

ANALYTIC SUMMARY

José Manuel ALDEA CELADA

The relation between the god Apollo and Seleucid rulers has been studied in recent history on several occasions. However, we considerate necessary to further analyze the sources behind those which we can use to reconstruct this aspect together with fundamental with the new dynasty identity. In doing so involves an analysis of the literary, numismatic and epigraphic sources in relation to first Seleucid kings (from Seleucus I until Antiochus IV), with intention of finding the strategies employed in the making of a complex religious propaganda, politics and iconography.

Keywords: Apollo, Seleucids, propaganda, iconography, dynastic identity.

Mariano SPLÉNDIDO

The narration of the Passion of the Christ was an apologetic tool essential for the first christians because it provided them with a soteriologist perspective and, also, reflected the political and social experiences of the writing communities. The episodes of Jesus' arrest and death were accounts clearly meant for polemics not only with externals, jews and gentiles, but also with other Christian flowings. On the basis of this notion we propose to analyse the episode of Jesus' women disciples in front of the empty sepulchre from a historic perspective which will explain the changes that have taken place as a result of the positions and interests of the different writers. To do this, we will move around a time span which goes from the middle of the decade of the 70's in Ist century up to the end of IInd century. We will begin the analysis with the Gospel of Mark, the first testimony of the episode of the empty tomb. This episode is considered a novelty which comes from the Christian-hellenistic circle of Antioch, since Paul did not seem to have known about it in his letters. Then we will proceed to consider the versions proposed by the Gospels of Matthew, Luke, John, the Epistula Apostolorum and the Gospel of Peter. As a closing element and also to provide a final balance we will turn to the opinion of the pagan critic Celsus.

Keywords: Christianity Ist-IIInd, centuries, Gospels, Apologetics, Women.

Juan Carlos OLIVARES PEDREÑO

In the present work, we analyze the votive inscriptions of Hispania in that the dedicator is omitted. On the other hand, we study the archaeological contexts in which these inscriptions appeared, formulating the hypothesis that the above mentioned omission would indicate that the offering was destined to a private area. Some possible exceptions to this fact are those altars, in which the dedicator is not mentioned, that were situated in public buildings or temples. Nevertheless, these buildings were financed and offered by concrete individuals that made inscribe their names in the monument. Therefore, the votive altars in which the dedicator does not appear, would have been situated in private places, with public's access or not, but whose owner was well known.

Keywords: votive epigraphy, roman religion, private worship.

José M. VALLEJO

The study of ancient onomastics can be made through the geographical distribution of names, which provides information on the extension of a language with few direct evidences, assuming that all onomastic landscapes fit with ancient language landscapes. In this paper, the Asturian area through its personal names is analyzed, to conclude that probably corresponded to an ancient language, different from those of his environment, of which no testimony is conserved.

Keywords: Palaeohispanic languages, onomastics, onomastic landscapes, Asturians, Cantabrians, Lusitanians, Galicians.

Gregorio CARRASCO SERRANO

Ammianus Marcellinus' work as conserved (books XIV-XXXI) which covers the time period comprised between 353 and 378 AD, doubtlessly constitutes a major testimony for the analysis of late Roman society. Thus, Ammianus' work does not only evidence the aggravation of the situation at the borders or economic oppression, but it also reveals aspects of great interest relating to the administration of justice. In this regard, corruption and excesses in judicial proceedings are revealed through Ammianus' testimony whose work represents a real complaint against the method of the justice of his era.

Keywords: Ammianus Marcellinus, trials, torture, arbitrariness, *Res Gestae*.

José Carlos MARTÍN

Palabras clave: Hispania, Isidoro de Sevilla, Visigodos, Historia literaria.

This paper presents the authors and writings cited by Isidore of Seville in his *De uiris illustribus* and study the use of them made by the bishop of Seville in the rest of his works. The conclusion is that the catalog of illustrious men is one of the oldest works of Isidore or perhaps the oldest.

Keywords: Spain, Isidore of Sevilla, Visigoths, Literary History.