

## ANALYTIC SUMMARY

José DAS CANDEIAS SALES

O longo texto de inspiração filosófica e religiosa atribuído a Petosírís, sumo sacerdote do deus Djehuti/ Tot na região de Hermópolis, no Egípto dos séculos IV-III a.C., esculpido nas paredes interiores do seu túmulo, em Tuna el-Guebel, é um repositório condensado de memória (individual, familiar e civilizacional) e de princípios éticos e morais que se inscreve na multimilenar tradição sapiencial egípcia e que se destinava a transmitir e a ensinar aos homens que «vivem na terra» regras de bem viver, os muito apregoados *metjen en ankh*, «caminhos da vida».

*Palavras-chave:* Memória, Sabedoria, Tradição, Inscrições funerárias.

The long text of philosophical and religious inspiration attributed to Petosiris, a high priest of the god Djehuti / Tot in the Egyptian region of Hermopolis in the IV-III centuries BC, carved on the interior walls of his tomb at Tuna el-Gebel, is a compact repository of individual, familiar and civilizational memory as well as both ethical and moral principles which fits in the multimillenary Egyptian wisdom tradition, which was intended to convey and teach men who «live on earth» rules of good living, the so called *metjen en ankh*, «ways of life».

*Keywords:* Memory, Wisdom, Tradition, Funerary inscriptions.

José PASCUAL

This paper intends to demonstrate that Epicurus' life was influenced by the political facts that Athens went through during the period from 341 to 267 B.C. and also that through the analysis of Epicurus' critics to the three elements that support the *polis*, especially the Athenian *polis*, the *paideia*, the participation in the political life and the religion of the *polis*, it tries to prove that the philosopher constituted a different community from the civic one which identity signs where far away from those of the *polis*.

*Keywords:* Ancient Greece; Athens; Epicurus, Epicureanism.

Ana RODRÍGUEZ MAYORGAS

This paper aims to analyze the aristocratic background of the Roman historian in the Republic drawing on a prosopographic study of the attested authors. The result leads to the conclusion that few members of the well-known senatorial families became interested in writing history compared to the new families from the third century Punic Wars and the low ranking aristocrats. Besides, it addresses the social invisibility of this intellectual activity that will not be acknowledged until the end of the Republic.

*Keywords:* Roman historian, Republic, *auctoritas*, aristocracy, history writing.

Manuel SALINAS DE FRÍAS

According to the historical Roman tradition, the treachery of the celtiberic allies was the cause of the defeat of the Scipiones in Spain face to Carthaginian army during the second Punic war (211 B.C.). Nevertheless, the comparison of the accounts of Polibius, Titus Livius and Appian, shows that this accusation was probably false from the historical point of view and caused for the desire of re-writing History for justify the aggressive policy of the Scipiones in Spain in the half of the second century B.C.

*Keywords:* Scipio Africanus, Celtiberians, Roman republic, historiography, Polibius, Titus Livius, Appian.

Santiago MARTÍNEZ CABALLERO

Roman military activity in *Hispania Citerior* between 104 and 93 B.C. is analysed and deemed to be a new expansionist war, triggered by border unrest underpinned by the social problems of the Celtiberian groups of the Upper Duero. The area affected by the unrest was in the Arevaci, Vaccaei and Vetton territories of the Upper and Middle. App., *Iber.* 99-100 is the basis for analysing the conquests of *Termes* and *Colenda*, and hypothesis are put forward that place *Colenda* and the city founded by M. Mario in 100 B.C. in Celtiberian or Vetton areas.

*Keywords:* Roman, conquest, social conflict, *T. Didius*, *C. Valerius Flaccus*, Celtiberian, Arevaci, Vetton, Vaccaei, *Termes*, *Colenda*, Sepúlveda, Ulaca, *Avila*.

Enrique GOZALBES CRAVIOTO

In the present study we analyzed the different texts of the Latin encyclopaedist Plinio, specially the texts that refer to the geographical explorations of the king Juba II of Mauretania. These explorations developed from two directions, the Atlantic Africa and the mountain chain of the Atlas. Juba II contemplated both cases from the own image inherited from the African continent.

*Keywords:* geographical exploration, African kingdoms, Canary Islands, Atlas

José Javier VILARIÑO RODRÍGUEZ

In Strabo's *Geographica*, Iberia plays a leading role as the place where some of the most important Hellenic heroes took part in the war of Troy (Menelao, Odiseo, Menesteo...). Strabo's main intention was to provide these places with a worthy and noble past, following the rules of Rome, which were erected at the time as a paradigm of civilisation.

*Keywords:* Strabo, Greek heroes, Iberia, Asclepiades of Mirlea.

María José HIDALGO DE LA VEGA

This paper analyzes the image of Emilia Pudentila, an African aristocratic, that the sophistic Apuleius makes. Besides studies power relations between aristocrats families of the Oea city.

*Keywords:* Memory, Apuleius, Pudentila, African aristocratic.

Domingo PLÁCIDO SUÁREZ

Dio writes last chapters of his *Roman History* after his access to Senat and from this perspective observes the whole since the city's foundation. He pays special attention to the origins of Principate because it is considered a target to understand the age of himself. So, he contributes with another historians to the formation of Empire's image, with the specific addition of bringing forward the view of Greek oligarchies.

*Keywords:* Cassius Dio, Roman History, Imperial Historiography, Greek oligarchies, foundation of Principate.

Pablo IJALBA PÉREZ

Analysis of the characteristics of popular history. Origin and consolidation of the so-called «history from below», associated with British Marxism, and evaluation of its impact on the historiography of Antiquity. Assessment of the possibilities of a history from below applied to the history of ancient Rome.

*Keywords:* ancient historiography, popular history, history from below, British Marxism, Roman plebs.

Juan Luis POSADAS

Tacitus and other authors of imperial age ignored or denigrated women roles in their books. But this was done because of political or moral reasons, not due to reality. Today it is hard to support their opinions. Only from an understanding view of the important role of women in Roman society, both republican and

imperial one, it is possible to study mentions of women in literature or historiography. This kind of studies, as they have been already realized about imperial age sources, must be done as well with republican period sources, in order to establish continuities, precedents or disparities in the treatment of woman question in Rome. In this article, we would start with Caesar, following with the authors of the so-called «Corpus Caesarianum», and finishing with Sallust.

*Keywords:* Women, Roman Republic, Caesar, Corpus Caesarianum, Sallust.

Diego SANTOS

The Army of the Rhine was the constant source of invasions in the fourth century. The cause of these rebellions was that they could never be controlled effectively by the central government unless the emperor was found in the region. Their main interest was to protect their own border over the others, which made them behave as a regional unit pursuing their own interests, alien to those of the centre. These invasions were defeated which caused the weakening of the Gallic army and the Imperial State feared more the interior rebels than the external attacks. The result was that this force was deliberately dismantled which helped to breakdown the border in the year 406.

*Keywords:* Gaul, Julian, Roman army, barbarian invasions.

Pablo FUENTES HINOJO

It is the purpose of this article to examine the emergence of the Christian rituals of power and his influence on the construction of the memory in the urban societies from the IVth to VIIth centuries. The attention is focused concretely on the *adventus praesulis*, ceremony of arrival of the bishop to his seat, studying his origins, political and social function, and effects on the perception that the urban population had about his common past.

*Keywords:* *Adventus*, Church, Christianity, power rituals, memory, urban history, bishop, patronage, Late Antiquity, Roman Empire, Barbarian Kingdoms.