

1: - Byzantine Military Unrest, An Interpretation by Walter Emil Kaegi

Byzantine Military Unrest, An Interpretation by Kaegi, Walter Emil and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at www.enganchecubano.com

It was the inspiration for this podcast and for much of my renewed fascination with the Ancient world. It is a brilliant audio journey that I continue to cherish. Its brilliant maps show you the major political developments with a pithy, entertaining narrative alongside them. There are also versions which cover Europe in the Ancient, Modern and early-Modern periods. There is one on Africa and America and I cannot recommend them highly enough. The Early Centuries Byzantium: The Apogee Byzantium: The Decline and Fall by John Julius Norwich If you know nothing about Byzantium and want to hear the story then this is where you should begin. Norwich has that old fashioned mastery of writing where he can turn a phrase beautifully and make the tale funny and engaging. It is not up to date with modern scholarship though. The closest thing to the podcast in book form. The Making of Orthodox Byzantium: Whittow is easy to read and gets to the point quickly. He really cuts through the fripperies to the core of why things happened the way they did. An essential resource for students. The Inheritance of Rome: A History of Europe from to by Chris Wickham An excellent modern book covering developments across Europe from the fall of Rome to the end of the Millennium. The Circumstances of Imperial Power by J. Unusual studies of reliquaries, pilgrims and coins point to the recovery of European trade after the collapse of the Roman Empire. Emperor of Byzantium by Walter E. Kaegi "largely non-Muslim sources Did Muhammad Exist? Unless you already know a lot of the detail this may be difficult to get through. Here she and Michael Cook make incredibly sweeping in both a positive and negative way statements about Roman identity and how exactly Syria and Egypt both succumbed to and briefly resisted the advent of Islam. As well as presenting a compelling theory on the development of Islamic theology. Here she effortlessly rolls through a century of Islamic history to explain how the Arab state was held together and why it ultimately moved from Damascus to Baghdad and from local recruits to foreign slaves.

2: CiNii Books - Byzantine military unrest, : an interpretation

Get Textbooks on Google Play. Rent and save from the world's largest eBookstore. Read, highlight, and take notes, across web, tablet, and phone.

Lynda Garland University of New England, New South Wales Leo IV is often considered primarily as an appendage of his redoubtable wife and successor Irene, from whose point of view all our historical sources are written -- this is due partly to the brevity of his reign, as well as to the fact that it was very much in the interests of his widow to rewrite history in her own favour. Leo was the son and heir of the committed iconoclast emperor Constantine V , who married three times: Their only son Constantine named after his grandfather was born on 14 January The choice of Irene as an imperial bride is surprising, both because her family was not particularly prominent and because of the reverence for icons which she later displayed. Nevertheless, even in the family of Constantine V , discreet iconophilism and devotion to certain saints and monastic institutions, seems to have been expected of imperial women: It is also possible, as suggested by Cedrenus below, that Irene may have been expected by her father-in-law prior to her marriage to swear an oath that she would not publicly reverence icons. Perhaps to reassure his five younger half-brothers that they were not entirely to be side-lined, on the next day, Holy Saturday, he appointed his youngest brother Eudocimus to the rank of nobilissimus, and his brothers were then associated with him in the crowning of the young Constantine on Holy Sunday. Despite this, his actions sparked off a conspiracy in May focused round the second eldest of his brothers, the Caesar Nicephorus: Leo easily put down the conspiracy, which included a number of persons in the imperial service, and showed leniency to those involved by having them scourged and tonsured and banishing them to the Cherson and the Klimata under guard. He began by appointing some monks as bishops and removing the disabilities imposed on monasteries by his father: Paul is depicted by Theophanes as having iconophile sympathies and only accepting the appointment under duress, though it is hardly likely that Leo would have chosen a patriarch hostile to his policies: Paul however, was more moderate than his predecessors. Nevertheless, shortly afterwards, Leo seems to have renewed the persecution of iconophiles which Constantine V had instituted in the s. In August, a number of prominent courtiers were arrested, scourged, tonsured and imprisoned; we are told that Theophanes the cubicularius and paracoimomenus died under the treatment. Having beheld them and made an investigation, he discovered that the papias of the palace and some others of the primicerii had brought them. He subjected them to many tortures and punishments. As for his wife Irene, he rebuked her severely and set her at naught, saying, "Was this what you swore to my father the Emperor upon the fearsome and pure mysteries of our faith? He spurned her and had no more marital relations with her. The papias -- in this case Jacob, who was also a protospatharius [[7]] -- was a eunuch in charge of the palace buildings and keys, and thus all access to the palace; the primicerii here referred to appear to have been eunuch courtiers, who would of course have been able to associate freely with the empress. Prior to this relationship between Leo and Irene appear to have been good: His strategy in Asia Minor against the Arabs has been seen both as successful and as primarily defensive -- securing Byzantine-held fortresses and hindering Arab raiding parties, while avoiding direct conflict. The expedition was also involved in capturing heretical Syrian Jacobites who were then resettled in Thrace. This defensive policy continued to be successful in , when a large Arab army advanced to Dorylaeum while a further success was again achieved by Michael Lachanodracon against an Arab raiding party in After the Arabs had remained fifteen days at Dorylaion, they ran short of necessities and their horses were hungry and many of them perished. Turning back, they besieged Amorion for one day. But finding it fortified and well-armed, they withdrew without achieving any success. In , shortly after his accession, he transferred a number of soldiers from theme armies into the tagmata, which caused army unrest -- officers of the theme armies marched with their troops on Constantinople and were only pacified with difficulty. The rumour was current -- perhaps put about by Irene or her supporters -- that Leo had died of an illness contracted after taking and wearing the jewelled crown from the Great Church of St Sophia, which had been dedicated there by Maurice or Heraclius: Being inordinately addicted to precious stones, he became enamoured of the crown of

the Great Church, which he took and wore on his head. His head developed carbuncles and, seized by a violent fever, he died after a reign of 5 years less 6 days. Bekker, 2 vols, Bonn: Leo Grammaticus, Leonis Grammatici Chronographia, ed. Nikephoros, Patriarch of Constantinople, Short History, ed. Scott, with the assistance of G. Greatrex, The Chronicle of Theophanes Confessor: Cambridge University Press, Kaiser Konstantin IV, Munich , 1: The chronicle of Symeon the Logothete tells us that Irene was persuaded to worship icons by Theophanes and three cubicularii and that Leo from now on had nothing to do with her: Haldon, Byzantine Praetorians, Bonn, , esp. Copyright C , Lynda Garland. This file may be copied on the condition that the entire contents, including the header and this copyright notice, remain intact.

3: Roman Emperors - DIR Leo III

The item Byzantine military unrest an interpretation, by Walter Emil Kaegi represents a specific, individual, material embodiment of a distinct intellectual or artistic creation found in Brigham Young University.

Byzantium and the Decline of Rome. Princeton University Press, ; reprinted, Byzantine Military Unrest Army, Society and Religion in Byzantium. Some Thoughts on Byzantine Military Strategy. Hellenic College Press, Byzantium and the Trans-Saharan Gold Trade: Procopius the Military Historian. Byzantinische Forschungen 15 Byzantium and the Early Islamic Conquests. Cambridge University Press, In collective volume, ed. Lynn, entitled The Feeding of Mars Boulder: Westview Press, Teodorico e i Goti, ed. Cambridge University Press, pp 34â€™ Storia, arte e archeologia della Sardegna bizantina. Heraclius Emperor of Byzantium. Cambridge University Press Emperors versus Caliphs c. Cambridge History of the Byzantine Empire, Current Research[edit] Kaegi is currently involved in several projects, notably on Muslim raids into Byzantine Anatolia. He is planning an investigation of the role of Byzantine concepts of strategy in the emergence of concepts of strategy in early Modern Europe. Additionally, he is preparing an essay on Byzantium in the seventh century for an Oxford University Press handbook to Maximus the Confessor. An avid reader of Arnold J. Toynbee in his formative years, [2] Kaegi is writing a reassessment of Toynbee as a Byzantine historian. Conversation with Walter Kaegi". Chicago Journal of History 6:

4: Byzantine military unrest, an interpretation - CORE

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

5: Walter Kaegi | History | The University of Chicago

Recommended By. Numerous educational institutions recommend us, including Oxford University, Michigan State University, and University of Minnesota.. We have also been recommended for educational use by the following publications.

6: Walter Kaegi - Wikipedia

The Byzantine army (and navy) comprised two main groupings, the tagmatic forces, what we might call the standing army, stationed in or near Constantinople and consisting mostly of mercenary troops, and the thematic forces, the soldiers who.

7: Bibliography | The History of Byzantium

Of all published articles, the following were the most read within the past 12 months.

8: Byzantine military unrest, an interpretation - Walter Emil Kaegi - Google Books

Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App. Then you can start reading Kindle books on your smartphone, tablet, or computer - no Kindle device required.

9: Byzantine military unrest : an interpretation - Brigham Young University

Byzantine military unrest, an interpretation. By Walter Emil. Kaegi. Abstract. Includes www.enganchecubano.comonic

access restricted; authentication may be required.

McAllister Rides. Paul rand a designers art Secrets Of The Space Age: The Sacrifices and Struggles To Get To The Moon; The Aftermath The dying tongue of great Elizabeth Ole Bulls activities in the United States between 1843 and 1880 How institutions think James stewart calculus 7th edition book ACLS Review Made Incredibly Easy! Map ing land navigation Imitations of the splendid shilling The Aged and the Aging A very short introduction to philosophy of science Romes Mediterranean Empire Book 41-45 and the Periochae (Oxford Worlds Classics) John and Mary, beginning life together. Digging to the past Spring mvc 4 tutorial for beginners Epilogue : Atmospheric pollution and our future Operating system william stallings 7th edition solution manual The Alps (Great Mountain Ranges of the World.) Praying with mandalas Just Spread A Little Love V. 4. The renaissance in the North, and the Florish genius The sisters brothers The joys and challenges of serial socializing A Marine Rapid Assessment of the Togean and Banggai Islands, Sulawesi, Indonesia Aircraft Munitions The role of abstraction in scientific illustration: implications for pedagogy Punyashloke Mishra On the battle-lines, 1919-1939 Petals on the wind ebook Pharmacy simplified My Ultimate Story Czech rlic visa application form Libraries and the life of the mind in America The Poverty of Affluence Living with learning disabilities, dying with cancer Properties and Applications of Perovskite-type Oxides (Chemical Industries) Nature of history as a discipline Geo-Environmental Issues Facing the Americas: Proceedings of a Workshop Prerna nu zarnu Nietzsche, Henry James, and the artistic will