate Part II Ancient Interpreters 8 Polybius and Roman Political Culture 9 Cicero: In and Above the Republic's Political Culture 10 Sallust 11 Augustan Republics: Livy, Dionysius of Halicarnassus and the Politics of the Past 12 Plutarch's Evaluation of Roman Republic Part III Institutionalised Loci 14 The Census 15 The Senate 16 Roman Political Assemblies 17 Armies and Political Culture 18 Imperator and Politician: The Consul as the Highest Magistrate of the Republic 19 The Tribunate of the Plebs: Between Compromise and Revolution 20 Priests 21 Other Magistrates, Officials and Apparitores Part IV Political Actors 22 The Civis 23 Romans,

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Sommario/riassunto	"The decision to dedicate an entire volume to the study of the political culture of the Roman Republic reflects what is currently the most comprehensive approach to the subject traditionally labelled as Roman Republican politics (for a definition of the concept of 'political culture' and its history in the field of Roman studies see Holkeskamp, ch. 1). This volume analyses the Roman political world through the wider lenses of 'Roman political culture', in full recognition that, alongside the working of the political and religious institutions and their related officers, a system of shared values, traditions, and communicative strategies played a fundamental role in the social and political life of Rome throughout the Republic. The subject has been at the centre of an intensely contested debate for centuries and Part 1 (supplemented by chapter 1) traces the modern history of this. Needless to say, the subject goes right back to contemporary discourse, beginning for us with Polybius, whose account perhaps already foreshadows some of the wider approaches now being advocated - and it is to the ancient accounts that Part 2 is dedicated. More recently, modern historians have broadly approached the study of the Republican political life of Rome following three main strands: first, the study of its legal system, its institutions, and rules and regulations; second, the investigation of the social interactions amongst the members of the elite (which, under the impetus of neo-Marxist approaches of the later 20th century, extended to a growing interest in their interactions with the wider Roman people and the latter's socio-economic demands); and finally, the analysis of the 'political grammar', as Meier (1980) called it, which put an emphasis on shared beliefs, values, myths, traditions, and symbolic communication of the political system. Each of these approaches has yielded important results, which, however, taken separately, provide a somewhat fragmented view of Roman political world"