

The Last 1023 Years Were Boring Anyway

Slightly Fewer Inscriptions, Slightly More Edification

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20 hard pre-1000 AD history tossups.

1. An account given by Plutarch of an event at this city has been challenged by the historian John Buckler on the basis of the unreliability of Isocrates' *Plataicus* ("pla-TYE-cus"), which claims the existence of a certain alliance between two other cities. A contemporary historian concluded by noting the unexpected result of a battle at this city, claiming neither side was any better off afterwards and that it instead led to "even more uncertainty and confusion" in Greece. According to Diodorus, an attack on this city, which led to its dismantlement into four or five villages, was motivated by the aggressor's inability to tolerate the "heavy burden" imposed by the Peace of (*) Antalcidas. Spartan forces dammed a river to weaken this city's walls at a siege led by Agesipolis, son of Agesilaus II. The death of a general who "led his army forward [...] like the ram of a trireme" occurred at a battle at this city, described at the end of Xenophon's *Hellenica*, which effectively ended the Theban hegemony. For 10 points, name this city, the site of a 362 BC battle at which Epaminondas was killed.

ANSWER: Mantineia [or Mantineia; accept battles thereof] (The first line refers to Epaminondas saving the life of Pelopidas during the 385 BC siege of Mantinea.) <AT, Ancient Greece>

2. The historian Martin Fitzenreiter analysed an account of this ruler's most famous military campaign as constituting a "Great Event". This ruler is repeatedly described as having "raged like a panther" in an inscription recording their defeat of a rival leader at "The Peak, Great of Victories". The sight of starving horses in the stable of a vassal reportedly distressed this ruler, who later initiated a burial custom in which their four favourite horses were buried at the edge of their cemetery. Three subjugated leaders were said to be unable to enter this ruler's palace due to being "uncircumcised and eaters of fish". An account of this ruler's defeat of the "Great Chief of the West", as well as a depiction of (*) Nimlot of Hermopolis bringing tribute, is shown on this ruler's Victory Stele at Jebel Barkal. Tefnakht of Sais ("SAY-is") led a coalition opposing this ruler, who ruled from Napata and projected their influence into Lower Egypt. The father of Taharqa, for 10 points, name this Kushite king who founded the Nubian Twenty-fifth Dynasty.

ANSWER: Piye [accept Piankhi or Piankhy or Paankhi or Pannchi or Usimare or Sneferre] <AT, Africa>

3. A history of these people begins by claiming that northerly regions, far from the sun's heat, are more healthful than southerly regions, which abound in diseases. These people reportedly used memorial posts topped with wooden doves to indicate where dead relatives were buried. Notable items in a hoard from these people, indicative of Mediterranean influence, include a blue glass drinking horn featuring horizontal white trails. According to a law code of these people, "placing oneself in the way" of a free woman incurred a penalty of 900 of a certain currency, while doing the same to a man had a penalty of only 20, in a crime known as *wegworin*. These people affirmed laws at a "spear assembly" known as a (*) *gairethinx*, as was the case for their first written law code, the Edict of Rothari, which codified the authority of the gastalds. A history of these people was written by Paul the Deacon, who served at the court of Charlemagne. For 10 points, name these Germanic people who migrated to the Italian peninsula, ruled by kings such as Liutprand and Desiderius.

ANSWER: Lombards [or Longobards or Longobardi; accept Kingdom of the Lombards or Regnum Langobardorum or Regn di Lombard or Regnum totius Italiae] (The first line refers to Paul the Deacon's *Historia Langobardorum*.) <AT, Non-Classical Europe>

4. In his *Natural History*, Pliny the Elder recorded how these specific people received requests for the wood of their bratus trees from covetous "mortals" since the wood produced an agreeable scent when burnt. Strabo states that along with the Mardi, Uxii ("UX-ee-ee") and Cossaei ("COS-sye-ee"), these people constituted one of the four "predatory tribes" recorded during the expedition of Nearchus. A restoration of autonomous rule among these people, following a period of direct vassalage which featured

the rebellion of Pittit, was likely marked by the appearance of coins showing a king alongside his wife and possible co-ruler Anzaze (“an-ZAH-zee”). After hearing of these people’s “large store of silver and gold” and attempting to pillage a temple of Bel, (*) Antiochus III was killed by these people. The rule of the Kamnaskirid dynasty saw these people assert a level of independence from their Parthian suzerains while controlling a region in southwest Iran. For 10 points, name these people who formed an autonomous state at the head of the Persian Gulf, possibly descended from and named for an earlier civilisation centred in Susa.

ANSWER: Elymaeans [or Elymaei; accept Elamites, which they were still referred to as in Akkadian sources; accept Elymais or Elam or Elamais] <AT, Near East>

5. A comparison of the Black Sea to one of these objects, made in Sallust’s fragmentary *Histories*, was quoted by the grammarian Servius to explain Virgil’s description of the Castrum Minervae (“mi-NEHR-wye”). A bronze statuette featuring a figure positioned above some of these objects is inscribed at the front with the phrase “all the people give praise”, represented with a basket, lapwing and star. An eighteenth-century BC tablet recording one of these objects “of Anshan” may suggest the apparent superiority of Elamite versions. In an account by Plutarch, certain coins featuring these objects prompted a metaphorical claim that ten thousand people with them drove (*) Agesilaus II out of Asia. A generic representation of foreigners in ancient Egypt was given by “nine” of these objects. Herodotus claimed that riding, speaking the truth, and using these objects were the only three things that Persian boys were instructed in. For 10 points, name these objects whose composite variety was commonly used by the Scythians.

ANSWER: bows [accept bow and arrow or clear equivalents; accept composite bows; accept Nine Bows; accept archers] (The statuette is the Bronze Sphinx of Thutmose III; the bow of Anshan is from the Epic of Gilgamesh.) <AT, Misc>

6. An inscription from this empire records how a sanctuary to the gods was established by a leader of a border region who held the title of *karalrang* named Shafar, and expresses the hope that a certain ruler should reign for a thousand years. Prior to the discovery of that inscription, an early ruler of this empire was known as the “nameless king” by historians, being identified only by coins calling them “the King of Kings, Great Saviour”. A notably tall structure built by a ruler of this empire, which according to Song Yun had been struck by lightning three times and rebuilt three times, was home to a gilded copper reliquary containing three fragments of (*) bone. A genealogy of early rulers of this empire, along with a statement of how one ruler replaced the “Ionian” speech with the “Arya” speech, is given on the Bactrian-language Rabatak inscription, mentioning rulers such as Kujula Kadphises. Instrumental in the Silk Road transmission of Buddhism, for 10 points, name this central Asian empire ruled by Kanishka the Great.

ANSWER: Kushan Empire [or Basileia Kossanon or Košano or Ku-ṣā-ṇa or Guṣāṇa-vaṃśa or Kušan-xšaθr or Guishuāng] (Vima Takto was known as “Soter Megasthenes” from coins. The copper reliquary is the Kanishka casket, found in a stupa he constructed.) <AT, Asia>

7. A city that rose to prominence during this conflict was analysed by the historian Elena Isayev, who emphasised the unimportance of its geographical location in comparison to its symbolic significance. A linear historiographical tradition implying that this conflict saw much “pointless bloodshed” was criticised by Henrik Mouritsen. Harriet Flower claimed one side’s victory in this conflict was “a Pyrrhic one at best” due to how it facilitated the rise of both a certain “consul” and a particular kind of “client army”. Some historians have criticised the imperialistic second-century AD perspective on this conflict given by the account of (*) Appian, who traces attempts at taking a certain action back to a failed proposal by Fulvius Flaccus. This conflict saw the establishment of a common capital at the city of Corfinium, which was renamed “Italica” by one confederation. Analysed varyingly as due to a demand for citizenship and as an attempt for allies to shake off Roman control, for 10 points, name this first-century BC war fought between Rome and its Italian allies.

ANSWER: Social War [or bellum sociale, or Marsic War; accept Italian or Italic War before “Italica” and prompt thereafter; accept war of the allies before “allies” and prompt thereafter] (Harriet Flower wrote of how the Social War facilitated the rise of Sulla and his ability to march on Rome.) <AT, Ancient Rome>

8. The historian Vittorio Saldutti compared this person's regime to an almost contemporary but slightly earlier government in Cyrene, which was described in a *diagramma* considered "the oldest document in which we may find an echo of the mixed constitution". Political rather than economic motives were likely behind the lack of epigraphic evidence from this person's direct rule of one city, with the only legible decree being proposed by the *anagrapheus* Thrasycles in honour of Asander of Caria. Historians have considered this person's gaolers and "regulators of women", or *nomophylakes* ("nom-o-PHIIH-la-keh's") and *gynaikonomoi* ("gih-nye-ko-NOM-oi"), to be "incompatible with democracy". A claim that 360 bronze statues of this person were completed in under 300 days is given by (*) Diogenes Laertius, who also records their later advisorship to Ptolemy I. Plutarch records how after this person was ousted from power, saviour-honours were bestowed by the people upon two Antigonid royals in 307 BC. A student of Theophrastus and member of the Peripatetics, for 10 points, name this statesman who governed Athens for ten years after being appointed by Cassander.

ANSWER: **Demetrius of Phaleron** [or **Demetrius of Phalerum**, or **Demetrius Phalereus**; prompt on **Demetrius** alone; generously prompt on **Cassander** or **Kassandros** before "direct" is read by asking "who placed which leader in power?"; do not accept or prompt on "Demetrius I"] <AT, Ancient Greece>

9. Some archaeologists have classified the basic social units of this city, identifying open three-temple squares in the northwest sector that were focused on some particular craft, in addition to "elite" and "peripheral multiethnic" neighbourhoods. At one site within this city, incense burners were systematically broken up in the process of laying down new floors, suggesting the significance of "termination and renewal rites" in each new stage of construction. This city's political interest in regions to its south was reflected by the export of ceramics such as Thin Orange ware. The decline of this city has been attributed to an increase in power of the "intermediate elites" by archaeologists such as Linda (*) Manzanilla. René Millon claimed that an "organized, planned campaign of ritual destruction" was responsible for the burning of many structures in this city likely occurring in the mid-sixth century, including many around the Avenue of the Dead. For 10 points, name this large ancient Mesoamerican city home to the Pyramids of the Sun and Moon.

ANSWER: **Teotihuacan** [accept **Teohuacan**] <AT, Americas>

10. Archaeological sounding work carried out in 2018 at a structure overlooking the ruins of this city has revealed a nest providing space for a stela, calling into question whether that *širšini* ("shir-SHI-ni") building was actually used as a royal stable. This city was possibly first attested in an inscription on the Balawat Gates about how, after having destroyed two earlier capitals, one ruler washed his "terrible weapons" in either Lake Urmia or a body of water near this third city, which was referred to as the "Sea of Nairi ("nah-IH-ri")". One ruler's capital was moved permanently to this city after a campaign, recorded on the Kalhu Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser III, against the previous capitals of Sugunia and (*) Arzashkun. This city was supplied with water by King Minua's "Semiramis Canal", which features a curse inscription naming the chief deities of Khaldi, Teisheba, and Shivini. Established by Sarduri I in the ninth century BC, for 10 points, name this longest-serving capital of the Urartu civilisation, located near the largest lake in modern-day Turkey.

ANSWER: **Tushpa** [or **Tušpa**, or **Tosp**, or **Tushpa-Van**, or **Turuspa**; accept **Van**; accept Lake **Van**; accept the **Van** Fortress or Citadel or **Van** Kalesi] (The first line refers to the Širšini of Minua carved into the Fortress of Van.) <AT, Near East>

11. Note to players: some level of specificity required; very broad answers will be prompted.

Over thirty hypothetical locations have been identified for a site belonging to a subgroup of these people, whose gates were identified with the "nine circles of Styx" by one chronicler. In a travelogue describing four "kings" of a larger group, a ruler of another subgroup of these people is simply said to rule over the "extreme West", without their domain being named. One source describes a sanctuary of some of these people as a triangular stronghold lying to the west of a lake, from which a foaming boar emerged as an omen of civil war. Conversions to Christianity may have led to a period of peace after the defeat of an alliance of these people who revolted in the March of the (*) Billungs. The process of *Ostsiedlung* ("OST-seed-lung") was halted following a 983 uprising of these people against Otto II. Medieval chroniclers

wrote of how these people worshipped their god Radogost at Rethra. For 10 points, give this confederation of tribes including the Veleti and Obotrites, sometimes named for living along a river in eastern Germany.
ANSWER: **Polabian** Slavs [or **Polobske** slowjany, or Słowianie **polabsy**, or **Polabští** slované; accept **Elbe Slavs** or **Elbslawen**; accept descriptions of **Slavs** living along the **Elbe** river or between the **Elbe** and **Oder** or similar; accept **Wends** or **Wenden** or **Wendowie**; accept subgroups including **Veleti** or **Wilzi** or **Wielzians** or **Wiltzes** or **Lutices** or **Volki** or **Kissini** or **Circipani** or **Lutici** or **Liutizi** or **Redari** or **Tholenzi** or **Obotrites** or **Obotriti** or **Abrodrites** or **Reregi** or **Wagriani** or **Warnower** or **Nortabtrezi** or **Osterabtrezi** (before read, if in the tossup); prompt on **Slavs** alone; prompt on **West Slavs** or **Lechites** or **Lechitic** tribes or geographical descriptions of **Slavs** in **eastern Germany** or equivalent by asking “give either a more precise answer or a specific subgroup clued in the question”] (The first and third line chroniclers are Adam of Bremen and Thietmar of Merseburg respectively. Ibrahim ibn Jakub referred to Nako of the Obotrites as king of the “extreme West”. Medieval sources tend to use the name Radogost, though it is likely a local name for Svarozhits.) <AT, Non-Classical Europe>

12. **One source contrasted the two sides at this battle, claiming that one side relied on their physique, bending their left knees as they sank to the ground to continue attacking, while the other side relied on their courage. That account of this battle praised a certain leader, claiming that they followed the example of Sulla fighting Archelaus when they stopped their cavalry from retreating. Eunapius refused to give a detailed account of this battle in order not to compete with an account written by its victor, who was praised as a “remarkable man” towards the end of the *Breviarium ab urbe condita* of Eutropius. After thousands of soldiers (*) drowned trying to cross the Rhine at this battle, Chnodomar was captured and the victorious commander was hailed as Augustus. Ammianus Marcellinus claims that despite his absence, Constantius II took credit from his subordinate for “[putting] the barbarians to flight” at this battle. For 10 points, name this 357 AD battle at which the caesar Julian defeated an Alamanni force in Gaul.**

ANSWER: Battle of **Strasbourg** [or Battle of **Argentoratum**] (The first source is Ammianus Marcellinus.) <AT, Ancient Rome>

13. **Deposits from this site’s early phase III in the fifth century AD have included copper ornaments, indicating that inter-regional trade had already been established due to the nearest copper mines being in a region further north. This site’s second phase of settlement was characterised by the mass production of rice, while its first phase was defined by a lack of permanent mud architecture and “predominance of finely made, sand-tempered pottery”. Research by archaeologists such as Roderick and Susan McIntosh has suggested a heterarchical mode of government at this site due to the absence of evidence for a ruling class. The 40 mounds at this site’s urban complex within a four-kilometre radius are indicative of a clustered community configuration. The spread of (*) Islam may have led to the abandonment of this site in favour of a nearby location on the Bani floodplain home to a large mud-brick building with three minarets. Among the oldest urban centres in West Africa, for 10 points, name this settlement in the Niger River valley, located near a later town home to a Great Mosque.**

ANSWER: **Djenné-Djenno** [or **Jenné-jeno**; accept **Djoboro** or **Zoboro** or **old Djenné** or **ancient Djenné**; prompt on **Djenné** alone] <AT, Africa>

14. *Note to players: description acceptable.*

The historian Xenia Charalambidou has claimed that this general process, rather than the effects of the Lelantine War, was primarily responsible for the abandonment of sites such as Zagora on Andros in the late eighth century BC. The relatively late occurrence of this process in several locations in Arcadia has been attested to by the unusual prevalence of orthogonal grid plans used in settlements. Book 2 of Thucydides’ *History* records how a figure of “equal intelligence and power” was the originator of a festival pertaining to this process. Historians such as Mary Voyatzis have viewed the realisation of this process as necessary for the construction of large temples due to the need for (*) cohesion. A festival commemorating an instance of this process was held on the 16th of Hekatombaion (“heh-ka-tom-bye-ON”) in honour of Athena and Theseus. Ancient authors such as Strabo recorded how this process occurred via the

unification of several *demoi* (“DEE-moi”). For 10 points, name or describe this process by which, for instance, communities in Attica amalgamated to establish Athens.

ANSWER: **synoikism** [or **synoecism**, or **synecism**, or **synoikismos**; accept descriptions of the **formation** of a **polis** or Greek **city-state** or equivalent; accept any answers describing communities **forming** a **polis** or Greek **city-state**; accept the **Synoikia** festival; accept specific examples such as the **formation** or **establishment** of **Athens** (before read); prompt on **forming settlements** or similar; prompt on political **unification**; prompt on **state formation** or equivalent; do not accept or prompt on sympoliteia or sympolity or anything about the formation of leagues] <AT, Ancient Greece>

15. A governor’s adviser warned him to be wary of this ruler, saying that this ruler was “from a family who, if one of them pissed in this land, it would drown us all”. This ruler emphasised their personal responsibility for their success in a poem saying “it was my good fortune, resolve, and sharp blade / my lance, and my destiny that these things made”, a sentiment shared by an adversary who accordingly granted them a certain title. In another poem, this ruler wrote “we are alike in our distance [from home]” addressing a palm tree in a palace-garden named for their childhood home of Rusafa in northern Syria. While fighting a (*) Fihrid governor named Yusuf, this ruler wound a green turban round a spear, creating a dynastic symbol. Out of respect for their westward escape, this ruler was given the title of “Falcon of the Quraysh” by the Abbasid caliph al-Mansur, whose force was defeated at Carmona near Seville when it invaded al-Andalus. For 10 points, name this Umayyad ruler who established the Emirate of Córdoba.

ANSWER: **Abd al-Rahman I** ibn Mu’awiya [or **Abd al-Rahman ibn Mu’awiya ibn Hisham ibn Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan**; accept variations such as **Abd ar-Rahman I** or **Abdul Rahman I** or **Abdar Rahman I**; prompt on **Abd al-Rahman** alone (or variations thereof); prompt on **Saqr Quraish** or **Falcon of Quraysh** or **Hawk of Quraysh** or **Saqr al-Andalus** or **Falcon of Andalusia** before “Falcon” is read; prompt on **al-Dakhil** or “the **one who came**” or the **Entrant** or equivalent] (The first line refers to al-Sumayl advising the governor Yusuf al-Fihri.) <AT, Non-Classical Europe>

16. Artifacts in buildings from this culture were analysed by Robert Park, who noted the tendency for hunting-related objects to cluster in the centre while microblades were mostly found in the western half of the building. Unusually high levels of seasonal mobility in one region within this culture are evidenced by the 70km distance between the coast and the Interior Lakes, where a tent ring home to 7000 chert flakes has been found. X-shaped incisions on figures’ heads from this culture have been linked to shamanistic travels. This culture has been considered identical to the contemporary Independence II culture, although unlike its main predecessor and (*) successor, this culture’s artifacts featured lenticular holes due to the absence of drilling technology, while a shift from terrestrial to aquatic hunting may have caused the loss of the use of the bow and arrow. This culture’s longhouses have been suggested to symbolically represent polar bears, which were often carved as effigies. For 10 points, name this North American Arctic culture that preceded the Thule (“TOO-lee”) culture and was named for a cape in Nunavut.

ANSWER: **Dorset** culture [accept Early **Dorset** or Middle **Dorset** or Late **Dorset**; accept Greenlandic **Dorset**; accept **Independence II** before read; accept Cape **Dorset**; prompt on **Palaeo-Inuit**] <AT, Americas>

17. As a tribute to this deity, one ruler dedicated an image of a “red dog of Meluhha”, indicating an early association of their domain with canines that precedes a comparable reference in a Ugaritic text by several centuries, as noted in an analysis by Steve A. Wiggins. The archaeologist Manfred Bietak analysed a residence of officials devoted to this deity, viewing it as a “paradigm for gender-related temple types”. A person devoted to this deity is depicted alongside two attendants and a nude male pouring a libation on a votive disk excavated at a *giparu* (“ghi-PAH-ru”) residence, where a sacred marriage would take place. In an autobiographical inscription, (*) Adad-guppi claimed that this god supported the rise to power of her son, who revived the office of *entu*, held by his daughter Ennigaldi. Unusually lofty epithets such as “god of gods” reflect the great precedence given to this deity over Marduk by Nabonidus. Primarily worshipped both at Ur and at the Ehulhul temple in Harran, for 10 points, name this consort of Ningal, the Mesopotamian moon god.

ANSWER: **Sin** [or **Nanna** or **Nannar** or **Suen** or **Su’en** or **Sîn** or **syn** or **shr**; accept **Dilimabbar** or **Ašimabbar**; do not accept “Inanna”] (The ruler in the first line is Ibbi-Sin; CAT 1.24 records the Ugaritic

moon god Yarih behaving like a dog at a banquet. The third sentence refers to the disk of Enheduanna.) <AT, Near East>

18. A source titled for this region concludes by describing “extremes of storm, bitter cold, and difficult terrain” and mentions the prohibitiveness of “some divine power of the gods”. One historian claimed that “learned Persians” were the originators of an account of how a certain group, who originally came *from* this region, arrived at a certain city and traded for five or six days. An account of the etymology of this region, which describes lions charging at a group of mares, is given in a work by Agatharchides of Cnidus, who claimed it was named for a son of Myozaeus. A group of people stated to have *come from* this particular region are given as the cause of the (*) Greco-Persian Wars at the beginning of Herodotus’ *Histories*, which describes the arrival of the “Phoenicians”. A namesake text begins by giving Myos Hormos and Berenice (“beh-reh-NIH-kee”) as ports on this body of water. For 10 points, give this body of water which names a first-century AD periplus, broadly including the modern-day Red Sea, Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. ANSWER: Erythraean Sea [or Erythrà Thálassa/Thálatta or Sea of Erythras; accept Periplus of the Erythraean Sea or Periplus tês Erythràs Thalássēs; accept Thálassa/Thálatta erythrá; prompt on Red Sea before read by asking “give a specific term”; prompt on Arabian Sea or Persian Gulf or Arabian Gulf or Indian Ocean or Gulf of Aden or Gulf of Oman (before read, if in the tossup); generously prompt on Phoenicia before “Phoenicians” is read by asking “what location were the Phoenicians said to have come from?”] <AT, Misc>

19. Note to players: description acceptable.

An analysis of this practice by Tamara Chin discusses a contemporary historian’s “defamiliarization of ethnography” by presenting a certain group as “a problem of politicized representation, not of anthropological difference”. Another contemporary historian argued that both this practice and punitive expeditions were doomed to failure, instead suggesting a so-called non-administrative “loose rein” approach. The first agreement concerning this practice was signed between “those who wear caps and sashes” and “those who draw bows”. The decreasing efficacy of this practice over time has been attributed to “asymmetric sovereignty” between a (*) *chanyu* and a neighbouring ruler. This practice was proposed by Liu Jing after a defeat at the Battle of Baideng by the Xiongnu in an attempt to secure peace, though during the Han dynasty legitimate royals were often not used. For 10 points, name or describe this practice in which Chinese emperors sent princesses to neighbouring rulers to form diplomatic alliances. ANSWER: héqīn [accept marriage alliance; accept peace marriage; accept descriptions of marriages between (purported) imperial princesses to neighbouring rulers or clear equivalents/specific examples such as the Han marrying women to Xiongnu chieftains; prompt on answers relating to marriage alone; prompt on alliances before read] (The term *héqīn* was used more generally to refer to “harmonious relations” prior to its usage in the context of marriage alliances in the *Shiji* of Sima Qian. Ban Gu suggested the “loose rein” or *jīmi* approach.) <AT, Asia>

20. A poet who dedicated their only surviving work to this ruler mentioned their fame for “opening the sea”, possibly referring to a campaign predating their accession, though some scholars have challenged both this hypothesis and the *quindecimvir* status of the author. Due to accusations of inappropriate teaching, this ruler exiled philosophers such as Demetrius the Cynic, while Helvidius Priscus was twice banished and then executed. A historian patronised by this ruler reported a prophecy that one from their country should become “governor of the habitable earth”. According to Suetonius, this ruler initially lacked (*) *auctoritas* (“ow’k-TOR-ih-tahs”) and *maiestas* (“my-ES-tahs”) on their accession, though he records this ruler’s participation in a healing ritual of Serapis, being the first emperor since Augustus to appear in Egypt. This ruler’s son-in-law put down the revolt of the Batavi, who had earlier served a rival during the Year of the Four Emperors. For 10 points, name this Roman emperor who succeeded Vitellius and founded the Flavian dynasty.

ANSWER: Vespasian [or Titus Flavius Vespasianus] (The first line refers to Valerius Flaccus’ *Argonautica*; the third sentence is given by Josephus.) <AT, Ancient Rome>