The Annals Of Tacitus, Books 1-6

Cornelius Tacitus Francis Richard David Goodyear

The Annals (Latin: Annales) by Roman historian and senator Tacitus is a history of the Roman Empire from the reign of Tiberius to that of Nero, the years AD 14–68. The Annals are an important source for modern understanding of the history of the Roman Empire during the 1st century AD; it is Tacitus' final work, and modern historians generally consider it his greatest writing. Historian Ronald Mellor calls it “Tacitus’s crowning achievement,” which represents the “pinnacle of Roman historical writing”. The Annals. By Tacitus. Written 109 A.C.E. Translated by Alfred John Church and William Jackson Brodribb. The Annals has been divided into the following sections: Book I [150k] Book II [142k] Book III [126k] Book IV [136k]. Book V [22k] Book VI [101k] Book XI [69k] Book XII [106k]. Book XIII [107k] Book XIV [112k] Book XV [126k] Book XVI [58k]. Download: A 902k text-only version is available for download. © 1994-2009. Publius Cornelius Tacitus, The Works of Tacitus. In Four Volumes. To which are prefixed, Political Discourses upon that Author by Thomas Gordon. Although many of the works were lost (only books 1-5 of the Histories and 1-6 and 11-16 of the Annals survive), enough remains to provide a good sense of Tacitus’s political and moral philosophy. He recognized the necessity for strong rulers but argued that more should be done to manage the succession of power and allow for the ascension of talent. Tacitus asserted that it was the dynastic ambitions of Rome’s many emperors that caused the decline of moral and political life and precluded the possibility of recruiting leaders of real ability.