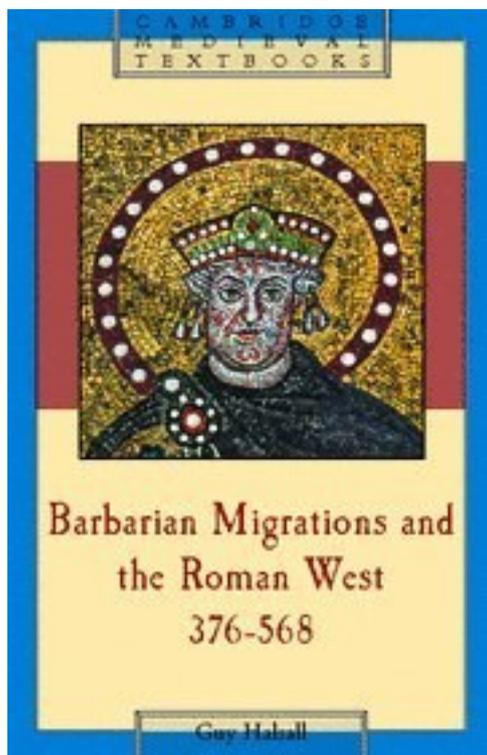


# Barbarian Migrations and the Roman West, 376-568



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This is a major new survey of the barbarian migrations and their role in the fall of the Roman Empire and the creation of early medieval Europe, one of the key events in European history. Unlike previous studies it integrates historical and archaeological evidence and discusses Britain, Ireland, mainland Europe and North Africa, demonstrating that the Roman Empire and its neighbours were inextricably linked. A narrative account of the turbulent fifth and early sixth centuries is followed by a

description of society and politics during the migration period and an analysis of the mechanisms of settlement and the changes of identity. Guy Halsall reveals that the creation and maintenance of kingdoms and empires was impossible without the active involvement of people in the communities of Europe and North Africa. He concludes that, contrary to most opinions, the fall of the Roman Empire produced the barbarian migrations, not vice versa.

作者介绍:

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## 标签

迁徙

蛮族

罗马帝国的衰落

## 评论

还是mover与shaker的争论。Heather, Thompson都是mover, 认为外来者的入侵导致了西帝国的灭亡, 而Hasall和Kulikowski就是典型的shaker. 这也就导致了一个逻辑上的争论: 蛮族迁徙到底是帝国衰落的原因还是结果? 按照Hasall这本书中的观点, 蛮族入侵的本源是由于帝国在西部前线上丧失了足够的控制力, 导致蛮族大量涌入高卢、不列颠和色雷斯。“匈人入侵”并不是“哥特诸族在多瑙河畔寻求庇护”的根本原因, 他认为这更多的是源自于哥特人的欺骗性战术——毕竟昂格鲁-撒克逊人社会并没有收到匈人的挤压, 却在相近的时间段入侵罗马帝国。按照他的观点, 蛮族“井喷式”迁徙的根本原因在于人口的暴增导致比喻依靠迁徙转嫁矛盾。但是4世纪初的诸哥特战争理应导致哥特社会人口锐减才对。

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# 书评

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