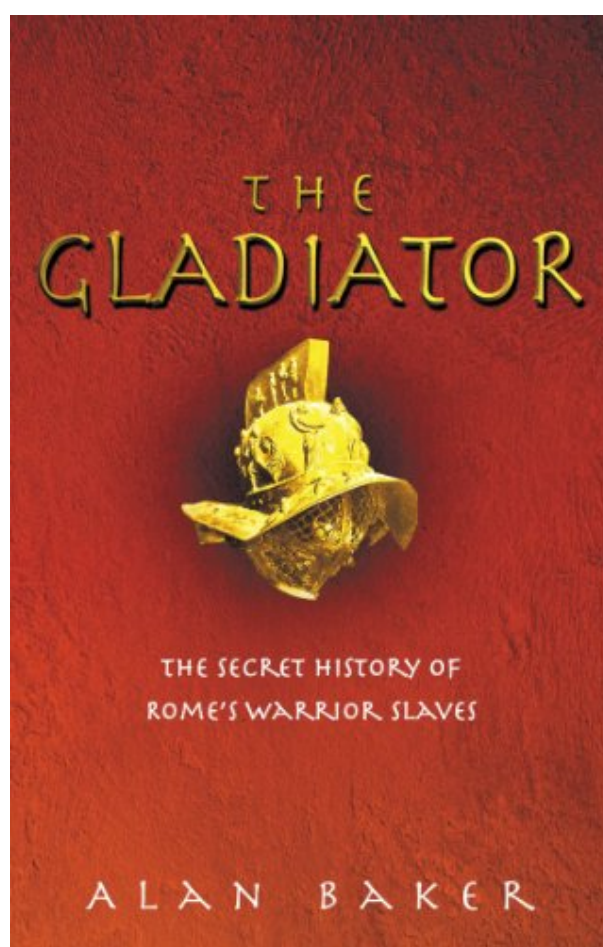
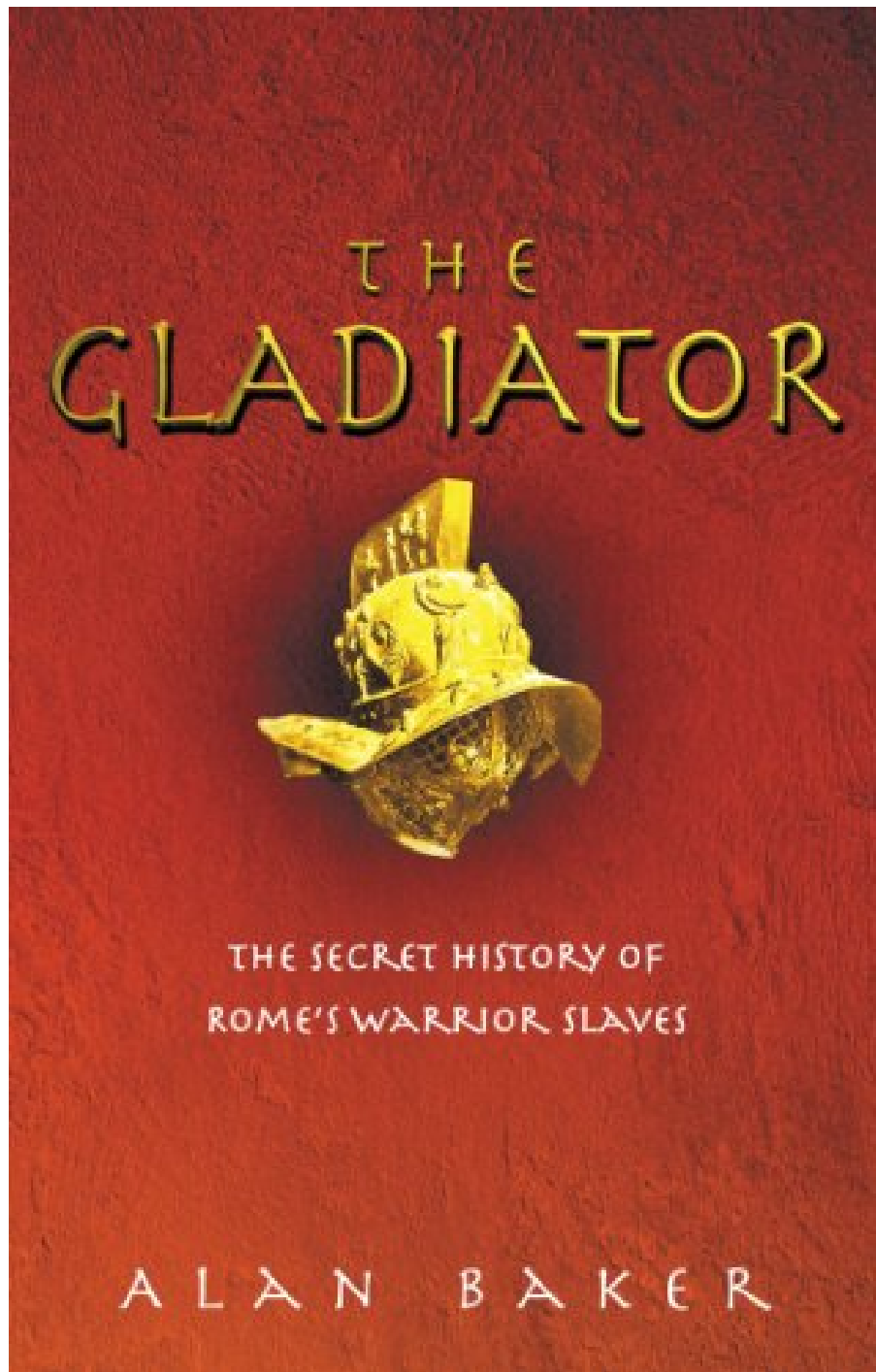


# THE GLADIATOR: THE SECRET HISTORY OF ROME'S WARRIOR SLAVES BY ALAN BAKER



**DOWNLOAD EBOOK : THE GLADIATOR: THE SECRET HISTORY OF ROME'S  
WARRIOR SLAVES BY ALAN BAKER PDF**





Click link bellow and free register to download ebook:  
**THE GLADIATOR: THE SECRET HISTORY OF ROME'S WARRIOR SLAVES BY ALAN  
BAKER**

[DOWNLOAD FROM OUR ONLINE LIBRARY](#)

# **THE GLADIATOR: THE SECRET HISTORY OF ROME'S WARRIOR SLAVES BY ALAN BAKER PDF**

If you get the published book *The Gladiator: The Secret History Of Rome's Warrior Slaves By Alan Baker* in on the internet book shop, you might additionally find the same issue. So, you should relocate establishment to establishment *The Gladiator: The Secret History Of Rome's Warrior Slaves By Alan Baker* and also search for the offered there. However, it will certainly not happen here. Guide *The Gladiator: The Secret History Of Rome's Warrior Slaves By Alan Baker* that we will offer here is the soft data idea. This is exactly what make you could effortlessly find and also get this *The Gladiator: The Secret History Of Rome's Warrior Slaves By Alan Baker* by reading this website. We provide you *The Gladiator: The Secret History Of Rome's Warrior Slaves By Alan Baker* the most effective product, consistently and always.

From Publishers Weekly

In a lurid, sometimes sensational, tabloid-like account of Roman gladiatorial life, British author Baker (*Invisible Eagle: The History of Nazi Occultism*) offers an encyclopedic examination. While there were a few famous gladiators, such as Spartacus, the majority of these warriors were unnamed slaves, criminals or prisoners of war whose lives were nasty, brutish and short. Baker points out that there were different groups of gladiators, each with its own style of fighting. The Thracians, for example, used a round shield and sword, while the retiarii (net-men) used a net and trident spear. The games themselves were sponsored by the emperor, whose popularity was often secured by the magnitude of the contests he hosted. Using historical accounts of various games, Baker imaginatively re-creates a day at the Coliseum in Rome, which included a series of fights between criminals one armed, the other defenseless staged in a round robin manner until only one criminal was left standing; the victor was then killed unceremoniously by a Roman guard. The afternoon brought on the great battles between the "trained" gladiators, like the Thracians and the retiarii. The blood and dust from one combat had barely cleared before another began. Although they reflected the virtue of killing and facing death with the courage and dignity that dominated the Roman Empire, gladiatorial contests came to an end in the fifth century, when Christianity became the official state religion and when the empire itself was weakening. Baker builds upon an already established wealth of scholarship e.g., Michael Grant's *Gladiators* (2000) as he offers a lively, voyeuristic glimpse into the ancient world. Fans of the Ridley Scott movie won't be disappointed.

Copyright 2001 Cahners Business Information, Inc.

From School Library Journal

Adult/High School-Baker states at the very beginning that this book is not intended to be a scholarly study, but rather a history for the layperson. He lives up to this disclaimer. The book begins with a look at the origins of the gladiator games (circa 400 B.C.E.) and ends with why they were abolished 800 years later. In the 150 pages in between, the author covers all aspects of the games: training, equipment, styles of fighting, and types of combat (man versus man, man versus beast, and the grand spectacle of the naval battles). There are chapters on why men became gladiators (some were slaves, others prisoners of wars or common

criminals, while others voluntarily participated), the development of the arenas, and even a chapter on the emperors who fought. A culminating chapter called "A Day at the Games" provides readers with a vivid blow-by-blow description-what it was like in the expensive and cheap seats, the opening ceremonies, the scheduling of the events, their staging, and the reactions of the crowds. Baker goes into great detail and the book may not appeal to squeamish readers. It is, however, very well written and the information is thorough enough for student research.

Robert Burnham, R. E. Lee High School, Springfield, VA

Copyright 2002 Cahners Business Information, Inc.

From Library Journal

Baker (*Invisible Eagle: The History of Nazi Occultism*) apparently hopes to benefit from the success of Hollywood's blockbuster movie *Gladiator* with this popular account of Rome's gladiator tradition. His claim that this book is "an attempt to chart the history of the Roman games without succumbing to the anachronism of imposing our own early 21st Century moral attitudes upon them" is, of course, hyperbole, for classical historians are rarely guilty of this historiographical failing. Baker often tells unsubstantiated and irrelevant stories about various emperors in an effort to stimulate the reader. In the chapter titled, "Curio's Swiveling Amphitheater," his muddled theory about the model for the games' venue rests upon a tale of Pliny the Elder that distinguished historian Michael Grant has called spurious. This is a terribly unfocused work, especially the chapter titled "A Day at the Games," which is supposed to give readers an idea of the bloody spectacles by presenting the events in a novelistic manner. Readers who are actually curious about the roots of the games will be far better served by Alison Futrell's *Blood in the Arena: The Spectacle of Roman Power* (Univ. of Texas, 2001). Not recommended. Clay Williams, Hunter Coll., New York

Copyright 2001 Reed Business Information, Inc.

# THE GLADIATOR: THE SECRET HISTORY OF ROME'S WARRIOR SLAVES BY ALAN BAKER PDF

[Download: THE GLADIATOR: THE SECRET HISTORY OF ROME'S WARRIOR SLAVES BY ALAN BAKER PDF](#)

**The Gladiator: The Secret History Of Rome's Warrior Slaves By Alan Baker.** Allow's read! We will certainly often figure out this sentence everywhere. When still being a kid, mommy utilized to get us to consistently read, so did the teacher. Some e-books The Gladiator: The Secret History Of Rome's Warrior Slaves By Alan Baker are totally checked out in a week as well as we need the responsibility to assist reading The Gladiator: The Secret History Of Rome's Warrior Slaves By Alan Baker Exactly what about now? Do you still like reading? Is checking out just for you which have commitment? Absolutely not! We right here supply you a brand-new book qualified The Gladiator: The Secret History Of Rome's Warrior Slaves By Alan Baker to check out.

Right here, we have various book *The Gladiator: The Secret History Of Rome's Warrior Slaves By Alan Baker* and also collections to review. We also serve alternative types and also type of the e-books to browse. The enjoyable e-book, fiction, past history, unique, science, as well as various other kinds of publications are offered right here. As this The Gladiator: The Secret History Of Rome's Warrior Slaves By Alan Baker, it turned into one of the favored e-book The Gladiator: The Secret History Of Rome's Warrior Slaves By Alan Baker collections that we have. This is why you remain in the ideal site to view the amazing books to own.

It won't take more time to purchase this The Gladiator: The Secret History Of Rome's Warrior Slaves By Alan Baker It will not take even more money to publish this book The Gladiator: The Secret History Of Rome's Warrior Slaves By Alan Baker Nowadays, individuals have been so smart to use the innovation. Why do not you utilize your kitchen appliance or other device to save this downloaded and install soft file e-book The Gladiator: The Secret History Of Rome's Warrior Slaves By Alan Baker By doing this will allow you to always be come with by this e-book The Gladiator: The Secret History Of Rome's Warrior Slaves By Alan Baker Of training course, it will be the most effective pal if you read this e-book The Gladiator: The Secret History Of Rome's Warrior Slaves By Alan Baker until completed.

# **THE GLADIATOR: THE SECRET HISTORY OF ROME'S WARRIOR SLAVES BY ALAN BAKER PDF**

Alan Baker weaves an extraordinary, vivid picture of Roman life as his compelling and evocative history tells the story of Rome's most notable gladiators. They were condemned and feared by emperors, slaughtered and adored by the masses and worshipped by their female fans, yet their lives were invariably violently short.

Whether their enemy was a starved tiger or a battle-hardened criminal, their numbered days were dark and bloody. Yet men gave up their wealth and freedom to become gladiators and noble-women gave up their positions to be with them. The Gladiator illuminates the extraordinary lives of Spartacus, Commodus, Eppia and others - bringing the same energy and passion to the page that Ridley Scott's cinematic triumph bough to the screen.

- Sales Rank: #420773 in eBooks
- Published on: 2010-12-23
- Released on: 2010-12-23
- Format: Kindle eBook

From Publishers Weekly

In a lurid, sometimes sensational, tabloid-like account of Roman gladiatorial life, British author Baker (*Invisible Eagle: The History of Nazi Occultism*) offers an encyclopedic examination. While there were a few famous gladiators, such as Spartacus, the majority of these warriors were unnamed slaves, criminals or prisoners of war whose lives were nasty, brutish and short. Baker points out that there were different groups of gladiators, each with its own style of fighting. The Thracians, for example, used a round shield and sword, while the retiarii (net-men) used a net and trident spear. The games themselves were sponsored by the emperor, whose popularity was often secured by the magnitude of the contests he hosted. Using historical accounts of various games, Baker imaginatively re-creates a day at the Coliseum in Rome, which included a series of fights between criminals one armed, the other defenseless staged in a round robin manner until only one criminal was left standing; the victor was then killed unceremoniously by a Roman guard. The afternoon brought on the great battles between the "trained" gladiators, like the Thracians and the retiarii. The blood and dust from one combat had barely cleared before another began. Although they reflected the virtue of killing and facing death with the courage and dignity that dominated the Roman Empire, gladiatorial contests came to an end in the fifth century, when Christianity became the official state religion and when the empire itself was weakening. Baker builds upon an already established wealth of scholarship e.g., Michael Grant's *Gladiators* (2000) as he offers a lively, voyeuristic glimpse into the ancient world. Fans of the Ridley Scott movie won't be disappointed.

Copyright 2001 Cahners Business Information, Inc.

From School Library Journal

Adult/High School-Baker states at the very beginning that this book is not intended to be a scholarly study, but rather a history for the layperson. He lives up to this disclaimer. The book begins with a look at the origins of the gladiator games (circa 400 B.C.E.) and ends with why they were abolished 800 years later. In

the 150 pages in between, the author covers all aspects of the games: training, equipment, styles of fighting, and types of combat (man versus man, man versus beast, and the grand spectacle of the naval battles). There are chapters on why men became gladiators (some were slaves, others prisoners of wars or common criminals, while others voluntarily participated), the development of the arenas, and even a chapter on the emperors who fought. A culminating chapter called "A Day at the Games" provides readers with a vivid blow-by-blow description-what it was like in the expensive and cheap seats, the opening ceremonies, the scheduling of the events, their staging, and the reactions of the crowds. Baker goes into great detail and the book may not appeal to squeamish readers. It is, however, very well written and the information is thorough enough for student research.

Robert Burnham, R. E. Lee High School, Springfield, VA  
Copyright 2002 Cahners Business Information, Inc.

From Library Journal

Baker (*Invisible Eagle: The History of Nazi Occultism*) apparently hopes to benefit from the success of Hollywood's blockbuster movie *Gladiator* with this popular account of Rome's gladiator tradition. His claim that this book is "an attempt to chart the history of the Roman games without succumbing to the anachronism of imposing our own early 21st Century moral attitudes upon them" is, of course, hyperbole, for classical historians are rarely guilty of this historiographical failing. Baker often tells unsubstantiated and irrelevant stories about various emperors in an effort to stimulate the reader. In the chapter titled, "Curio's Swiveling Amphitheater," his muddled theory about the model for the games' venue rests upon a tale of Pliny the Elder that distinguished historian Michael Grant has called spurious. This is a terribly unfocused work, especially the chapter titled "A Day at the Games," which is supposed to give readers an idea of the bloody spectacles by presenting the events in a novelistic manner. Readers who are actually curious about the roots of the games will be far better served by Alison Futrell's *Blood in the Arena: The Spectacle of Roman Power* (Univ. of Texas, 2001). Not recommended. Clay Williams, Hunter Coll., New York  
Copyright 2001 Reed Business Information, Inc.

Most helpful customer reviews

16 of 17 people found the following review helpful.

Sand and blood in ancient Rome

By Maximiliano F Yofre

Since I was in my teens, movie pictures like "Spartacus", "Demetrius the gladiator" and "Quo Vadis?" inspired me with an inextinguishable thirst to know facts about Gladiators & Roman Circus. I was able to find more than one book about Spartacus and his revolt, but on gladiator's everyday life, origins, evolution among other issues, I was unsuccessful. Worst of all, the recent movie "Gladiator", renew my interest.

Finally I found this book at Amazon's Store (where else?).

It is at the same time an oasis for my thirst and a let down in some aspects.

First the bright side: Mr. Baker has done a very interesting research and show his findings in a very amenable way.

All the main issues are addressed: origin of gladiatorial institution, organization, evolution and extinction. Weaponry, different kinds of fights, ceremonies, circus emplacement, glossary of terms. A vivid reconstruction of "A day at the Circus" and some other interesting items about these ancient warriors.

The shadowy side: the edition and typography of the book is poor, it looks as it was given to press in a hurry (trying to catch with film success?). Some side stories are well known, other are not directly related with the

main object of the book. Bibliography is scarce and no reproductions are shown.

Balancing pros & cons the book is fairly good read for anyone interested in this particular subject.

Reviewed by Max Yofre.

13 of 14 people found the following review helpful.

Not a Good History, but Might be a Good Read

By Cheshire Cat

I was really disappointed by this book. I confess to being something of a classics nerd, so I was hoping for a proper historical look at the gladiatorial games. And while it's true that Baker does look at most aspects of the phenomenon, he doesn't do so with a good historian's perspective.

Early in the book, he warns against applying modern sensibilities to ancient institutions. This is a wise and reasonable approach. It is therefore a pity that he utterly abandons it, making countless judgements throughout the book. Some of these are explicit, but most are implicit in his choice of phrasing and other subtler aspects of his writing. While I agree that, to my modern morals, these games were barbaric, I find his judgements annoying and out of place in a historical work.

Another great flaw of this book is that the author takes every historical account as true. Seutonius, for example, is full of racy tales of the dark sides of the early emperors. (Plus Caesar who, despite Baker's assertions, is not considered an emperor. This isn't the only minor inaccuracy I noticed, incidentally.) However, it's doubtful that all of it, or even necessarily most of it is true. But Baker relies on Seutonius and others as literal fact upon which to base his "history". It's difficult to know how much of Baker to trust given his apparent inability to be skeptical.

Finally, the chapter on the Emperor-Gladiators is a wretched piece of work. The account of Caligula is just a transcribed Seutonius. (Why not just read the original in the first place, then?). And the overwhelming majority of the chapter has nothing to do with these emperors' behavior in the arena, it's just a long litany of how these men were depraved. This isn't the only case where Baker shows a poor ability to stay focused on his topic, but it's the most vexing.

Overall, I get the sense that Baker lacks a solid background in history. (Which may not be correct, but that's the impression this book conveys.) Instead, I get the impression of an author who is out to titillate the audience more than to provide a careful historical look at the gladiatorial games. On the one hand, this makes the book more interesting and approachable for a broad audience. On the other hand, it makes it a poor read for anyone seeking real understanding,

10 of 11 people found the following review helpful.

A Lurid Introduction to the Roman Games

By William Holmes

"The Gladiator" is a readable and sometimes melodramatic account of the gladiatorial games of ancient Rome. The book is not a systematic, chronological history of the arena--rather, it offers an impression of what the contests would have been like at various points in the development of the Republic and the Empire. The games started as sword fights between slaves at funeral ceremonies--sometimes to the death, sometimes not. Over time, successful Romans undertook to display their wealth by producing increasingly elaborate spectacles. The cost and complexity of the enterprise eventually became so great that the state became involved in staging the proceedings.

Baker describes (sometimes in upsetting detail) the different contests that a Roman could expect to see at the arena: battles between warriors armed with various types of weapons and armor, fights to the death between



"hunters" and terrified animals, naval battles between fleets manned by doomed slaves, and brutal executions. Occasionally, an Emperor would step into the arena to display his fighting prowess (or to indulge his taste for sadism)--of course, his guard always made sure that his opponents were armed with wooden swords and doomed to die at the Emperor's hand.

Baker's book culminates in a chapter called "A Day at the Games." The account is lurid and unsettling, and Baker brings home the terror and pain of the men, women and animals who died in the arena to the cheers of the crowd.

The cruelty of the games simply staggers the imagination, to say nothing of the fact that this went on for hundreds of years. It makes you think that the term "Roman civilization" is a bit of an oxymoron.

[See all 26 customer reviews...](#)

# **THE GLADIATOR: THE SECRET HISTORY OF ROME'S WARRIOR SLAVES BY ALAN BAKER PDF**

Be the first to obtain this e-book now as well as obtain all reasons why you require to review this *The Gladiator: The Secret History Of Rome's Warrior Slaves By Alan Baker* Guide *The Gladiator: The Secret History Of Rome's Warrior Slaves By Alan Baker* is not simply for your duties or need in your life. Publications will constantly be a buddy in whenever you check out. Now, allow the others understand about this web page. You can take the advantages and also discuss it likewise for your friends and also people around you. By this means, you can really obtain the definition of this e-book **The Gladiator: The Secret History Of Rome's Warrior Slaves By Alan Baker** profitably. What do you consider our concept right here?

From Publishers Weekly

In a lurid, sometimes sensational, tabloid-like account of Roman gladiatorial life, British author Baker (*Invisible Eagle: The History of Nazi Occultism*) offers an encyclopedic examination. While there were a few famous gladiators, such as Spartacus, the majority of these warriors were unnamed slaves, criminals or prisoners of war whose lives were nasty, brutish and short. Baker points out that there were different groups of gladiators, each with its own style of fighting. The Thracians, for example, used a round shield and sword, while the retiarii (net-men) used a net and trident spear. The games themselves were sponsored by the emperor, whose popularity was often secured by the magnitude of the contests he hosted. Using historical accounts of various games, Baker imaginatively re-creates a day at the Coliseum in Rome, which included a series of fights between criminals one armed, the other defenseless staged in a round robin manner until only one criminal was left standing; the victor was then killed unceremoniously by a Roman guard. The afternoon brought on the great battles between the "trained" gladiators, like the Thracians and the retiarii. The blood and dust from one combat had barely cleared before another began. Although they reflected the virtue of killing and facing death with the courage and dignity that dominated the Roman Empire, gladiatorial contests came to an end in the fifth century, when Christianity became the official state religion and when the empire itself was weakening. Baker builds upon an already established wealth of scholarship e.g., Michael Grant's *Gladiators* (2000) as he offers a lively, voyeuristic glimpse into the ancient world. Fans of the Ridley Scott movie won't be disappointed.

Copyright 2001 Cahners Business Information, Inc.

From School Library Journal

Adult/High School-Baker states at the very beginning that this book is not intended to be a scholarly study, but rather a history for the layperson. He lives up to this disclaimer. The book begins with a look at the origins of the gladiator games (circa 400 B.C.E.) and ends with why they were abolished 800 years later. In the 150 pages in between, the author covers all aspects of the games: training, equipment, styles of fighting, and types of combat (man versus man, man versus beast, and the grand spectacle of the naval battles). There are chapters on why men became gladiators (some were slaves, others prisoners of wars or common criminals, while others voluntarily participated), the development of the arenas, and even a chapter on the emperors who fought. A culminating chapter called "A Day at the Games" provides readers with a vivid blow-by-blow description-what it was like in the expensive and cheap seats, the opening ceremonies, the scheduling of the events, their staging, and the reactions of the crowds. Baker goes into great detail and the

book may not appeal to squeamish readers. It is, however, very well written and the information is thorough enough for student research.

Robert Burnham, R. E. Lee High School, Springfield, VA  
Copyright 2002 Cahners Business Information, Inc.

From Library Journal

Baker (*Invisible Eagle: The History of Nazi Occultism*) apparently hopes to benefit from the success of Hollywood's blockbuster movie *Gladiator* with this popular account of Rome's gladiator tradition. His claim that this book is "an attempt to chart the history of the Roman games without succumbing to the anachronism of imposing our own early 21st Century moral attitudes upon them" is, of course, hyperbole, for classical historians are rarely guilty of this historiographical failing. Baker often tells unsubstantiated and irrelevant stories about various emperors in an effort to stimulate the reader. In the chapter titled, "Curio's Swiveling Amphitheater," his muddled theory about the model for the games' venue rests upon a tale of Pliny the Elder that distinguished historian Michael Grant has called spurious. This is a terribly unfocused work, especially the chapter titled "A Day at the Games," which is supposed to give readers an idea of the bloody spectacles by presenting the events in a novelistic manner. Readers who are actually curious about the roots of the games will be far better served by Alison Futrell's *Blood in the Arena: The Spectacle of Roman Power* (Univ. of Texas, 2001). Not recommended. Clay Williams, Hunter Coll., New York  
Copyright 2001 Reed Business Information, Inc.

If you get the published book *The Gladiator: The Secret History Of Rome's Warrior Slaves By Alan Baker* in on the internet book shop, you might additionally find the same issue. So, you should relocate establishment to establishment *The Gladiator: The Secret History Of Rome's Warrior Slaves By Alan Baker* and also search for the offered there. However, it will certainly not happen here. Guide *The Gladiator: The Secret History Of Rome's Warrior Slaves By Alan Baker* that we will offer here is the soft data idea. This is exactly what make you could effortlessly find and also get this *The Gladiator: The Secret History Of Rome's Warrior Slaves By Alan Baker* by reading this website. We provide you *The Gladiator: The Secret History Of Rome's Warrior Slaves By Alan Baker* the most effective product, consistently and always.