

F. Millar. *Rome's 'Arab' Allies in Late Antiquity. Conceptions and Representations from within the Frontiers of the Empire*

Carlo Lippolis



Electronic version

URL: <https://journals.openedition.org/abstractairanica/40554>

DOI: 10.4000/abstractairanica.40554

ISSN: 1961-960X

Publisher:

CNRS (UMR 7528 Mondes iraniens et indiens), Éditions de l'IFRI

Printed version

Date of publication: 1 December 2013

ISSN: 0240-8910

Electronic reference

Carlo Lippolis, "F. Millar. *Rome's 'Arab' Allies in Late Antiquity. Conceptions and Representations from within the Frontiers of the Empire*", *Abstracta Iranica* [Online], Volume 32-33 | 2013, document 187, Online since 01 July 2016, connection on 31 August 2023. URL: <http://journals.openedition.org/abstractairanica/40554> ; DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4000/abstractairanica.40554>

This text was automatically generated on 31 August 2023.

All rights reserved

F. Millar. *Rome's 'Arab' Allies in Late Antiquity. Conceptions and Representations from within the Frontiers of the Empire*

Carlo Lippolis

REFERENCES

F. Millar. « Rome's 'Arab' Allies in Late Antiquity. Conceptions and Representations from within the Frontiers of the Empire », in : H. Börm, J. Wiesehöfer, eds., *Commutatio et Contentio. Studies in the Late Roman, Sasanian, and Early Islamic Near East in Memory of Zeev Rubin*. Düsseldorf, 2010, p. 199-226.

- 1 This chapter outlines the information, or lack of it, on Arabia in literary sources from inside the Roman Empire's borders in late antiquity. Roman relations with peoples of the desert and/or steppes of Syria and the Arabian peninsula were central in the conflict/contact with the Sasanians. They are also important for understanding this frontier, the history of Christianity and the origins of Islam. This study explores the nature and limits of part of the available evidence from inside the Empire's borders between the middle of the fourth and the end of the sixth centuries. Despite the significant role played by "Arab allies" in the Roman Empire's history, "classical" authors did not show any interest for a systematic inquiry on Arabia and its peoples (tribes, origins, movements, settlements, family genealogies, etc.). The author explains that questions about origins, identities and social structure should be investigated by resorting to other sources: contemporary inscriptions from the peninsula, Syriac writings from the Sasanian Empire, Syriac post-Islamic narratives and Arabic accounts of events written in the eighth century and afterwards.

AUTHORS

CARLO LIPPOLIS

Università di Torino