

Discover the darkest and most heroic part of all ancient civilizations: their warriors. Their ethos, beliefs, values and religion, their training and obedience of their masters are what these warriors follow from birth till their last battle.



THE WARRIOR'S WAY

6x48 min.

HD

“From birth to the final battle“

Premise: Discover the darkest and most heroic part of all ancient civilizations : their warriors. Their ethos, beliefs, values and religion, their training and obedience of their masters are what these warriors follow from birth till their last battle.

Concept

From childhood through becoming a man with a particular spirituality, training and war experience all the way till their last battle we dive into the lives of warriors. What kind of training and cultural background assures success in battle? Each episode reveals the secrets of the war-like cultures known for their achievements on the battlefield and the command they had of their armies as well as general knowledge on the strategy, inventions and achievements of great ancient military powers. Since the dawn of mankind, there has always been conflict. In such a vast scope of destruction and death, there have been a few civilizations, tribes and factions that have 'thrived' on warlike conditions.

The Episodes

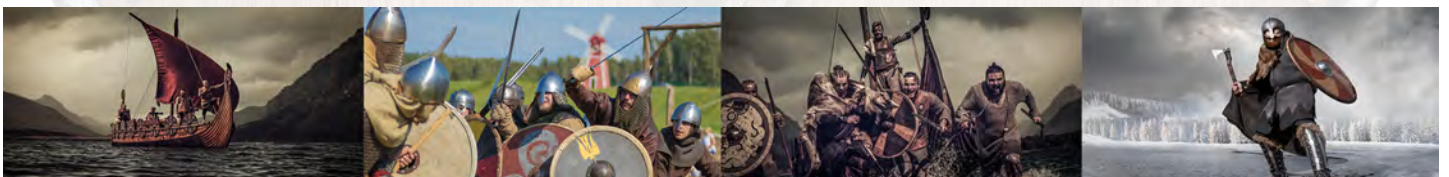
EPISODE 1: The Mongols

Famous for riding on horseback, the Mongols dominated Europe and Asia. The vicious Asian Horse Warriors used brute savagery to conquer more territory during the 13th century than any other empire in history. Highly disciplined and masters of bow and arrow tactics, they had the capability of reaching a multitude of targets with special 'howling' arrows to disorientate the enemy and cause panic. The Mongols' mission was to "conquer everything; dominate everything in our path; destroy everything in our path."



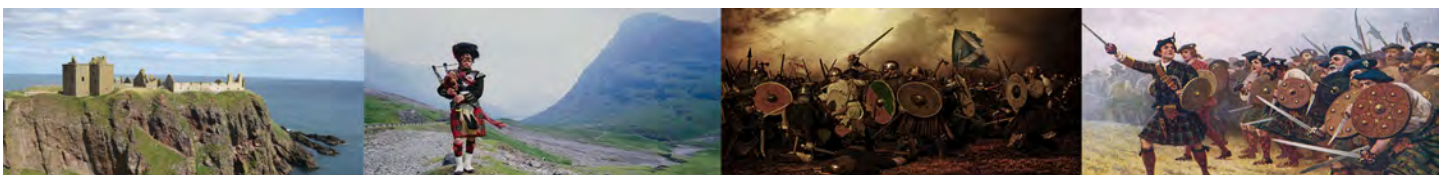
EPISODE 2: The Vikings

Their religion was about war, their unorthodox weapon of choice was a battle-axe and their brutal tactics terrorized Europe. The Viking warriors were strong, tough and ruthless destroying everything in their paths. With their home-made clothing and weapons, they would rely on their quick and ferocious strategies to ensure success, giving them a fearsome reputation throughout Europe.



EPISODE 3: The Highlanders of Scotland

The Scottish Highlanders rank as one of the world's greatest military legends, from their origins in ancient Celtic society through the glory days of battles both for and against the English. Not even the great might of the Roman Empire was able to reach the heart of the Highlanders' territory. Moreover, they even had to secure the northern border of England by the famous Hadrian's wall to stop the Picts of the highlands from raiding the area. There are several very distinctive features that separate the highlanders from the rest of the population of the British Isles. We are about to explore all their ancient war heritage up to the great war of Scottish independence and the winning battle of Bannockburn in 1314.



EPISODE 4: The Celts

Well-known for their ferocity, the Celtic population once dominated most of Europe. Their tribal society was based in a multitude of small settlements of extended families and clans who were based within their particular territorial confines. Run by powerful noble chieftains, they were an ideal ground for thriving at war. Conflict and war were daily occurrences. But there was more: a great admiration of heroic deeds, a religion based on sacrifice and a fight for the greater good. Once fighting for the same cause, Celts were a dangerous enemy, ferocious in battle and not good to tamper with.



EPISODE 5: The Roman Legion

Of all the greatest ancient WARRIORS, the Romans were perhaps the most pragmatic. The Roman legions were the backbone of the Roman army and typically composed of up to 5,400 soldiers. They wore heavy armor and shields modeled after the ancient Greeks. They were masters of the sword and spear and were comprised of the wealthiest soldiers that could afford to make the best weapons and armor. They have long been regarded as the prime ancient model for military efficiency and strategy which led to an empire that was unrivaled in size and power.



EPISODE 6: The Medieval Knights

The Medieval period of history was extremely violent. Lands were regularly invaded leading to wars, battles and siege situations. This was the period of the Norman conquest and the battle of Hastings in England. Warfare strategy, tactics, and weapons technology were transforming to reflect these new battle situations. Medieval Weapons were used by the religious knights who fought in the Crusades. The massive and deadly siege weapons included a variety of siege weapons and siege engines such as catapults, the ballista, battering ram, mangonel, siege tower and the trebuchet. Siege weapons were made to order! The weaponry, armor and horse of the Knight were extremely expensive. Every knight had spent their whole lives gaining expertise in the use of the lance, swords and daggers and all the other weapons which were suited to his status. He would plow through enemy lines with ease.



This Programme has been developed together with world renowned experts in history who have provided us with exclusive interviews specifically dedicated to the warriors ethos of the given periods and described classes.

**PAUL GWYNNE**

Professor Gwynne has been a Professor in Medieval and Renaissance Studies. His academic career has always been flexible, reflecting his intellectual formation in various institutions, but also the necessity of teaching across a broad spectrum of subjects. Professor Gwynne has particularly enjoyed exploring the continuities between Ancients and Moderns (particularly the Medieval and Early Modern periods) and parallel structures in literature and the visual arts, as well as deepening his interest in history and religious studies. His work has had some civic impact as well, for example in the series of lectures (2006) he gave at the National Gallery, London, entitled "From Eden to Golgotha", and the several documentaries he has made for National Geographic, The History Channel and others.

**THOMAS GOVERO**

Thomas Govero has taught at the high school and college level for over twenty years. He has degrees from St. Louis University and the University of Colorado-Boulder. In addition, he was a Fulbright scholar at the American Academy in Rome. He has taught classics at John Cabot University since 2003 and prior to that at the University of Maryland European Division and Boston University in Padua, Italy. Mr Govero was director of the USO in Naples, Italy, for many years. He worked as Regional Director for the School for International Training in Paris for ten years training program directors and establishing new, study-abroad programs throughout Europe and North Africa. He is also currently director of the Lexia International program in Rome and held the same position in Venice for six years.

**FABRIZIO CONTI**

Fabrizio Conti received a dual Ph.D. in History and Medieval Studies from the Central European University, Budapest (Hungary). He is a graduate in the Humanities from the University of Rome "La Sapienza", and has earned certificates from the Pontifical Institute for Christian Archaeology in Rome and the School of the Vatican Secret Archive. Prof. Conti is currently involved in historical TV documentary series - ranging from the ancient civilizations and the strength of the Roman legions to the mysteries of the Knights Templar - both as a guest and script-writer. His book entitled Witchcraft, Superstition, and Observant Franciscan Preachers: Pastoral Approach and Intellectual Debate in Renaissance Milan was published by Brepols in 2015.

**VALERIE HIGGINS**

Valerie Higgins has an honours degree in 'Ancient and Mediaeval History and Archaeology' from the University of Liverpool and a Master's in 'Economic Archaeology' from the University of Sheffield. She then worked as a professional archaeologist in local government before returning to the University of Sheffield to complete a Ph.D. on human remains from an Italian monastery site. After periods of research in the United States and New Zealand she came to live in Rome where she has been teaching and researching Italian archaeology. Her recent research has focused on contemporary issues in archaeology such as heritage issues in Rome, the influence of a nation's recent history on archaeological practice and the impact of digital media on the experience of archaeology. She is currently preparing an edited volume of essays on the challenges facing Europe's historic cities. She is on the advisory committee of the journal Conservation Science in Cultural Heritage published by the University of Bologna.



ERIK WALTERS

Dr. Erik Thaddeus Walters is University professor in the city of Rome, teaching primarily at John Cabot University, a four year undergraduate program. He has obtained his PhD from the University of Enna, in Classical Philology, which is basically Ancient Linguistics, specifically, Latin and Greek, with a much stronger emphasis on Latin. Why Ancient Linguistics? Because it is really the first prism, the first mirror into understanding the ancient world, knowing what a word actually means, using that as your basis point, your starting point, for any further investigation, whether it be in Art History, Archeology,



DAVOR DŽALTO

Prof. Davor Džalto is an artist, art historian, theologian and philosopher of liberal orientation born in Travnik, Bosnia and Herzegovina. He is also known as one of the most important Orthodox Christian thinkers in the world today. He graduated from the School of Art in Niš. His academic career started in Belgrade where he received an MA from the University of Belgrade Faculty of Philosophy in the history of art. In 2004 he began writing his PhD thesis at the Albert-Ludwigs Universitaet in Freiburg, Germany (mentor Professor Dr. Angeli Janhsen), where he defended it successfully in 2006, becoming the youngest doctor of philosophy in the humanities in Germany and the South-East European region. Since 2007 he has been a university professor of history and theory of art and of Orthodox Christian theology and religious studies. As a visiting and honorary professor he has taught at various universities in Europe and the US, including University of Prague, Indiana University, Fordham University of New York and The American University of Rome. He is also the president of The Institute for the Study of Culture and Christianity.



BENEDETTA BESSI

Benedetta Bessi teaches courses in Classical Studies and Ancient History. Her education includes a B.A. in Classics from the University of Florence (1994), a three year specializzazione from the Italian Archaeological School of Athens of which she was a member for three years (1995-1998) and a Dottorato di Ricerca in Classical Archaeology and History of Art from the University of Messina (2002). In 2005- 2006 she was a postdoctoral fellow of the Center for Hellenic Studies of Princeton University. She has been involved in research and fieldwork in Italy, Syria, Greece and Libya and her main areas of research is the archaeology of death and mourning , the Roman provinces of North Africa and the history of the Classical tradition. Her research has been presented in many papers and lectures both in Italy and abroad and her articles have been published in Italian and International journals and conference proceedings.



FABIO BARRY

Fabio originally trained as an architect and his research and teaching still gravitates to this art form, although he is deeply interested in painting and sculpture of all periods as well as archaeology. Much of his published research has concentrated on artistic production in Rome, particularly Baroque architecture, treating themes from liturgy to light metaphysics. His most recent work, published or in press, has been on medieval and antique subjects, particularly sculpture. An ongoing interest, the subject of his PhD, is the imagery of marble in the visual arts and literature from antiquity until the age of enlightenment, in which he attempts to identify the evocative qualities of materials (the "Material Imagination") before the era of mass production and standardisation distanced materials from the realm of nature and myth.

© Conceived by Max Serio

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