

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910792072603321
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Titolo	Peasants, citizens and soldiers : studies in the demographic history of Roman Italy 225 BC-AD 100 // Luuk de Ligt [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2012
ISBN	1-107-23488-3 1-107-30133-5 1-107-51912-8 1-107-30641-8 1-107-31416-X 1-107-30554-3 1-107-30861-5 1-139-00383-6 1-299-25721-6
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xv, 391 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Classificazione	HIS002000
Disciplina	304.60937/09014
Soggetti	Italy Population History Rome History Republic, 265-30 B.C Rome History Antonines, 96-192
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 345-381) and index.
Nota di contenuto	1. Evidence, theories and models in Roman population history -- 2. The Polybian manpower figures and the size of the Italian population on the eve of the Hannibalic War -- 3. Census procedures and the meaning of the republican and early-imperial census figures -- 4. Peasants, citizens and soldiers, 201 BC-28 BC -- 5. The Augustan census figures and Italy's urban network -- 6. Survey archaeology and demographic developments in the Italian countryside.
Sommario/riassunto	Recent years have witnessed an intense debate concerning the size of the population of Roman Italy. This book argues that the combined literary, epigraphic and archaeological evidence supports the theory that early-imperial Italy had about six million inhabitants. At the same time the traditional view that the last century of the Republic witnessed

a decline in the free Italian population is shown to be untenable. The main foci of its six chapters are: military participation rates; demographic recovery after the Second Punic War; the spread of slavery and the background to the Gracchan land reforms; the fast expansion of Italian towns after the Social War; emigration from Italy; and the fate of the Italian population during the first 150 years of the Principate.

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