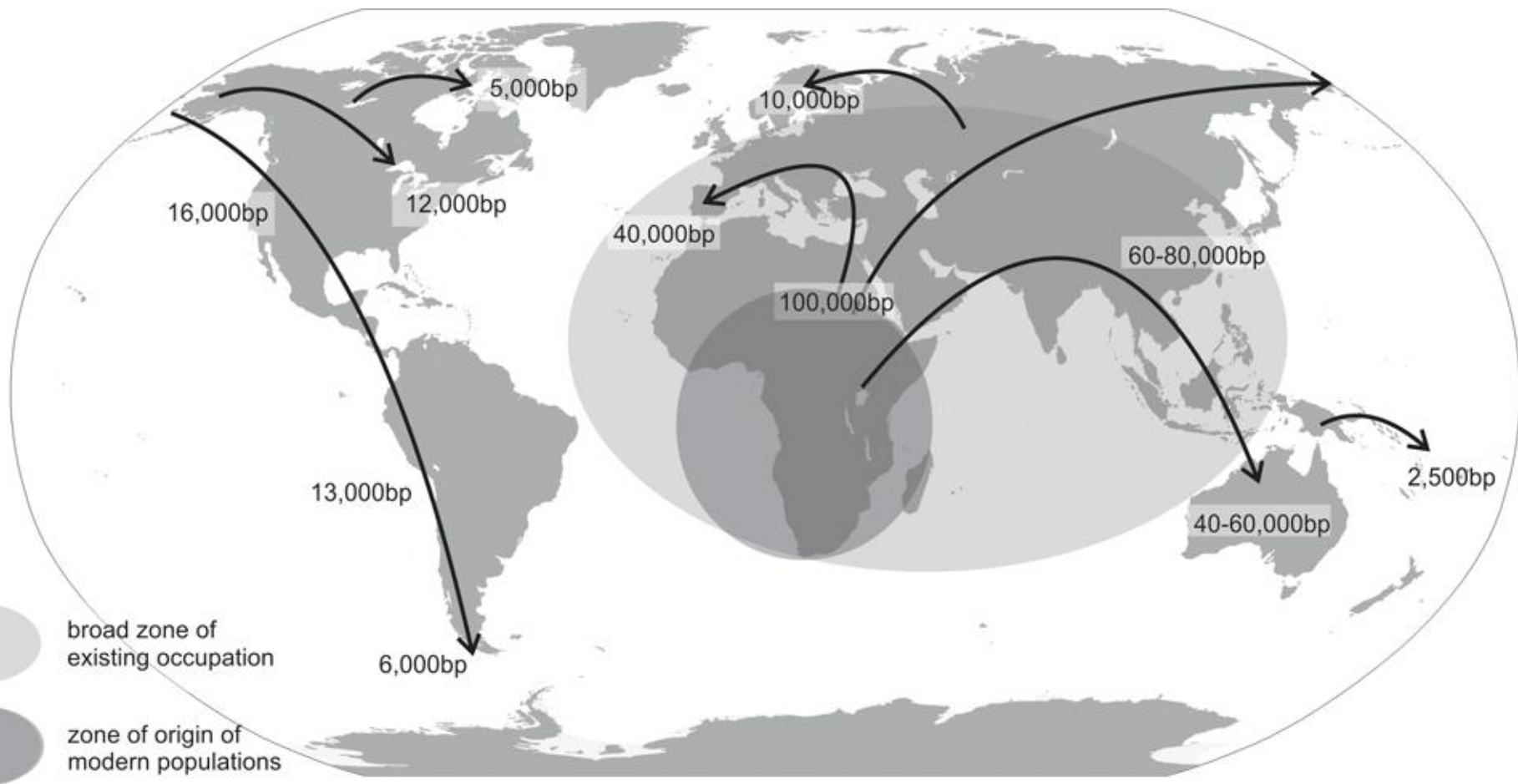


# Orientation and Introduction to the Ancient World -TransAnatolie

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classical Anatolia.







Black Sea

PALA

(Inandik)

(Horoztepe)

(Eoy)

(Alaca Hoyuk)

(Mashat Hoyuk)

(Gordion)

(Ankara)

HATTI

Hattusa

UPPER LAND

ANATOLIA

Ankuwa

(Bayrakli)

(Akpinar)

(Beycesultan)

AHHIYAWA

ARZAWA

(Mietus)

(Atrodisias)

(Gavur Kalesi)

(Yalbut)

(Acemhuyuk)

Kanesh

ISHUWA

(Korucutepe)

ALSHE

Malatya

(Ellabun Pinar)

Karahuyuk

LOWER LAND

Tawana

KIZZUWATNA

Hubishna

Tarsus

Adana

Carchemish

Harran

MITTANI

Alalah

Aleppo

(Tell al-Hadidi)

(Tell Faryy)

Ugarit

EMAR

ALASHIYA

LEVANT

Qatna

Qadesh

Byblos

Mediterranean Sea

# Bronze Age Iberia c. 1500 BCE

■ main cities

● tin mines





BLACK SEA

CAŞPIAN SEA

CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS  
GEORGIA

•(Istanbul)

ARMENIA AZERBAIJAN

•Troy

ANATOLIA

(Ankara)•

•Alaca Höyük  
•Hattu Sha (Bogazköy)

•Gordion

HATTI

•Kamesh (Kültepe)

Lake Van

URARTU

NAKHITCHEVAN

LYDIA

TURKEY

PHRYGIA

•Acemhöyük

•Arslantepe

•Çayönü

Lake Urmia

CARIA

•Hacilar

•Çatal Höyük

TAURUS MOUNTAINS

Tigris River

Euphrates River

ASSYRIA

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

CYPRUS

SYRIA

IRAQ

IRAN

## ORGANIZING ANCIENT HISTORY

9000-5800 B.C.	Aceramnic Neolithic (Göbekli Tepe)
5800-3500 B.C.	Neolithic (Çatal Hüyük)
4500-3000 B.C.	Chalcolithic Age
3000-1220 B.C.	Bronze Age Civilization (Near East & India)
1550-1220 B.C.	Late Bronze Age: Imperial Orders
1220-1100 B.C.	Collapse of the Bronze Age
900 B.C.	Iron Age & Alphabetic Writing
750-31 B.C.	Hellenic (Greek) Civilization
31 B.C.-476 A.D.	Roman Empire
395-751 A.D.	Fall Western Roman Empire Emergence of Byzantine Empire Islamic Empire & Civilization

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## ORIGINS OF URBAN CIVILIZATION, 8900-3500 B.C.



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**GÖBEKLI TEPE ca. 8900 B.C.**



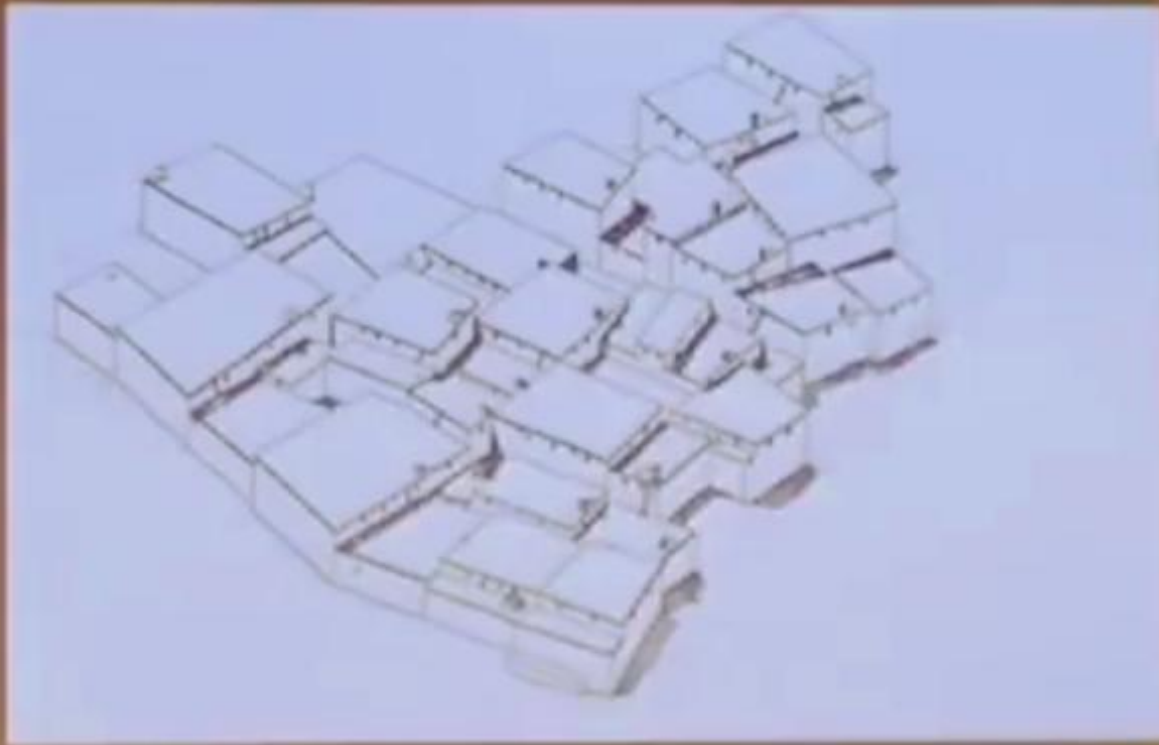
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**ÇATAL HÜYÜK ca. 5500 B.C.**



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ÇATAL HÜYÜK ca. 5500 B.C.



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## FIRST URBAN LITERATE CIVILIZATIONS



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FIRST LITERATE URBAN CIVILIZATIONS, 3000-1500 B.C.  
(THREE RIVER VALLEYS)

MESOPOTAMIA

3500-3000 B.C.	Cities and Literacy (cuneiform)
3000-2334 B.C.	Warring City-states (ensi & lugals) Primacy of Sumerian Civilization
2334-1540 B.C.	First Territorial Empires
2334-2200 B.C.	Akkadian Empire Sargon I (2234-2279 B.C.)
2112-2006 B.C.	Third Dynasty of Ur
1792-1550 B.C.	Amorite Babylon Hammurabi (1792-1760 B.C.) Emergence of Akkadian Literary Culture
1540-1157 B.C.	Kassite Rule in Babylonia
1400-1330 B.C.	Mitanni in northern Mesopotamia

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## FIRST URBAN LITERATE CIVILIZATIONS



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## FIRST URBAN LITERATE CIVILIZATIONS



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## FIRST URBAN LITERATE CIVILIZATIONS



*Ziggurat, Uruk, Third Dynasty, ca. 2100-2000 B.C.*

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## FIRST URBAN LITERATE CIVILIZATIONS



Uc. Third Dynasty, ca. 2100-2000 B.C.

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## FIRST URBAN LITERATE CIVILIZATIONS



Inventory, Babylon, ca. 1750 B.C.



Letter, Kültepe, ca. 1950-1750 B.C.

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## FIRST URBAN LITERATE CIVILIZATIONS



Sargon I, Akkad (2334-2279 B.C.)



Hammurabi, Babylon (1792-1750 B.C.)

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FIRST URBAN LITERATE CIVILIZATIONS, 3000-1500 B.C.  
(THREE RIVER VALLEYS)

EGYPT

3400-3100 B.C.	Agriculture & Origins of Hieroglyphics
3100-2700 B.C.	Archaic Kingdom (Dynasties I-II) Unification of Egypt by Narmer Royal Civilization at Memphis
2700-2200 B.C.	Old Kingdom (Dynasties III-VI) Pyramids at Sakkara, Dahshur & Gizeh Consolidation of cults & ritual
2200-2060	First Intermediate Period
2060-1850 B.C.	Middle Kingdom (Dynasties XI-XIII) Imperial & bureaucratic state at Thebes
1850-1550 B.C.	Hyksos (Canaanite) rule at Avaris
1570-1293 B.C.	Dynasty XVIII: Imperial Egypt Expulsion of the Hyksos

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**FIRST URBAN CIVILIZATIONS, 3000-1500 B.C.  
(THREE RIVER VALLEYS)**

**MELUHHA (INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION)**

- 3300-3000 B.C.    Origins of Urbanization
- 3000-2600 B.C.    Early Harappan Civilization  
Trade with Sumer & Akkad  
Origins of Literacy
- 2600-1900 B.C.    Height of Harappan Urban Civilization
- 1300-900 B.C.    Gradual Decline of Urban, Literate Civilization  
Migration of Indo-Aryans
- 900-600 B.C.    Iron Age: Revival of Urban, Literate Civilization  
Emergence of Arya-varna and caste (varna)  
Composition of Vedas and Upanishads
- 599-527 B.C.    Mahavira: Teachings of Jainism  
563-483 B.C.    Siddhartha Gautama: Buddhism

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## MELUHHA (INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION)



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## THE EARLY IRON AGE IN THE NEAR EAST, 1100-330 B.C.

612 B.C.	Fall of Nineveh & Partition of Near East Neo-Babylonian (Chaldean) Empire Median Empire (Iran and eastern Anatolia) Lydian Kingdom (Asia Minor) Saite Egypt (Dynasty XXVI)
605-586 B.C.	Reign of Nebuchadrezzar II: Hanging Gardens Babylonian Captivity of the Jews (586-539 B.C.) Writing of the Pentateuch
559-530 B.C.	Cyrus I creates Persian (Achaemenid) Empire Return of Jews to Jerusalem: Birth of Judaism
530-525 B.C.	Cambyses conquers Egypt
521-486 B.C.	Darius I organizes the Persian Empire
499-449 B.C.	Greek-Persian Wars
334-326 B.C.	Alexander the Great conquers the Persian Empire

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## VEDIC (IRON AGE) INDIA



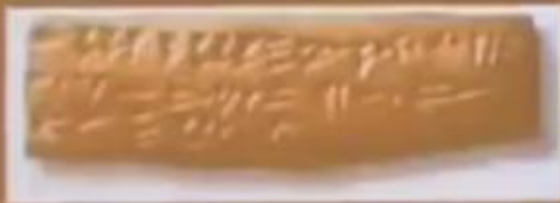
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## EXPANSION OF URBAN CIVILIZATION: LEVANT

Hurrians  
Canaanites  
Amorites

Ebla, 2600-2200 B.C.  
Ugarit, 1800-1250 B.C.

Ugaritic syllabary



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## EXPANSION OF URBAN CIVILIZATION: AEGEAN WORLD

2800-2100 B.C.	Urban Minoan Civilization on Crete
2200-1600 B.C.	Kings of Cnossus styled Minos unite Crete invention of Linear A syllabary Minoan Commercial Thalassocracy
2000-1900 B.C.	Arrival of Greek-speakers in mainland Greece
1650-1220 B.C.	Palaces on Greece (Mycenaean Civilization) Rule of wanakes and invention of Linear B
c. 1627 B.C.	Eruption of Thera (Santorini)
1400 B.C.	Achaean (Mycenaeans) conquer Minoan Crete
1375-1220 B.C.	Expansion of Mycenaean Commerce Clashes with Hittite Empire
1275 B.C.	Destruction of Troy VI (Hittite Wilusa)
1220-1100 B.C.	Collapse of Mycenaean Civilization Migration of Dorians into southern Greece

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## EXPANSION OF URBAN CIVILIZATION: ASIA MINOR (ANATOLIA)

2600-2300 B.C.	Royal Palaces at Troy II & Alaca Hüyük
2300-2200 B.C.	Arrival of Anatolian (Indo-European) Speakers (Neshite, Luvian and Palaic)
1900-1750 B.C.	Assyrian Merchant community at Neša (Kültepe) Transmission of writing and urban organization Neša (Kültepe)
1680-1650 B.C.	Labarnas unites the Land of Hatti
1650-1620 B.C.	Hattusalis I founds Hattusas
1620-1590 B.C.	Mursilis I conquers Syria & sacks Bayblon
1590-1350 B.C.	Hittite Kingdom fragments; Hurrian cultural influence
1344-1322 B.C.	Suppiliumas I: Hittite Empire
1267-1237 B.C.	Hattusalis III: Expansion of Hattusas & Yazılıkaya Attacks of Ahhiyawa (Achaeans)
1190-1180 B.C.	Hittite Empire fragments

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HITTITE EMPIRE, 1259 B.C.



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## NEW KINGDOM (EMPIRE) OF EGYPT

1570-1293 B.C.

Dynasty XVIII, at Thebes  
Egyptian Empire in Kush, Nubia & Levant

Queen Hatshepsut (1489-1479 B.C.)  
Thutmose III (1479-1425 B.C.)

Akhenaton (1352-1335 B.C.)  
Aton Monotheism  
Hittite Conquest of Northern Syria  
Tutankhamon (1335-1325 B.C.)  
Restoration of the Cults

1293-1175

Dynasty XIX: Imperial Recover

Ramses II (1279-1212 B.C.)  
Battle of Kadesh (1275 B.C.)

1178-1045 B.C.

Attack of Libyans and Sea Peoples  
Loss of Egyptian Empire

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## CLASH OF EGYPTIAN AND HITTITE EMPIRES



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## CLASH OF EGYPTIAN AND HITTITE EMPIRES



Egyptian-Hittite Treaty, 1257 B.C.



Ramses II (1279-1212 B.C.);  
Battle of Kadesh (1275 B.C.)  
Relief from Abu Simbul

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## COLLAPSE OF BRONZE AGE, 1225-1100 B.C.



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## THE EARLY IRON AGE IN THE NEAR EAST, 1100-330 B.C.

1015-975 B.C.	David creates kingdom of Israel Development of worship of Yahweh
1000-750 B.C.	Phoenicians revive sea borne commerce Phoenician invention of alphabet Aramaean develop camel caravans Phrygians consolidate Anatolia at Gordion
975-935 B.C.	Reign of Solomon; Temple at Jerusalem Divided Kingdom (975-722 B.C.) Emergence of Prophets
911-827 B.C.	Assyrian Predatory Imperialism
755-727 B.C.	Tiglath-Pileser III reorganizes Assyrian Empire
722 B.C.	Assyrian deportation of the population of Israel
717-697 B.C.	Reign of Hezekiah of Judah Imposition of monotheism of Yahweh
671-663 B.C.	Assyrian occupation of Egypt

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PHOENICIANS, ARAMAEANS & HEBREWS, 1000-500 B.C.



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## PHOENICIA, 1000-500 B.C.

The Phoenician Alphabet

A	𐤀	N	𐤍
B	𐤁	O	𐤏
C	𐤂	P	𐤐
D	𐤃	Q	𐤑
E	𐤄	R	𐤒
F	𐤅	S	𐤓
G	𐤆	T	𐤔
H	𐤇	U	𐤕
I	𐤈	V	𐤖
J	𐤉	W	𐤗
K	𐤊	X	𐤘
L	𐤋	Y	𐤙
M	𐤌	Z	𐤚



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## BIRTH OF JUDAISM, 1000-500 B.C.



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## CODIFICATION OF THE TEXTS OF JUDAISM

Pentateuch:	Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy
The Prophets:	Joshua, Judges, Samuel I and II, Kings I and II, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Naham, Habakkak, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi
Hagiographia:	Chronicles I and II, Ruth, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon, Lamentations, and Daniel
650-600 B.C.	Composition of Deuteronomy
586-537 B.C.	Codification of Pentateuch in Babylon (E and J.)
500-400 B.C.	Redaction & Editing of Pentateuch by P. Codification of Prophets & Hagiography
250-200 B.C.	Septuagint in Alexandria
200-100 B.C.	Composition of Isaiah and Daniel

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## THE ASSYRIAN EMPIRE, 911-612 B.C.



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## PARTITION OF ASSYRIAN IMPERIAL LEGACY, 612-525 B.C.



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## PERSIAN (ACHAEMENID) EMPIRE , 550-330 B.C.



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## PERSIAN (ACHAEMENID) EMPIRE



Persepolis, Palace of Darius I (521-486 B.C.)  
Apadana Relief of Tribute Bearers

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## BIRTH OF HELLENIC CIVILIZATION, 750-500 B.C.



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## COURSE OF GREEK HISTORY

2800-1400 B.C.	Bronze Age: Minoan Civilization, Crete
1900 B.C.	Arrival of Greek-Speakers (Achaeans)
1600-1225 B.C.	Mycenaean (Achaean) Civilization
1225-900 B.C.	Greek Dark Age: Sack of Mycenaean Palaces Migration of Dorians
900-750 B.C.	Geometric (Early Iron Age)
750-480 B.C.	Archaic Age: Rise of Polis (city-state)
490-479 B.C.	Persian Wars
480-323 B.C.	Classical Age
336-323 B.C.	Conquests of Alexander the Great
323-31 B.C.	Hellenistic Age

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## GREEK DIALECTS, 750-500 B.C.



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## GREEK COLONIZATION, 750-500 B.C.



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## THE POLIS AND THE RULE OF LAW

Demosthenes (384-322 B.C.), *Against Aristogeiton* 15-16 & 20-22)

•“The whole life of men, Athenians, whether they dwell in a large state (*polis*) or a small one, is governed by nature (*physis*) and by the laws (*nomoi*). Of these, nature is something irregular and incalculable, and peculiar to each individual, but the laws are something universal, definite, and the same for all. Now nature, if it be evil, often chooses wrong, and that is why you will find men of an evil nature committing errors. But the laws desire what is just and honorable and salutary: they seek for it, and when they find it, they set it forth as a general commandment, equal and identical for all. The law is that which all men ought to obey for many reasons, but above all because every law is an invention and gift of the gods, a tenet of wise men, a corrective of errors voluntary and involuntary, and a general covenant of the whole state in accordance with which all men in that state ought to regulate their lives. . . For there are two objects, men of Athens, for which all laws are framed—to deter any man from doing what is wrong, and, by punishing the transgressor, to make the rest better men. . .”

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## THE POLIS AND THE RULE OF LAW

### PROLOGUE OF THE CODE OF HAMMURABI (1792-1750 B.C.)

"When the lofty Anu, King of the Anunaki and Enlil, Lord of Heaven and Earth, he who determines the destiny of the land, committed the rule of all mankind to Marduk; . . . when they pronounced the lofty name of Babylon; when they made it famous among the quarters of the world and in its midst established an everlasting kingdom whose foundations were firm as heaven and earth—at the time Anu and Enlil called me, Hammurabi, the exalted prince, the worshiper of the gods, to cause justice to prevail in the land, to destroy the wicked and the evil, to prevent the strong from oppressing the weak, . . . to enlighten the land and to further the welfare of the people, Hammurabi, the governor, named by Enlil, am I, who brought about plenty and abundance; who made everything for Nippur and Durilu complete; . . . who gave life to the city of Uruk; who supplied in abundance to its inhabitants; . . . who made the city of Borsippa beautiful; . . . who helped his people in time of need; who establishes in security their property in Babylon; the governor of the people, the servant, whose deeds are pleasing to Anunit."

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## CONSTITUTIONS OF CITY-STATES

Homeric Kingship, *Iliad* II, ca. 750 B.C.

Basileus (king)

Boule (council)

Laos, "people" (assembly)

Greek Constitutions, 750-500 B.C.

Aristocracy

Oligarchy

Timocracy

Democracy

Polis (poleis plural)

Eunomia, "well lawed"

Nomos = human law

Dike = justice

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## STRUGGLE FOR THE HEGEMONY OF GREECE

- 480-479 B.C. Hellenic defeats King Xerxes of Persia
- 461-446 B.C. First Peloponnesian War: Athens vs. Sparta
- 446/5 B.C. Thirty Years' Peace
- 431-404 B.C. Peloponnesian War
- 400-396 B.C. Spartan War against Persia in Asia Minor
- 395-386 B.C. Corinthian War; Sparta vs. Athens, Thebes, Corinth and Argos
- 377-362 B.C. Spartan-Theban War
- 357-346 B.C. Third Sacred War
- 338 B.C. Battle of Chaeronea  
Philip II conquers Greece

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## THE PELOPONNESIAN & DELIAN LEAGUES, 431-404 B.C.



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MACEDON AND THE LEAGUE OF CORINTH, 337-323 B.C.



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ALEXANDER THE GREAT (336-323 B.C.)



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## THE EARLY ROMAN REPUBLIC, 509-133 B.C.

753-509 B.C.	Legendary King of Rome Etruscan Political & Cultural Domination
509 B.C.	Founding of Roman Republic (SPQR= <i>Senatus populusque Romanus</i> )
294-287 B.C. 367 B.C. 287 B.C.	Struggle of the Orders Lex Licinia-Sextia Lex Hortensia
493-264 B.C. 340-338 B.C.	Roman Conquest of Italy Organization of Italy
264-241 & 218-201 B.C.	Punic Wars: Conquest of Western Mediterranean
201-133 B.C.	Imperial Republic Conquests of Hellenistic World, Spain & North Africa Economic & Social Transformation of Rome Hellenization of Roman Society

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## ORGANIZATION OF ROMAN ITALY, 264 B.C.



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## ORGANIZATION OF ROMAN ITALY, 264 B.C.

### LEGAL CLASSIFICATIONS

- Roman citizens (*cives Romani*), patrician and plebian *ordines*
- Roman citizens without suffrage (*cives sine suffragio*)
- Latin allies (*ius Latinum*)
- Italian allies (*socii*)

### ROMAN MANPOWER, 226 B.C.

Roman Citizens ( <i>with cives sine suffragio</i> )	350,300
Latin allies	117,000
Italian allies ( <i>socii</i> )	326,000
Total	793,000

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## ROME, IMPERIAL REPUBLIC



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## THE ROMAN REVOLUTION, 133-27 B.C.

133-90 B.C.	Failure of Reform, (133-90 B.C.)	
133 B.C.	Tribunate of Tib. Sempronius Gracchus	
124-121 B.C.	Tribunates of C. Sempronius Gracchus	
91 B.C.	Tribunate of M. Livius Drusus	
90-88 B.C.	Social War	
88 B.C.	March of L. Cornelius Sulla on Rome	98-
87-78 B.C.	Civil War & Dictatorship of Sulla (87-78 B.C.)	
77-59 B.C.	Collapse of Sullan Republic Rise of <i>Imperatores</i>	
59 B.C.	First Triumvirate: Cn. Pompeius Magnus, L. Licinius Crassus & C. Julius Caesar	
49-44 B.C.	Civil War & Caesarian Dictatorship	
43-31 B.C.	Second Triviumvirate Rivalry of M. Antonius & C. Julius Caesar Octavianus	
31 B.C.	Battle of Actium	
27 B.C.	Constitutional Settlement	

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## THE PRINCIPATE & PAX ROMANA



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< Kenneth Harl  
Tulane University >

July 5, 2016

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