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| Nota di contenuto | Frontmatter -- Contents -- Preface -- Introduction -- Chapter 1. A Clarification: The Three Meanings of "Migration Age" -- Chapter 2. A Recipe on Trial: "The Germans Overthrow the Roman Empire" -- Chapter 3. An Entrenched Myth of Origins: The Germans before Germany -- Chapter 4. Jordanes's Getica and the Disputed Authenticity of Gothic Origins from Scandinavia -- Chapter 5. The Great Rhine Crossing, A.D. 400-420, a Case of Barbarian Migration -- Chapter 6. The "Techniques of Accommodation" Revisited -- Chapter 7. None of Them Were Germans: Northern Barbarians in Late Antiquity -- Chapter 8. Conclusion: The Long Simplification of Late Antiquity -- Appendix 1: Alexander Demandt on the Role of the Germans in the End of the Roman Empire -- Appendix 2: Chronicle Evidence for the Burgundian Settlement -- Appendix 3: The Meaning of agri cum mancipiis in the Burgundian Kingdom -- Abbreviations -- Bibliography -- Index |
| Sommario/riassunto | The Migration Age is still envisioned as an onrush of expansionary "Germans" pouring unwanted into the Roman Empire and subjecting it to pressures so great that its western parts collapsed under the weight. Further developing the themes set forth in his classic Barbarians and |

Romans, Walter Goffart dismantles this grand narrative, shaking the barbarians of late antiquity out of this "Germanic" setting and reimagining the role of foreigners in the Later Roman Empire. The Empire was not swamped by a migratory Germanic flood for the simple reason that there was no single ancient Germanic civilization to be transplanted onto ex-Roman soil. Since the sixteenth century, the belief that purposeful Germans existed in parallel with the Romans has been a fixed point in European history. Goffart uncovers the origins of this historical untruth and argues that any projection of a modern Germany out of an ancient one is illusory. Rather, the multiplicity of northern peoples once living on the edges of the Empire participated with the Romans in the larger stirrings of late antiquity. Most relevant among these was the long militarization that gripped late Roman society concurrently with its Christianization. If the fragmented foreign peoples with which the Empire dealt gave Rome an advantage in maintaining its ascendancy, the readiness to admit military talents of any social origin to positions of leadership opened the door of imperial service to immigrants from beyond its frontiers. Many barbarians were settled in the provinces without dislodging the Roman residents or destabilizing landownership; some were even incorporated into the ruling families of the Empire. The outcome of this process, Goffart argues, was a society headed by elites of soldiers and Christian clergy—one we have come to call medieval.
