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# The Emperor Romanus Lecapenus And His Reign A Stud

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The Byzantine Empire [2 volumes]  
A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and  
Mythology: Abaeus-Dysponteus  
The Emperor Romanus Lecapenus and His Reign  
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The later Roman empire  
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Empire  
Byzantine Jewry in the Mediterranean Economy  
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Roman empire  
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Early Medieval Venice  
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Macedonians)

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Appropriation of the Past  
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Steven Runciman, ...  
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Byzantine Style, Religion and Civilization  
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811–1057  
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Catalogue of the Byzantine Coins in the

Dumbarton Oaks Collection and in the  
Whittemore Collection, 3: Leo III to Nicephorus III,  
717-1081

The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman  
Empire

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**SHELDON HOOPER**

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*The Byzantine Empire  
[2 volumes]* Routledge  
Sir Steven Runciman's  
History of the Crusades  
(1951-4) remains  
widely read and  
influential but  
represents only a part  
of his wide-ranging,  
erudite and immensely  
readable literary  
activity. His early work  
focused on Byzantium  
in the tenth century  
(The Emperor Romanus  
Lecapenus) and the  
history of the first  
Bulgarian empire. Later  
he wrote with authority  
on ecclesiastical

relations between the  
eastern and western  
Churches (The Eastern  
Schism), more  
generally on Byzantine  
culture (Byzantine  
Style and Civilization),  
with forays into  
medieval diplomacy  
(The Sicilian Vespers)  
and British colonial  
society (The White  
Rajahs). With a  
diplomatic past which  
informed his studies,  
he was the doyen of  
Byzantine studies in  
Britain. This volume of  
essays explores topics  
relevant to Sir Steven's  
interests, long planned  
in his honour by British  
Byzantinists of all  
generations, and  
includes a memoir of  
his life and a full

bibliography of his work.

A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology:

Abaeus-Dysponteus  
Cambridge University Press

Succinctly traces the Byzantine Empire's thousand-year course with emphasis on political development and social, aesthetic, economic and ecclesiastical factors  
The Emperor Romanus

Lecapenus and His Reign Cambridge University Press

Much of Europe and the Middle East have been governed by a king, Queen, Emperor, or Empress. These individuals in most cases began a dynasty which lasted many years, and are still reigning today. The Roman Empire grew so huge and vast that it

needed two Emperors to rule both East and West, while the Middle Eastern countries suffered under their control. Russia was ruled by Tsars, and a great many dynasties existed. This book takes a look at these leaders, and uncovers the facts surrounding the reigns of these leaders.

*Abaeus-Dysponteus W.*  
W. Norton & Company

An indispensable resource for investigating the history of the Byzantine Empire, this book provides a comprehensive summary of its overall development as well as its legacy in the modern world. The existence and development of Byzantium covers more than a millennium and coincides with one of

the darkest periods of European history. Unfortunately, the Empire's achievements and brightest moments remain largely unknown except to Byzantine scholars. Through reference entries and primary source documents, this encyclopedia provides essential information about the Byzantine Empire from the reign of Diocletian to the Fall of Constantinople. The reference entries are grouped in eight topical sections on the most significant aspects of the history of the Byzantine Empire. These sections include individuals, key events, key places, the military, objects and artifacts, administration and organization, government and politics, and groups

and organizations. Each section begins with an overview essay and contains approximately thirty entries on carefully selected topics. The entries conclude with suggestions for further reading along with cross-references. A selection of primary source documents gives readers first-hand accounts of the Byzantine world.

### **A World History of Tax Rebellions**

Cambridge University  
Press

The collapse of the Western Roman Empire in the late 5th century A.D. marked the disintegration of order and security in Europe. It would be twelve centuries of trial and error before a successor political system—the nation-state—emerged to fill

the void. The Eastern Roman Empire survived for a thousand years after the Western Empire's fall, shielding the West from the encroachment of militant Islam. During the same millennium, the Catholic Church unsuccessfully tried to resurrect a universal empire in the West. During the period of the Renaissance, Reformation and Thirty Years' War, the nation-state arose as Rome's successor. This is the story of those 1,200 years, an era that transformed the Western outlook from one bound to faith amidst chaos to one armed with reason and a belief in progress.

**Monarchs** Rutgers University Press  
 Preliminary Material /Anthony Kaldellis --

Introduction /Anthony Kaldellis -- Genesis, On the Reigns of the Emperors (813-886) /Anthony Kaldellis -- Translator's Note: Theophobos and Manuel /Anthony Kaldellis -- Patriarchs of Constantinople, 784-893 /Anthony Kaldellis -- Maps /Anthony Kaldellis -- Glossary of Terms, Places, and Peoples /Anthony Kaldellis -- Bibliography /Anthony Kaldellis -- Index /Anthony Kaldellis.

*The later Roman empire* Cambridge University Press  
 Originally published in 1929, with a hardcover reissue in 1963, this study of the usurping Byzantium emperor is released again in response to the current revival of interest in Byzantium studies.

**Private Religious**

## **Foundations in the Byzantine Empire**

Dumbarton Oaks  
Thomas examines the private ownership of ecclesiastical institutions to determine the nature and extent of private ownership of religious institutions in the Byzantine Empire. This includes churches, monasteries, and philanthropic institutions such as hospitals and orphanages, which were founded by private individuals and retained for personal administration independent of the public authorities of the state and church. Byzantine Jewry in the Mediterranean Economy McFarland  
A World History of Tax Rebellions is an exhaustive reference source for over 4,300

years of riots, rebellions, protests, and war triggered by abusive taxation and tax collecting systems around the world. Each of the chronologically arranged entries focuses on a specific historical event, analyzing its roots, and socio-economic context.

*The Historians History of the World* Xlibris Corporation  
Using primary sources, Joshua Holo uncovers the day-to-day workings of the Byzantine-Jewish economy in the middle Byzantine period. Built on a web of exchange systems both exclusive to the Jewish community and integrated in society at large, this economy forces a revision of Jewish history in the region. Paradoxically,

the two distinct economic orientations, inward and outward, simultaneously advanced both the integration of the Jews into the larger Byzantine economy and their segregation as a self-contained body economic. Dr Holo finds that the Jews routinely leveraged their internal, even exclusive, systems of law and culture to break into - occasionally to dominate - Byzantine markets. In doing so, they challenge our concept of Diaspora life as a balance between the two competing impulses of integration and segregation. The success of this enterprise, furthermore, qualifies the prevailing claim of Jewish economic decline during the

Commercial Revolution.

**The Historians' History of the World: The later Roman empire**

New Brunswick, N.J. : Rutgers University Press

Succinctly traces the Byzantine Empire's thousand-year course with emphasis on political development and social, aesthetic, economic and ecclesiastical factors.

*The Emperor Romanus Lecapenus and His Reign* Stanford University Press

The Excerpta project instigated by the Byzantine emperor Constantine VII turned the enormously rich experience offered by Greek historiography into a body of excerpts distributed across fifty-three distinct thematic collections. In this, the



first sustained analysis, András Németh moves from viewing the Excerpta only as a collection of textual fragments to focusing on its dependence from and impact on the surrounding Byzantine culture in the tenth century. He introduces the concept of appropriation and also uses it to study some other key texts created under the Excerpta's influence (De thematibus, De administrando imperio and De ceremoniis). Unlike world chronicles, the Excerpta ignored the chronological dimension of history and fostered the biographical turn in Byzantine historiography. By exploring theoretical questions such as classification and

retrieval of historical information and the relationship between knowledge and political power, this book provides powerful new ways for exploring the Excerpta in Byzantine studies and beyond. The Emperor Romanus Lecapenus and His Reign Routledge THE race of Leo the Isaurian, which in no inglorious fashion had filled the whole of the eighth and ninth centuries with its iconoclastic struggles, social reforms, and palace intrigues, nominally died out in 867 in the person of a debauched and incapable young Emperor, Michael the Third, known as the Drunkard. The man who in consequence ascended the throne by means of a crime, and founded the

Macedonian dynasty, was Basil I. To study the personal character and home policy of the sovereigns directly or indirectly descended from him down to 1057, is, in effect, to depict the leading aspects of the period, save for the ever-present struggle for existence against external foes.

### **Early Medieval**

#### **Venice** Lars

Brownworth

This book was first published in 2010. John Skylitzes' extraordinary Middle Byzantine chronicle covers the reigns of the Byzantine emperors from the death of Nicephorus I in 811 to the deposition of Michael VI in 1057, and provides the only surviving continuous narrative of the late tenth and early

eleventh centuries. A high official living in the late eleventh century, Skylitzes used a number of existing Greek histories (some of them no longer extant) to create a digest of the previous three centuries. It is without question the major historical source for the period and is cited constantly in modern scholarship. This edition features introductions by Jean-Claude Cheynet and Bernard Flusin, along with extensive notes. It will be an essential and exciting addition to the libraries of all historians of the Byzantine age. *The History of the Medieval World: From the Conversion of Constantine to the First Crusade* Cambridge University Press  
"A vivid story of

Byzantium's existence over the span of 1,100 years . . . this work may well become the standard English-language history of Byzantium." —Library Journal This is the first comprehensive and up-to-date history of Byzantium to appear in almost sixty years, and the first ever to cover both the Byzantine state and Byzantine society. It begins in A.D. 285, when the emperor Diocletian separated what became Byzantium from the western Roman Empire, and ends in 1461, when the last Byzantine outposts fell to the Ottoman Turks. Spanning twelve centuries and three continents, the Byzantine Empire linked the ancient and modern worlds, shaping and

transmitting Greek, Roman, and Christian traditions—including the Greek classics, Roman law, and Christian theology—that remain vigorous today, not only in Eastern Europe and the Middle East but throughout Western civilization. Though in its politics Byzantium often resembled a third-world dictatorship, it has never yet been matched in maintaining a single state for so long, over a wide area inhabited by heterogeneous peoples. Drawing on a wealth of original sources and modern works, the author treats political and social developments as a single vivid story, told partly in detailed narrative and partly in essays that clarify

long-term changes. He avoids stereotypes and rejects such old and new historical orthodoxies as the persistent weakness of the Byzantine economy and the pervasive importance of holy men in Late Antiquity. Without neglecting underlying social, cultural, and economic trends, the author shows the often-crucial impact of nearly a hundred Byzantine emperors and empresses. What the emperor or empress did, or did not do, could rapidly confront ordinary Byzantines with economic ruin, new religious doctrines, or conquest by a foreign power. Much attention is also paid to the complex life of the court and bureaucracy that has given us the adjective

“byzantine.” The major personalities include such famous names as Constantine, Justinian, Theodora, and Heraclius, along with lesser-known figures like Constans II, Irene, Basil II the Bulgar-Slayer, and Michael VIII Palaeologus. Byzantine civilization emerges as durable, creative, and realistic, overcoming repeated setbacks to remain prosperous almost to the end. With 221 illustrations and 18 maps, *A History of the Byzantine State and Society* should long remain the standard history of Byzantium not just for students and scholars but for all readers. “Fluently written for the general reader.” —Los Angeles Times Book Review  
 “Though several others have recently assayed to cover the complex

history of the Eastern Roman Empire . . . none has done so as completely and satisfactorily as Treadgold.” —Libraries & Culture

*A History of Europe 911-1198* Taylor & Francis

Originally published in 1938, *A History of Europe 911-1198* is a comprehensive and scholarly history of Europe from the revival of the Empire under the German kings to the great religious and political conflicts of the late twelfth century. This book will be of interest to students and scholars of medieval history.

**History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire**

Dumbarton Oaks  
Early Medieval Venice examines the significant changes

that Venice underwent between the late-sixth and the early-eleventh centuries. From the periphery of the Byzantine Empire, Venice acquired complete independence and emerged as the major power in the Adriatic area. It also avoided absorption by neighbouring rulers, prevented serious destruction by raiders, and achieved a stable state organization, all the while progressively extending its trading activities to most of northern Italy and the eastern Mediterranean. This was not a linear process, but the Venetians obtained and defended these results with great tenacity, creating the foundations for the remarkable developments of the

following centuries. This book presents the most relevant themes that characterized Venice during this epoch, including war, violence, and the manner in which 'others' were perceived. It examines how early medieval authors and modern scholars have portrayed this period, and how they were sometimes influenced by their own 'present' in their reconstruction of the past.

*Leo the Wise  
(Byzantium: Rise of the  
Macedonians)*

Routledge

"Chronicles the period between the 4th and 12th centuries, when rulers in Europe, the Mideast and Asia turned to religious reasons to justify political and military action, a time that

included the development of Islam, the crowning of Charlemagne and the rise of the T'ang Dynasty. By the author of *The History of the Ancient World.*"

*The Excerpta  
Constantiniana and the  
Byzantine  
Appropriation of the  
Past* BRILL

In volume three of this series, Part I covers the period between Leo III to Michale III (867-1081), while Part II covers Bail I to Nicephorus III (867-1081).

### **History of the Byzantine State**

Jovian Press

Throughout the history of Byzantium 65 emperors were dethroned and only 39 reigns ended peacefully. How might a usurper get away with murdering his

predecessor? And how could a bloody act of regicide lead to one of the most glorious of all eras in Byzantium? These were questions that puzzled Michael Psellos as he looked back at Basil I's assassination of Michael III and the origin of the Macedonian dynasty. Might the imperial art of Basil, his sons and grandson help to explain how the dynasty overcame its violent beginnings and secured the loyalty of its subjects? It has long been recognised that the early Macedonian emperors were active propagandists but royal art has usually been viewed thematically over the span of centuries. Official iconography has been understood to project imperial

power in ways which were impersonal and unchanging. This book instead adopts a chronological approach and considers how Basil justified his seizure of power, and how his successors went on to articulate their own ideas about authority. It concludes that imperial art did at times reflect the personality of the emperor and the political demands of the moment, such as the need for an heir, the nature of court politics or the choice of successor. This innovative account of the forging of the Macedonian dynasty will appeal to those interested in how early medieval kings and emperors used art to create their own image, to differentiate themselves from rivals

and to extend the boundaries of their personal power.