

ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

Héctor Felipe PASTOR ANDRÉS

The sports vocabulary and metaphors of Antiphon's texts have not ever been conscientiously studied, despite the increasing amount of scholarly attention that other authors' sports lexicon and usages have received. This scarcity is all the more surprising because of the importance of Antiphon for the study of javelin throw in Classical antiquity. The aim of this essay is to remedy such a deficient situation. In order to do so, I have studied the passages that contain purely sports terms, sports usages of generic terms, and sports metaphors. I have studied all the terms in their respective contexts and have provided a significant number of Classical references, along with modern sources.

Keywords: Sport vocabulary; Antiphon orator; agonistic metaphor; second Tetralogy; javelin throwing.

Adou MARCEL AKA

Polybius as Historian signaled a definite interest in Greece to rumors of his era. The author relates the rumors of his time in a story that is pragmatic and apodictic. Hence the concern of accuracy and safety as distinguished from the historian. Polybius is distinguished by the use of two terms, *logos* and *phèmè* to hint the rumor. The fact that Polybius was military led him to turn his attention to the rumors about the great expeditions, victories, laws, politics or death of some leaders or some princesses. The author in his capacity as military was also interested in the power of rumor during military campaigns. In addressing the power of rumor in his work, the desire to Polybius was to show the strategic importance of this phenomenon that influenced the issue of military campaigns. He probably wanted to point out to his contemporaries that a military victory or failure does not depend only the warrior bravery or military arsenal. But that man, lead actor of historical drama, for his thought and his word was capable of influencing the outcome of a war. Polybius therefore shows that failures or successes depend only on man. In addition, Polybius sometimes evokes general

or specific condition receptors and rumors hawkers. We also note that the author often diverts the Status of receivers and rumors hawkers. Polybius also addresses the credulity of receivers against clearly identified or anonymous rumors, spaces of propagation and the speed of propagation of rumors. It is possible to say that the study of rumor in Polybius' *Histories* does not lack importance since the phenomenon is relevant for our time.

Keywords: Hellenistic era; Greek world; Polybius; rumors; Polybius; Histories.

Enrique GOZALBES CRAVIOTO

In the development of the Second Punic War is documented the existence of three great African Kingdoms. The Numidians of masaesydes, with Syphax as leader, which was undoubtedly the most extensive and powerful. However, it turned out to be defeated by the masesydes Numidia, headed by Masinissa. The Roman victory over Carthage was also associated with the fight between the two Numidias. In this paper we study the data known about the Reign of Syphax: the problematic origins of the Kingdom, its territorial extension, the coins minted by King, as well as the historical evolution of the Reign of Syphax.

Keywords: Second Punic War; African kingdoms; Ancient Algeria; Carthage; Numismatics.

Sabino PEREA YÉBENES

After the Ides of March 44 BC Octavius goes to the political scene, at 19 years old. We follow the story of the *Bíos Kaisarou* written by Nicolaus of Damascus, witnessing the rise of the young Caesar, from his stay in Apollonia (on March 44) until his departure for Rome at the end of the same year. For the first time it is put in command of a large private army. The story of Nicolaus is very close to the facts; and though as a whole it is a eulogy of young, completes the story of complicated Year 44 in the writings of Appian, Dio Cassius and the speeches and letters of Cicero.

Keywords: Octavius; year 44 B.C.; Nicolaus of Damascus; army; war; Roman revolution.

Fernando BERMEJO-RUBIO

In the Gospel narratives of Jesus' hearing before Pilate, the phrase «king of the Jews» recurs repeatedly, and according to those accounts an inscription bearing that title is attached to the cross. This opens up the possibility that Jesus was able to advance a royal claim, similar to that harbored by other Jewish leaders under Roman rule. Nevertheless, it is a widespread contention in scholarly circles that Jesus never did claim kingly rule (or that he laid claim to kingship just in a non-political sense). The present article surveys the available Gospel evidence, applies several criteria of authenticity, and examines the alleged counter-evidence

from the Fourth Gospel, thereby concluding that the hypothesis that the Galilean preacher made royal claims is not only historically plausible, but also very likely.

Keywords: Royal claim; Jesus; Gospels; historicity; criteria; explanatory power.

Diego M. ESCÁMEZ DE VERA

In the present paper we will analyze the role of rumor as a way of spreading *prodigia* during the Flavian period. The *prodigia*, perfectly ingrained in the system of religious legitimization of the ruler in Roman times, are considered a direct expression of the will of the deity, which shows its support or rejection. The apparent knowledge of classics about how the rumor operates, and the continuous link established between it and the appearance and spreading of *prodigia*, lead us to propose a political use of both phenomena during the Empire. Through the comparison between classics and modern psychology of rumor, we will analyze to what extent the link between *prodigia* and rumor is relevant to understand the Roman *prodigia*.

Keywords: Propaganda; rumor; ideology; *prodigia*; Flavians.

Amílcar GUERRA, Sara REIS y Sílvia TEIXEIRA

Some recent finds, among which the Arronches inscription stands out, as well as new reading proposals for some votive inscriptions, provide the ground for the analysis of the documentation regarding the religion of the southern Lusitania in Roman times. This is an unequivocal reality, of which three segments are analyzed: the Olisipo territory, the northern Alentejo and the extreme South of the Roman province. Through the record of the theonyms and information concerning the worshippers, we intend to outline a summary profile for each region, therefore obtaining a short essay on the sociology of religions in the Roman period.

Keywords: Roman and pre-Roman religion; sanctuaries; Olisipo; Southern Lusitania.

Antonio Ignacio MOLINA MARÍN

Caracalla is well-known because of his *imitatio Alexandri*, however there is a contradiction between the material and written sources, what shows this question in a rather different light. In fact, most of the data about his Alexandermania must be dated after his death or shortly before of his expedition against the Persians. All of this leads us to conclude that the relationship between Caracalla and Alexander should be revised in detail. The primary focus of this article is to show how ancient and modern approaches about Caracalla want to find things in common with Alexander of Macedonia. In our opinion the main reason of the connection between both of them was the Alexander Romance.

Keywords: *Imitatio Alexandri*; Caracalla; Alejandro Magno; Constitutio Antoniniana; Iconography.