 Jewish Wars

* Durant, *Caesar and Christ*
	+ Revolt of 68-73 CE: 1,197,000 Jews killed acc. to Josephus ix 3. 600,000 killed acc. to Tacitus v 13.
	+ Revolt of 115-116 CE: 220,000 people k. in Cyrene and 240,000 k. in Cyprus
	+ Revolt of 132 CE: 580,000 k.
	+ [TOTAL: Adding gives a total of 1,920,000 ± 300,000 k. in the Jewish Wars according to ancient sources]
* Most historians assume that Palestine simply couldn't support a population large enough to produce death tolls as large as these. Among the population estimates are
	+ Anthony Byatt, "Josephus and population numbers in first century Palestine." *Palestine Exploration Quarterly*, 105:51 (1973): 2,265,000 inhabitants
	+ C. C. McCown, 'The Density of Population in Ancient Palestine', *Journal of Biblical Literature*, 66:425 (1947): less than 1,000,000 inhabitants
	+ Harnack, *Die Mission und Ausbreitung des Christentums* (1924): 500,000 inhabitants
	+ Seth Schwartz, *Imperialism and Jewish Society, 200 B.C.E. to 640 C.E.* (2001): 500,000 inhabitants

According to [James Carroll](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_P._Carroll), "Jews accounted for 10% of the total population of the [Roman Empire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Empire). Carroll, James. [*Constantine's Sword*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantine%27s_Sword) (Houghton Mifflin, 2001) [ISBN 0-395-77927-8](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special%3ABookSources/0395779278) p.26 Carroll was born in Chicago, the second of five sons of [Joseph Carroll](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Carroll) and his wife Mary. At the time, his father was a Special Agent of the [FBI](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FBI), which he remained until being seconded to, and later commissioned by, the US Air Force as an Intelligence Officer in 1948. After this, Carroll was raised in the Washington, D.C. area and in Germany. He was educated at Washington’s Priory School and at an American high school, the H. H. Arnold, in [Wiesbaden, Germany](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wiesbaden%2C_Germany)[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_P._Carroll#cite_note-0) He attended [Georgetown University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georgetown_University) before entering St. Paul’s College, the [Paulist Fathers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paulist_Fathers)’ [seminary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seminary), where he received his B.A. and M.A. degrees.

He was ordained to the priesthood in 1969. Carroll served as Catholic chaplain at [Boston University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boston_University) from 1969 to 1974. During that time, he studied poetry with [George Starbuck](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Starbuck) and published books on religious subjects and a book of poems. He was also a columnist for the [National Catholic Reporter](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Catholic_Reporter) (1972-1975) and was named Best Columnist by the Catholic Press Association. For his writing on religion and politics he received the first Thomas Merton Award from Pittsburgh’s [Thomas Merton Center](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Merton_Center) in 1972. Carroll left the priesthood to become a writer, and in 1974 was a playwright-in-residence at the [Berkshire Theater Festival](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Berkshire_Theater_Festival&action=edit&redlink=1).

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=James_Carroll_%28novelist%29&action=edit&section=2)**] Literary career**

Carroll’s plays have been produced at the Berkshire Theater Festival and at Boston’s Next Move Theater. In 1976 he published his first novel, *Madonna Red*, which was followed by nine others. He has written for numerous publications, including [The New Yorker](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_New_Yorker), and his op-ed column appears weekly in the Boston Globe. He won the 1996 [National Book Award](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Book_Award) for nonfiction for *An American Requiem*, a memoir of his relationships with his father, the American military, and the Catholic Church.

He is the author of other books on religion and politics, including *House of War*, which won the first PEN-Galbraith Award. Mr. Carroll's other works include the novels *Secret Father*, *The City Below*, *Memorial Bridge*, *Prince of Peace*, *Mortal Friends*, and *Madonna Red*, in addition to various plays and *Forbidden Disappointments*, a book of poetry published in 1974. Carroll's work has received the Melcher Book Award, the James Parks Morton Interfaith Award, and [National Jewish Book Award](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Jewish_Book_Award) in History, and has been frequently been named among the Notable Books of the Year by the [New York Times](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_Times).

Carroll has been a Shorenstein Fellow at the [Kennedy School of Government](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kennedy_School_of_Government) at [Harvard University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harvard_University) and a Fellow at the Center for the Study of Values in Public Life at the [Harvard Divinity School](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harvard_Divinity_School). He is a trustee of the [Boston Public Library](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boston_Public_Library), a member of the Advisory Board of the International Center for Ethics, Justice, and Public Life at [Brandeis University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brandeis_University), and a member of the Dean’s Council at the Harvard Divinity School. Carroll is a Fellow of the [American Academy of Arts and Sciences](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Academy_of_Arts_and_Sciences), and is a member of the Academy’s Committee on International Security Studies. He worked on his 2006 history of the Pentagon, *House of War*, as a Scholar-in-Residence at the Academy. Carroll is also a Distinguished Scholar-in-Residence at [Suffolk University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suffolk_University), where he wrote his latest book, *Practicing Catholic*, published in 2009.

Carroll wrote a long and detailed history of Christian attitudes and treatment of Jews, titled [Constantine's Sword](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantine%27s_Sword): The Church and the Jews (2001). In this work, he connects many personal experiences to the places and attitudes that he analyzes.

Carroll co-wrote the screenplay for the 2007 documentary [*Constantine's Sword*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantine%27s_Sword_%28film%29) with filmmaker [Oren Jacoby](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oren_Jacoby). The book had been a New York Times Best-Seller.

In a 2009 book, he denounced Pope [Benedict XVI](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benedict_XVI) as “the chief sponsor of the new Catholic fundamentalism, enforced with no regard for the real cost to human beings”.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_P._Carroll#cite_note-1)

In [The Myth of Hitler's Pope](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Myth_of_Hitler%27s_Pope), rabbi [David G. Dalin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_G._Dalin), professor at the Roman Catholic [Ave Maria University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ave_Maria_University):

"anti-papal polemics of ex-seminarians like [Garry Wills](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garry_Wills) and [John Cornwell](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Cornwell_%28writer%29) (author of [*Hitler's Pope*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hitler%27s_Pope)), of ex-priests like [James Carroll](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_P._Carroll), and or other lapsed or angry liberal Catholics exploit the tragedy of the Jewish people during the Holocaust to foster their own political agenda of forcing changes on the Catholic Church today."

# Roman Empire Population

|  |
| --- |
| The census figures for the ancient world are estimates at best. Thanks to the concept of the Roman Census, there are some figures specifically related to the Roman Empire, but these are often deemed unreliable as the people who were included in each periodic census could change. (ie for counting actual population vs. citizen males vs. provincial citizens for tax purposes etc.). Prior to the mid 4th century BC, all surviving figures are generally disregarded as completely fictitious, but after that, a pattern of reasonable population figures begins to emerge. However, it is still difficult to determine, especially as the Republic expanded to include various provinces, whether population figures include these areas, or just the city of Rome itself. Also clouding the science of the census is whether or not the count in various years was limited to male citizens, citizens and their families, women, freedmen, slaves and/or everybody else in between.Understanding these difficulties, there is little choice but to determine the population of the Roman Empire using various consensus estimates. The population of the world circa AD 1 has been considered to be between 200 and 300 million people. In that same period, the population of the early empire under Augustus has been placed at about 45 million. Using 300 million as the world benchmark, the population of the Empire under Augustus would've made up about 15% of the world's population. Of this 45 million people, Augustus declared within in his own census information that:\* In 28 BC the citizen population was 4,063,000 (including both men and women)\* In 8 BC - 4,233,000\* In AD 14 - 4,937,000By contrast, in the census of 70 BC, prior to the major civil wars of the late Republic (and considerably more conquests in Gaul and the East), some have estimated the population of the 'Empire' at a more considerable 55 to 60 million people. This falls more in line with estimates at the height of imperial power in the mid 2nd century AD, and might be inflated considering the lack of the previously mentioned expansion. The census of 70 BC showed 910,000 men held citizenship, which is far short of the Augustan citizen numbers (roughly 4 million), but more than the overall numbers (roughly 45 million) just a century later. The large discrepancy would seem to account for the fact that Augustus probably counted more than even citizen men and related family members (including women). He may have included non citizen freemen, freedmen and slaves as well, but this we can never be certain of. A Claudian census in 47 AD places citizen population at just under 7 million people. This, despite its near unbelievable rate of growth from just 50 years prior, can be partially attested by the great vilification of Claudius for including Gauls and other provincials in the Senate as well increasing the citizen roles. In fact, citizen growth was more a measure of Romanization than it was of birth rate. By this time, Roman citizenship was experiencing its first major shift from something of Italian origin, that would continue to evolve over the next few centuries.At the height of Roman power in the mid 2nd century AD, conservative opinion is that the Empire was comprised of some 65 million people. Assuming that the world population was still roughly about 300 million people this would mean that the Roman population was approximately 21% of the world's total. However, less conservative estimates have added far more people living within the official borders of the Empire, perhaps as much as doubling the figure. With this in mind, the population of the Empire may have approached 130 million people or perhaps over 40% of the world's total! However, as these numbers for the ancient period are widely divergent and imprecise, it could be assumed that either number or any in between has the potential to be correct. Still the increase from 45 to 65 million in about a century is believable and can be credited to the conquests of Britannia and Dacia, and several annexations of client kingdoms dating from the time of Augustus. (mostly by Claudius)Breaking down the 65 million population estimate, some additional assumptions can be made:\* 500,000 soldiers (legionaries totalling 150,000 and auxilia making up the rest)\* Approximately 600 Senators made up the elite of the elite.\* Perhaps up to 30,000 men filled the roles of Equestrians (knights), or the second tier of the aristocracy.\* 10 to 30% or 6 million to 19 million people lived in the cities, leaving the vast majority of some 46 to 59 million people to live in the country as independent and mostly tenant farmers.\* Rome itself was made up of over 1 million people and, though it would shrink remarkably after the fall of the west, no city would surpass that number until the great urban population booms of the industrial age, 1,500 years or more later.\* The slave population of Rome approached 500,000 on its own, probably half of which were owned by the 600 men of the Senate. Additional estimates have suggested that of the total 65 million people, 2 to 10 million may have been slaves.After the plagues of the 160's to 170's AD, and the wars of Marcus Aurelius, the population of the empire fell from its previous high, likely down to about 40 million in total. By the beginning of the 4th century, and the reign of Constantine, civil wars and foreign incursions had taken their toll. The number had grown again, likely to somewhere around 55 million, but the rate of growth had obviously slowed considerably. By this time too, a major shift in imperial power was taking place from the west to the east. The population of Rome was in decline and Byzantium (or Constantinople) was on the rise. The west likely made up about 40% of the Empires total population with the remainder in the east. By the mid 6th century, wars, disease and emigration brought the population of Rome perhaps as low as 30 thousand to 100 thousand people; a far cry from its height just a few hundred years earlier. By contrast, in the same period, Constantinople may have numbered somewhere between 750,000 to 1 million people itself in the time of Justinian. © 2003-2010 UNRV.com |

POPULATION ESTIMATES OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

IN AGE OF CONSTANTINE (306-337) AND THEODOIUS I (379-395)

WESTERN EMPIRE

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BRITIAN  GAUL & RHINELAND  SPAIN  ITALY  SICILY, SARDINIA & CORSICA  AFRICA, NUMIDIA, MAURETANIA  RHAETIA, NORICUM, PANNONIA &  DALMATIA  TOTAL WESTERN EMPIRE | 750,0005,000,0004,000,0006,000,000250,0003,000,0003,000,000 22,000,000 |

EASTERN ROMAN EMPIRE

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| MOESIA & THRACE  GREECE & MACEDONIA  ASIA MINOR  SYRIA, PALESTINE & MESOPOTAMIA  EGYPT  CYRENAICA  TOTAL EASTERN EMPIRE | 2,500,0003,500,00015,000,0006,500,0006,500,000500,000 34,000,000 |

TOTAL POPULATION

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| WESTERN  ROMAN EMPIRE  EASTERN ROMAN EMPIRE  TOTAL: | 22,000,000  34,000,000  56,000,000 |

POPULATION OF CITIES:

In the Principate, the five leading cities were ROME, ALEXANDRIA, ANTIOCH, EPHESUS, and CARTHAGE. In 100 A.D., Rome boasted a population of over 1,000,000 permanent residents; Alexandria was perhaps between 500,000 and 750,000.  The cities of Antioch, Ephesus and Carthage had populations on the order of 350,000 to 500,000 residents.  There were many more cities in the eastern provinces boasting large populations.  In the province of Asia (western Anatolia), Ephesus (500,000) competed for title of “first city of Asia” with SMYRNA (250,000) and PERGAMUM (150,000).  Middle sized cities in Italy, Africa, and the Roman East ranged between 50,000 and 100,000, perhaps twice the size of their counterparts in the northern provinces.  Most cities in the Roman world numbered between 10,000 and 25,000 residents, although many citizens resided in the surrounding countryside (Latin, pagus; Greek ????) rather than in the civic center.

In the fourth century, Rome declined steadily in population, and in 400 A.D. possibly counted between 500,000 and 750,000 residents.  The collapse of the Western Empire in 395-476 saw Rome decline precipitiously to 75,000 to 100,000 residents by 500.  The Gothic War (535-554) nearly ruined Rome which sank to the level of  to an armed camp of 30,000 residents.  CONSTANTINOPLE, dedicated as the New Rome in 330, grew from a population of 30,000, when she was still the city of Byzantium, to 300,000 by 400 A.D.  By the age of Justinian (527-565), residents of Constaninople, “Queen of Cities,” might have totaled 1,000,000, but perhaps 500,000 to 750,000 is a more accurate estimate.

POPULATION ESTIMATES, 400-1500 A.D

|  |
| --- |
| Population (reckoned in millions of people) |
| Region |   | 400 | 650 | 1000 |   | 1200 | 1340 | 1500 |
|  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| British Isles |   | 1 | 0.5 | 2 |  | 2.8 | 5 | 3 |
| France & Lowlands |   | 5 | 3.5 | 6 |   | 10 | 19 | 16 |
| Germany & Scandinavia |   | 3.5 | 2 | 4 |   | 7 | 11.5 | 7.5 |
| Iberian Peninsula |   | 4 | 3.5 | 7 |   | 8 | 9 | 8.3 |
| Italy |   | 6 | 2.5 | 5 |   | 7.8 | 10 | 9 |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Greece & Balkans |   | 5 | 3 | 5 |   | ---- | 6 | 4.5 |
| Asia Minor |   | 12 | 7 | 8 |   | 7 | ---- | ---- |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Syria & Levant |   | 5 | 3 | 2 |   | 3 | ---- | ---- |
| Egypt |   | 6 | 3 | 1.5 |   | 2.5 | 4.5 | ---- |
| North Africa |   | 2.5 | ---- | 1 |   | 1.5 | ---- | ---- |

Figures based on J. C. Russell, Late Ancient and Medieval Population (Philadelphia, 1958).

Byzantine Empire: In 850, the imperial army (theme and tagmatic units) is estimated at 150,000 men; in 1025 the army was perhaps 150,000 men.  Basil II (976-1025) possibly ruled over 18 million subjects: 10 million in Anatolia, 5 million in the Balkans and Greek homeland, 1 million in Constantinople, and possibly another 2 million in southern Italy and Syria.  The imperial army perhaps mobilized for military service 3-4% of an adult males reckoned at 4.5 million.  Defeats in 1071-1078 and Turkomen migrations reduced the population of Anatolia.  By 1125, the emperor John II (1118-1143) possibly ruled over an empire of 10-12 million subjects or two-thirds of the number of subjects over whom Basil reigned one hundred years earlier.

Western Europe: Figures for Western show remarkable growth from 900 A.D. on as northern Europeans cleared forests and perfected deep ploughing techniques.  By the eleventh century the populations of Western exceeded those of the Mediterranean world and Near East for the first time in history.

Crusader States: By 1140, the Crusaders occupied the most densely populated regions of the Levant, possibly dominating 1,625,000 residents.  Crusader numbers can be sensed by the number of knights who could take field in 1140.  The King of Jerusalem could field 675 knights from his vassals and additional 300 knights of the military monastic orders of the Templars and Hospitalars.  The Count of Tripoli could field possibly 100 knights; the Prince of Antioch and Count of Edessa together could field no more than 700 knights. This was a potential force of 1,775 knights, but the greatest host that ever engaged was at the Battle of Hattin in 1187, and King Guy of Jersualem could muster no more than 1,200 knights.

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