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The Samnites were an ancient Italic people who lived in Samnium in south-central Italy. They became involved in several wars with the Roman Republic until the 1st century BC. An Oscan-speaking people, the Samnites probably originated as an offshoot of the Sabines. The Samnites formed a confederation, consisting of four tribes: the Hirpini, Caudini, Caraceni, and Pentri. They allied with Rome against the Gauls in 354 BC, but later became enemies of the Romans and were soon involved in a series of

~~Samnites - Wikipedia~~

Samnium is a Latin exonym for a region of Southern Italy anciently inhabited by the Samnites. Their own endonyms were Safinim for the country and Safineis for the people. The language of these endonyms and of the population was the Oscan language. However, not all the Samnites spoke Oscan, and not all the Oscan-speakers lived in Samnium. Ancient geographers were unable to relay a precise definition of Samnium's borders. Moreover, the areas it included vary depending on the time period considered

~~Samnium - Wikipedia~~

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History of Samnites. Italy was born with them. They were the first ones to want equality and brotherhood among the ancient Italics. They were a nation of tough, proud and strong people and in opposition to the Romans. But they were alone... - The peoples, their own lands, towns, government, the Osco language, the religion, the Tablet of Agnone, The Special Legions, the Samnites Wars against ...

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The Samnites were the archetypal warriors of the ver sacrum (Sacred Spring). Claiming descent from the Sabines (hence the Samnites and other Oscan speakers were known as Sabelli or Sabellians) they believed that a bull sent by Mamers guided them to their homeland in the southern central Apennines.

~~The Samnites | Weapons and Warfare~~

Samnium and the Samnites: Authors: Salmon, Julie Andrew, E. T. Salmon: Edition: reprint: Publisher: Cambridge University Press, 1967: ISBN: 0521061857, 9780521061858: Length: 447 pages: Subjects

~~Samnium and the Samnites - Salmon, Julie Andrew, E. T ...~~

It was used by the Samnites in Samnium and Campania, by the inhabitants of Lucania and Bruttium, and, with slight variations, by smaller tribes between Latium and the Adriatic coast—the Volsci, Marsi, Paeligni, Vestini, and Marrucini. (Those distinct " minor dialects " within the Oscan...

~~Samnite | people | Britannica~~

Yet arguably Rome ' s greatest rivals were a warlike people called the Samnites. ' Samnites ' was the name given to a confederation of native Italiote tribes. They spoke the Oscan language and lived in the interior of southern-central Italy in a region dominated by the Apennine Mountains. The Romans dubbed the region Samnium after these people.

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The Samnites were Oscan speaking pastoralists who occupied the highlands of the Appennine Mountains, and proved to be the most pugnacious opponents of Rome. Salmon devotes the first half of the book to a discussion of Samnite language, culture and society, and the second half to a detailed account of the Samnite Wars.

~~Samnium and the Samnites: Salmon, E. T.: 9780521135726...~~

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Samnium (Italian: Sannio) is a Latin exonym for a region of Southern Italy anciently inhabited by the Samnites. Their own endonyms were Safinim for the country (attested in one inscription and one coin legend) and Safineis for the people. The language of these endonyms and of the population was the Oscan language. However, not all the Samnites spoke Oscan, and not all the Oscan-speakers lived in Samnium.

Study of the life and culture of Samnium civilization in Roman Italy till its conquest by Rome.

Thinking Ancient Samnium focuses on the region of Samnium in Italy, where a rich blend of historical, literary, epigraphic, numismatic, and archaeological evidence supports a fresh perspective on the complexity and dynamism of a part of the ancient Mediterranean that is normally regarded as marginal. This volume presents new ways of looking at ancient Italian communities that did not leave written accounts about themselves but played a key role in the early development of Rome, first as staunch opponents and later as key allies. It combines written and archaeological evidence to form a new understanding of the ancient inhabitants of Samnium during the last six centuries BC, how they identified themselves, how they developed unique forms of social and political organisation, and how they became entangled with Rome's expanding power and the impact that this had on their daily lives.

This dissertation is a study of the social and political changes that took place among the Pentrian Samnites in the Central Apennines of Italy. One of the larger questions which this project seeks to address is how the Pentrians emerged as a people and how they evolved socially and politically over time. For this reason, the chronological scope stretches from the late Bronze Age to the early first century B.C. The dissertation, which is divided into nine major chapters, is intended to act as a complement to Togo Salmon's Samnium and the Samnites (1967), which was the first attempt to study the Samnites in a systematic way. This dissertation also incorporates many of the ideas coming out of the reinterpretations of traditional Romanization and Hellenization theories, which have, so far, not been fully applied to the region of Samnium. One of the major conclusions made in this study is that the Pentrian elite class was very long-lived and highly adaptable to the changes taking place in Italy between the fourth and first centuries B.C. In addition, it has been determined that Roman policy towards Pentrian Samnium in the period following the Samnite Wars was relatively mild despite statements made by both ancient and the modern scholars to the contrary. Ultimately, this study, which has brought together some of the most important archaeological research conducted in the region of Pentrian Samnium in the last forty years, has moved our knowledge of the Samnites forward and revealed a new, more progressive, picture of life among this proud group of people.

As the Roman state emerged the people of the surrounding areas became increasingly worried about their territories. The reaction of the Samnites living in the mountains and valleys of the central Apennines was to build an extraordinary network of hill-top forts. This volume describes all the fortified centres which are known in Samnium and interprets their date and purpose. the study is divided into three parts. The first introduces the Samnites and their territory and discusses the identification of their hill-forts. The second part provides a detailed inventory of all known sites while the third

section is analytical, discussing the role of hill-forts in the third century BC Samnite wars and in peacetime settlement.

Books VI-X of Livy's monumental work trace Rome's fortunes from its near collapse after defeat by the Gauls in 386 bc to its emergence, in a matter of decades, as the premier power in Italy, having conquered the city-state of Samnium in 293 bc. In this fascinating history, events are described not simply in terms of partisan politics, but through colourful portraits that bring the strengths, weaknesses and motives of leading figures such as the noble statesman Camillus and the corrupt Manlius vividly to life. While Rome's greatest chronicler intended his history to be a memorial to former glory, he also had more didactic aims - hoping that readers of his account could learn from the past ills and virtues of the city.

In its long history, the Roman Republic suffered many defeats, but none as humiliating as the Caudine Forks in the summer of 321 BC. Rome had been at war with the Samnites – one of early Rome's most formidable foes – since 326 BC in what would turn out to be a long and bitter conflict now known as the Second Samnite War. The rising, rival Italic powers vied for supremacy in central and southern Italy, and their leaders were contemplating the conquest of the entire Italian peninsula. Driven by the ambitions of Titus Veturius Calvinus and Spurius Postumius Albinus, Roman forces were determined to inflict a crippling blow on the Samnites, but their combined armies were instead surprised, surrounded, and forced to surrender by the Samnites led by Gavius Pontius. The Roman soldiers, citizens of Rome to a man, were required to quit the field by passing under the yoke of spears in a humiliating ritual worse than death itself. This new study, using specially commissioned artwork and maps, analyses why the Romans were so comprehensively defeated at the Caudine Forks, and explains why the protracted aftermath of their dismal defeat was so humiliating and how it spurred them on to their eventual triumph over the Samnites. With this in mind, this study will widen its focus to take account of other major events in the Second Samnite War.

Traces the history of early Rome, covering such topics as religion, language, and culture.

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