Women, Men, and Eunuchs: Traditional methods of studying the past have always given greater importance to maternalist, religious and moral interests, which subordinated the historical fact to the System point of view. That’s how we have been educated. The time has come to simplify and show respect for our ancestors, striving to know what really happened in the past, and not just what they want us to know. After so many years of studying History, I came to the conclusion that the best study system is through an impartial, objective Chronology that just put each event in its exact place in time, revealing History without manipulation. This Chronology contains not only purely political facts, such as the foundation of cities, the birth of kingdoms and empires, scientific and geographical discoveries, natural disasters and epidemics, it also includes information on the most different fields of human activity: chemistry, astronomy, geography, mathematics, and so on. In parallel, the chronology is complemented by data that do not belong to a specific date, but to an entire epoch, they are each society generalities, curiousities, customs, the religion of each civilization, inventions or discoveries that cannot be placed in an exact date, etc. The result of all this set is one of the most complete chronologies within its reach, periodically updated with the latest archaeological and scientific discoveries, and that transforms the reader into an eyewitness of the past, us standing the relation of geographically distant facts to each other, but closely connected in time and influencing unforeseeable consequences. This is something that traditional history has generally ignored when it was not usable. A work of this magnitude could not be published in a single book, so I have divided it into several collections, and the Spanish originals are being translated into French, English, Italian and Portuguese. The chronology goes from prehistory to the present day year by year, as far as possible. For those who prefer a deeper and more detailed study, I have prepared a second chronology, day by day, which for now covers from 1792 to 1946, divided into five collections.

Galla Placidia

The Ostrogoths from the Migration Period to the Sixth Century

Encyclopedia of Women in the Ancient World


A Time of Rome

Galla Placidia Augusta. A Biographical Essay. (M. K. Skizze.) Chicago [usw.]: The Univ. of Chicago Press (1968). XI, 346 S., VIII S. Abb., 1 Stammtaf. 8° The collected papers in this volume present a unique introduction both to the history of women, of men and eunuchs, or the third sex, in Byzantium and to the various theoretical and methodological approaches through which the topic can be examined. The contributors use evidence from both texts and images to give a wide-ranging picture of the place of women and Byzantine society and the perceptions of women held by that society. Women, Men and Eunuchs offers a unique and valuable exploration of the issue of gender in Byzantium, which will fascinate anyone interested in ancient and medieval history and gender studies.

Empress Galla Placidia and the fall of the Roman Empire Michael Kulikowski traces two hundred years of Roman history during which the Empire became ungovernable and succumbed to turbulence and change. A sweeping political narrative, The Tragedy of Empire tells the story of the Western Roman Empire’s downfall, even as the Eastern Empire remained politically strong and culturally vibrant.

Rome’s Christian Empress

East and West Through Fifteen Centuries Compulsively readable, Rome’s Christian Empress is the first full-length work to give this fascinating and complex ruler her due.

The Life of Galla Placidia An extensive and fascinating collection of stories featuring both famous and everyday women, giving a well-rounded view of the lives of women in the ancient world. Entries including women from myth, religion, and legend including Eve, Aphrodite, the earth goddess Gaia, Helen of Troy, and Isis Entries arranged by categories such as Greece, Rome, Christian, and Northern Europe for ease of research Many rare and revealing images including a procession of virgin martyrs, ca. A.D. 560 Photographs of ancient sculptures including a Minoan snake goddess, ca. 1600 B.C.; numerous maps of ancient Greece and Mesoopotamia; and a depiction of the Hellenistic monarchies Genealogical charts of the Herodian family, the family of Augustus, and the Julio-Claudian house

Histoire

Galla Placidia’s Jewels Despite her status as one of history’s most important women, the story of Galla Placidia’s life has been largely forgotten. Though the Roman empress witnessed the decline and fall of the Roman Empire in the 5th century and lived a life of almost constant suffering, her actions helped postpone the fall of Rome and had massive, widespread impact on the empire that can still be felt today. She watched the barbarian king Aetac and his horde of Visigoth warriors sack Rome; daughter many of the city’s inhabitants, and take her hostages. Surviving captivity, Galla Placidia became the queen of the barbarians who had imprisoned her. Eventually, she became the only woman to rule the Roman empire alone. Soldiers obeyed her commands while Popes and Christian saints alike sought her advice. Despite all obstacles and likely suffering from what we now know as PTSD, she lived to an old age by the standards of the time. This book uses the letters and writings of Galla Placidia’s contemporaries to reconstruct, in more detail and depth than has previously been attempted, the remarkable story of her life and the decline and fall of the Roman Empire.

Italy In the declining years of the Roman Empire, Galla Placidia attempts to assert her identity. As daughter, sister and mother of Emperors, she is well-positioned. But she is a woman in a man’s world. Moreover, barbarian shadows loom. Her not-so-loyal servant, Leontius, narrates with awe and irreverence her extraordinary struggle to control her own destiny and the course of history.

The Journals of Empress Galla Placidia from Her Faithful Servant Epida

A to Z of Ancient Greek and Roman Women This is a reproduction of a book published before 1923. This book may have occasional imperfections such as missing or blurred pages, poor images, errant marks, etc. that were either part of the original artifact, or were introduced by the scanning process. We believe this work is culturally important, and despite the imperfections, we have elected to bring it back into print as part of our continuing commitment to the preservation of printed works worldwide. We appreciate your understanding of the imperfections in the preservation process, and hope you enjoy this valuable book.


Rome’s Christian Empress “Held together by a specific vision of memory, these essays put together sources that normally do not come into contact. I like this book a lot.” --David B. Morris, author of “The Culture of Pain” “Thought-provoking and even moving….” — Superior in terms of its poetic acuteness and its range…” — Jonathan B., author of “Polish Jews in Paris: The Ethnography of Memory”

Galla Placidia Despite being one of history’s most important women, the story of Galla Placidia’s life has been largely forgotten. Though the Roman empress witnessed the decline and fall of the Roman Empire in the 5th century and lived a life of almost constant suffering, her actions helped postpone the fall of Rome and had massive, widespread impact on the empire that can still be felt today. She watched the
barbarian king Alaric and his horde of Visigoth warriors sack Rome, slaughter many of the city’s inhabitants, and take her hostage. Surviving captivity, Galla Placidia became the queen of the barbarians who had imprisoned her. Eventually, she became the only woman to rule the Roman empire alone. Soldiers obeyed her commands while Popes and Christian saints alike sought her advice. Despite all obstacles and likely suffering from PTSD, she lived to old age. This book uses the letters and writings of Galla Placidia’s contemporaries to reconstruct, in more depth and detail than has yet been attempted, the remarkable story of her life and the decline and fall of the Roman Empire.

Ravenna in Late Antiquity: AD 380-850

Ravenna capital: 600-850 AD

Add Galla Placidia to the annals of the dominant, lustful women rulers of empires Cleopatra, Elizabeth the I, and Catherine the Great. These three have been historically exposed but are presented at their mature state when they have achieved notoriety. Their formative years have been all but neglected as irrelevant. In this novel, Galla Placidia is taken from birth to her fate as regent empress for her son Valentinian the third. We see her from innocence through maturity where her beauty and Roman potency drew suitors of position and means - but love and romance superceded all and threw her into the arms of a barbarian.

Early Medieval Art, 300-1150

The time was the late Imperial period, an era when Rome wore her vast empire like a huge ancient toga, worn thin from overuse, badly and frayed around the edges, and studded too sparsely with precious jewels. Galla Placidia was one of those few precious jewels...a brilliant diamond sparkling in the last rays of a setting sun.

This historical novel is based on the true story of a remarkable woman who lived at a major crossroads of history, when the ancient pagan past was overtaken by the strong young religion of Christianity. Daughter, sister, wife, and mother of emperors, Galla Placidia was instrumental in leading Rome through the tumultuous transition from a pagan to a Christian state.

The product of three years of research and visits to each of the original sites from Lisbon to Istanbul, the book follows the life of Galla Placidia from her privileged Imperial youth and her abduction by the Goths when she was twenty, through her marriage to the Gothic chieftain, and his assassination, to her return to Rome, her marriage to the Roman emperor, and finally to the years she served as regent for her young son. Even in death, Galla Placidia’s story defies the ordinary. Buried in the catacombs beneath St. Peter’s Basilica in Rome, resting near the Great Fisherman himself.