

Roman Civilization

17: Augustus



Quote of the Day

“The greatest power that the ancient world had yet known collapsed upon itself in an orgy of bloodshed.”

—David M. Gwynn

The Roman Republic: A Very Short Introduction

Homework

Read:

- Suetonius: *Augustus*

Administrative Stuff

Paper II Return

Extra Credit:

- Suffragette
- One page on similarities to ancient Rome

Writing

Paper II

Why did the Roman Republic fall?

Paper II

Argument

Details

You **MUST** make an assertion—in the form of a thesis statement—about your point of view, then argue your point of view using at least three, major, supporting reasons. Your goal is persuade your audience to accept your point of view.

Therefore, you should provide the strongest examples possible. In some cases, it may be necessary to refute an opposing point.

Paper II

Argument

Details

You MUST choose either:

(1) one major reason why the republic fell (corruption, aliens, the ablative absolute, etc.) and support it with three major examples,

or,

(2) if you feel there was no 'one' reason, you should select the three biggest reasons (again: corruption, aliens, the ablative absolute, whatever) and support each with examples that prove your point of view.

Paper II

Argument

Details

You **MUST** identify a date that you believe to be the end of the Roman Republic. Ideally, you should identify an exact date (January 10, 49; March 15, 44; September 2, 31; etc.), but at minimum you should identify a specific year.

Paper II

Argument

Details

You **MUST** use at least two sources and at least two direct quotes from your sources. Your textbook can count as one source.

Paper II

Argument

Details

Your paper should be approximately 1250-1750 words (5-7 pages), though you will be graded on writing and content, not length. It should be typed, double-spaced, and one-sided. At the top of the first page, you should include ONLY: your name, course title, and date. A title is optional. If printed, your paper should be stapled or paper-clipped together. Do NOT fold your paper.

Paper II

The Results

Sulla marches on Rome.
Dictator. Proscriptions.



82 BCE

133 BCE



Tiberius Gracchus, Tribune of
the Plebs, is murdered.

November 7, 63 BCE



Conspiracy of Catiline.

First Triumvirate.



60 BCE

January 10, 49 BCE



Julius Caesar crosses the
Rubicon, starting Civil War.

Feb. - Caesar is Dictator Perpetuo.
Julius Caesar is assassinated.



March 15, 44 BCE

September 2, 31 BCE



Battle of Actium.
Octavian gains sole control.

Gaius Octavius
becomes Augustus.



January 16, 27 BCE

Paper II

The Results

Rewrites

- A chance to improve your grade.
- Not limited to initial score.
- Keep the original paper and resubmit along with revised paper.
- Keep in mind: No re-writes on the final paper.
- If you have questions, see me.
- Paper 2 rewrites due: March 31

Augustus

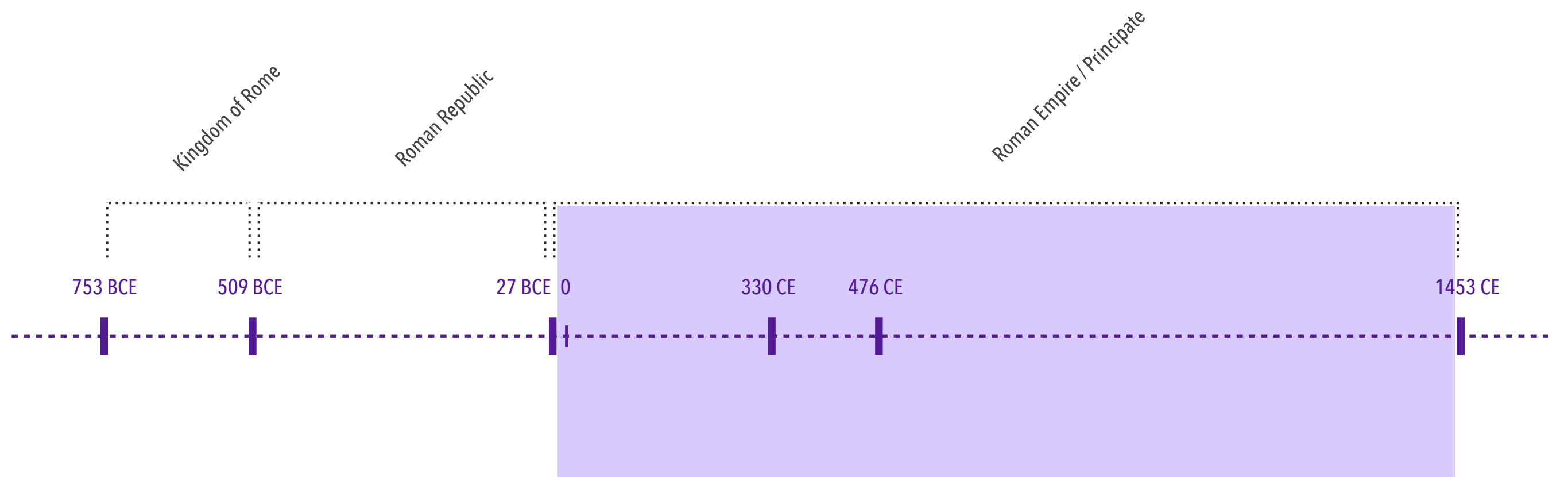
Imperator Caesar Divi Filius Augustus

Imperator Caesar Divi Filius Augustus



Timeline

Timeline of Roman History



Sources

How do we know what we know about Rome?

Historians

- Suetonius (69 – 122 CE)
 - *The Twelve Caesars*
- Cassius Dio (Greek, 155 – 235 CE)
 - *Roman History*
- Tacitus (56 – ~117 CE)
 - *Annals* (from death of Augustus)
 - *Histories*
- Augustus (63 BCE – 14 CE)
 - *Res Gestae Divi Augusti*

Res Gestae

Res Gestae Divi Augusti

Things Done by Divine Augustus

- Funerary Inscription
 - *Commissioned by Augustus*
 - *First person account*
- 37 Paragraphs
 - *Political career*
 - *Public benefactions*
 - *Military accomplishments*
 - *Political statement*
- Inscribed in front of the Mausoleum of Augustus
- Copies throughout the Roman Empire





Mausoleum of Augustus

Augustus

Imperator Caesar Divi Filius Augustus

Augustus

Imperator Caesar Divi Filius Augustus



Augustus

Description

“Augustus was born just before sunrise on the ninth day before the Kalends of October during the consulship of Marcus Tullius Cicero and Gaius Antonius at Oxheads in the Palatine district of Rome...”

—Suetonius

Augustus, 5

Gaius Octavius

Caesar's Heir

Early Life

- Born September 23, 63 BCE in Rome
 - *Mother: Atia*
 - *Father: Gaius Octavius*
- Raised in the town of Velitrae (25 miles from Rome)
- Father died when Augustus was four
- Raised by his grandmother: Julia Caesaris
 - *Caesar's sister*
- Delivered the public eulogy at his grandmother's funeral

Augustus

Description

“He was unusually handsome and exceedingly graceful at all periods of his life, though he cared nothing for personal adornment... He had clear, bright eyes, in which he liked to have it thought that there was a kind of divine power, and it greatly pleased him, whenever he looked keenly at anyone, if he let his face fall as if before the radiance of the sun; but in his old age he could not see very well with his left eye. His teeth were wide apart, small, and ill-kept; his hair was slightly curly and inclining to golden; his eyebrows met. His ears were of moderate size, and his nose projected a little at the top and then bent slightly inward. His complexion was between dark and fair. He was short of stature (although Julius Marathus, his freedman and keeper of his records, says that he was five feet and nine inches in height).”

—Suetonius

Augustus, 79



Augustus as Emperor



Augustus as Pontifex Maximus



Augustus as Jove

Augustus

Description

“I have also observed this special peculiarity in his manner of writing: he does not divide words or carry superfluous letters from the end of one line to the beginning of the next, but writes them just below the rest of the word and draws a loop around them. He does not strictly comply with orthography, that is to say the theoretical rules of spelling laid down by the grammarians, seeming to be rather of the mind of those who believe that we should spell exactly as we pronounce. Of course his frequent transposition or omission of syllables as well as of letters are slips common to all mankind.”

—Suetonius

Augustus, 87.3-88.1

Gaius Octavius

Caesar's Heir

Now: Octavian

- Upon Caesar's death, he returned to Rome to accept his inheritance
- Adopted the name:
 - *Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus*
 - *We refer to him now as Octavian*
- Octavian assembled a private army
- Was given authority and membership in the senate at age 20
- Tension immediately arose:
 - *Octavian (Caesar's adopted heir)*
 - *Mark Antony (Caesar's second-in-command)*
- Elected consul at age 21

Second Triumvirate

43 BCE

Octavian, Antony, and Lepidus

- Unlike the First Triumvirate, the Second was legal, public
- *triumviri reipublicae constituendae* (triumvirs for the restoration of the republic)
- Had the power to make laws, make judgements, and appoint all magistrates
- Meanwhile... Cicero is condemning Mark Antony in his *Phillipics*
- The triumvirs' priority was to pursue Caesar's assassins
- Mark Antony and Octavian each given twenty legions
- Of course, they still needed money...

Second Triumvirate

43 BCE

Octavian, Antony, and Lepidus

- How do you get money if you have complete power?
- Proscriptions and confiscations
- Numerous senators and citizens were murdered
- Mark Antony proscribed Cicero and Cicero's younger brother, Quintus

Deification of Caesar

42 BCE

Octavian

- Octavian is now divi filius
- Son of a god



Divi Filius



Divi Filius

Battle of Philippi

October 42 BCE

Mark Antony and Octavian vs. Brutus and Cassius

- In two separate battles Brutus and Cassius were defeated
- Brutus and Cassius killed themselves
- With the death of Brutus and Cassius there is no longer anyone fighting to restore the republic.
- Everyone is aware that Antony or Octavian will be all-powerful.

Renewal of the Triumvirate

40 BCE

Renewal

- The Triumvirs met in Brundisium to renew their alliance
 - *Octavian was given command of the West*
 - *Mark Antony was given command of Egypt and the East*
 - *Lepidus was given command of Africa (Carthage)*
- The pact was sealed with a marriage
 - *Octavian gave his older sister, Octavia, to Mark Antony in marriage*

Octavian and Mark Antony

41 BCE

Antony in the East

- Effectively, Rome had two rulers
- Antony made an “alliance” with Cleopatra
- Twins: Alexander Helios and Cleopatra Selene
- Octavian intensified propaganda against Mark Antony

Battle of Actium

September 2, 31 BCE

Octavian defeats Antony and Cleopatra

- Octavian easily defeats Antony and Cleopatra
- Octavian is now sole ruler of Rome
- Octavian adopts the title “Princeps”
 - *Derived from Princeps Senatus*
 - *The period of the Roman Empire is sometimes called the “Principate”*

Octavian

January 16, 27 BCE

First Settlement

- He and co-consul Marcus Agrippa were co-equals
- “Returns” all authority to the senate and the people
- Remains responsible for Spain, Gaul, Cyprus, Syria, and Egypt
- The Senate gives Octavian the title “Augustus”
- The month Sextilis was renamed “August”
- Also: Imperator Caesar Divi Filius Augustus

Augustus

July 1, 23 BCE

Second Settlement

- Augustus resigns consulship
- Maius Imperium: power beyond that of all other officials
- Tribunicia Potestas: Given tribunician powers
 - *Convene the Senate and assemblies*
 - *Propose legislation*
 - *Preside over elections*
 - *Speak first at any meeting*
- Also given power of Censor
- Later: Pater Patriae = Father of the Country

Augustus

The consul

Consulships

Year	Name	Number
43	Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus	I
33	Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus	II
31	Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus	III
30	Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus	IV
29	Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus	V
28	Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus	VI
27	Imperator Caesar Divi Filius Augustus	VII
26	Imperator Caesar Divi Filius Augustus	VIII
25	Imperator Caesar Divi Filius Augustus	IX
24	Imperator Caesar Divi Filius Augustus	X
23	Imperator Caesar Divi Filius Augustus	XI
5	Imperator Caesar Divi Filius Augustus	XII
2	Imperator Caesar Divi Filius Augustus	XIII

Augustus

Temple of Janus

Augustus closed the gates of war

- Built during the kingship of Numa
- Had only been closed twice prior in the history of Rome
- Augustus closed them in 29
- Augustus closed them again in 25
- A third time

Pax Romana

a.k.a. Pax Augusta

Roman Peace

“Romans regarded peace not as an absence of war, but the rare situation that existed when all opponents had been beaten down and lost the ability to resist.”

Question

After ~500 years of war and conquest,
what do you do?

The Augustan Age

The Augustan Age

Political Reforms

Changes to the political structure

- Reduced the Senate to 600 members (Sulla)
 - Raised minimum wealth to become senator to 1,000,000 sesterces
 - Re-instituted the cursus honorum
 - Changed consuls' term to six months
 - Instituted city-wide, night watchmen: vigiles
 - Established a new imperial guard: The Praetorian Guard
-
- What is the effect of all these changes?

The Augustan Age

Political Reforms

Changes to the revenue structure

- Abolished tax farming
- Created salaried tax collector positions
- Created equal taxation throughout empire based on census

The Augustan Age

Expansion of the Empire

Expansion and security of the empire

- Expanded to the Rhine, Danube, and Euphrates
- Expanded the empire to include:
 - *All of Spain*
 - *Alps*
 - *Eastern Europe*
 - *Judea*
 - *Galatia (Turkey)*
- Negotiated a Peace with Parthia
 - *Negotiated the return of the Roman Standards lost by Crassus*





The Augustan Age

Military

Changes to the Military

- After Actium, discharges 140,000 soldier and bought them land
- Created military careers
- Made soldiers swear loyalty to Augustus, not generals

The Augustan Age

Improvements at Rome

Changes to Rome

- Restored public buildings and temples
- Built three new aqueducts
- Developed Campus Martius
- Had the statue of Pompey moved
- Shows and Games
- Gladiator games, beast hunts, athletic competitions, naval battles

Agrippa

Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, 64/63 BC – 12 BC

Augustus' Right Hand Man

- Friend to Augustus
- Fought at Battle of Actium
- Married Augustus' daughter Julia
- Architect

The Augustan Age

Building Projects

Building Projects

- Temple of Caesar
- Forum of Augustus
- Temple of Mars Ultor
- Mausoleum of Augustus
- Trophy of the Alps
- Pantheon



Mausoleum of Augustus



Temple of Caesar



Temple of Caesar



Temple of Caesar



Temple of Castor and Pollux



Temple of Castor and Pollux



Forum of Augustus with Temple of Mars Ultor.



Forum of Augustus with Temple of Mars Ultor.



Forum of Augustus with Temple of Mars Ultor.



Trophy of the Alps



Trophy of the Alps



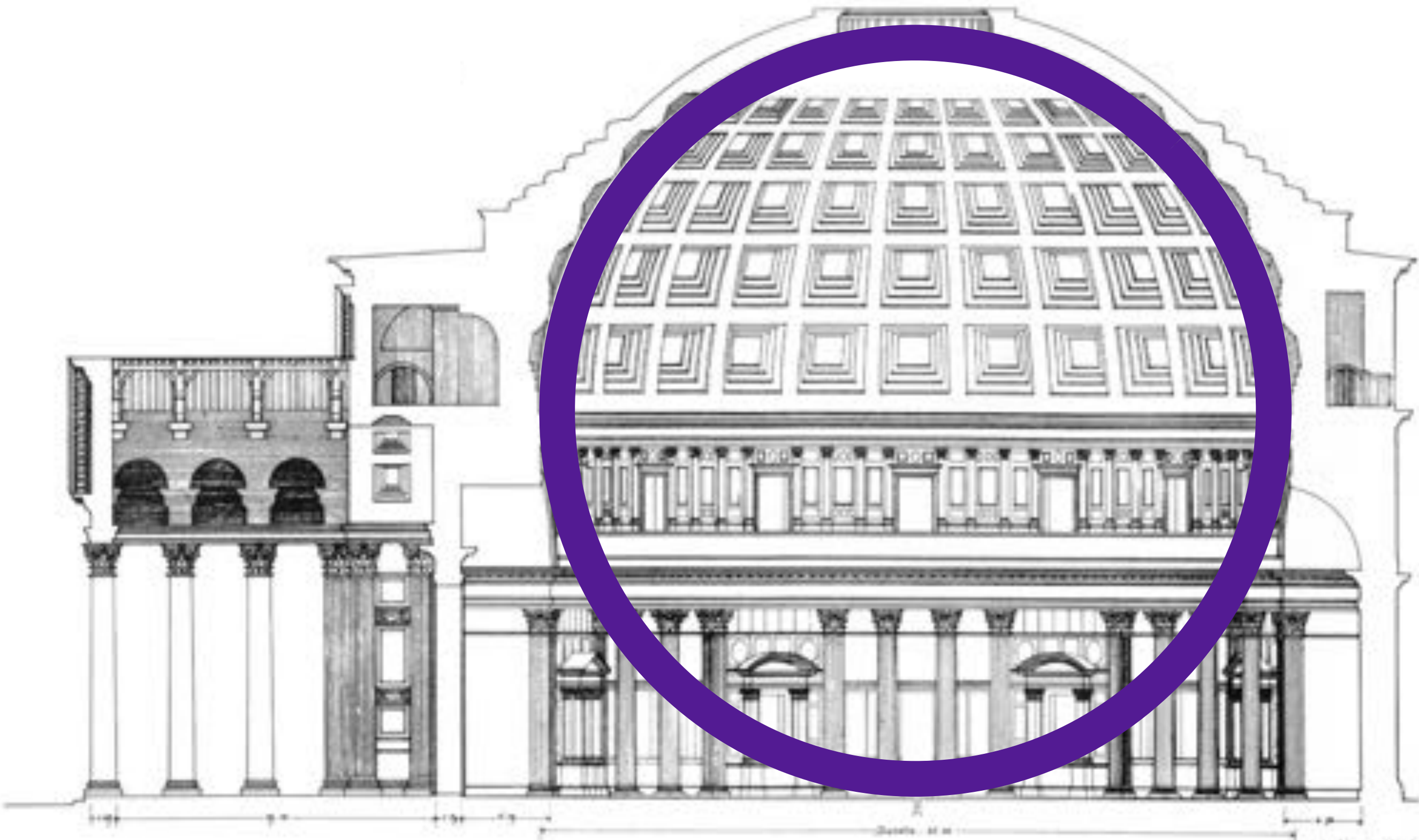
Pantheon

M•AGRIPPA•L•F•COS•TERTIUM•FECIT

M[arcus] Agrippa L[ucii] f[ilius] co[n]s[ul] tertium fecit



Pantheon



Pantheon: Still the largest un-reinforced concrete dome in the world.

Quote of the Day

“I found Rome a city of bricks and left it a city of marble.”

—Augustus

Question

What is the effect of all these changes?

The Augustan Age

Literature

Livy

Titus Livius

The Life of Livy

- Born in ~59 BCE
- Died in 17 CE
- History of Rome: Ab Urbe Condita
 - *Books 1-5: Kingdom of Rome*
 - *Books 21-30: War with Hannibal*



Ovid

Publius Ovidius Naso



The Life of Ovid

- Born: March 20, 43 BCE
- Died: 17 or 18 CE
- Works:
 - *Amores*
 - *Ars Amatoria*
 - *Metamorphoses*
 - *Heroides*

Ovid

Heroides VII: Dido to Aeneas

“Are you resolved none the less to go, and to abandon wretched Dido, and shall the same winds bear away from me at once your sails and your promises? Are you resolved, Aeneas, to break at the same time from your moorings and from your pledge, and to follow after the fleeting realms of Italy, which lie you know not where?”

“Cease, then, your wanderings! Choose rather me, and with me my dowry – these peoples of mine, and the wealth of Pygmalion I brought with me. Transfer your Ilion to the Tyrian town, and give it thus a happier lot; enjoy the kingly state, and the sceptre’s right divine. If your soul is eager for war, if Iulus must have field for martial prowess and the triumph, we shall find him foes to conquer, and naught shall lack; here there is place for the laws of peace, here place, too, for arms.”

Dating Tips from Ovid

- *Study the refinements of life, and enrich yourself with the treasures of the Greek and Latin tongues. Ulysses was not handsome, but he was eloquent, and two goddesses were tortured with love for him.*
- *The theater is the best place to meet women; that is where you may hope to have your desires fulfilled. Here you will find women to your taste: one for a moment's dalliance, another to fondle and caress, another to have all for your own. I have often found it difficult to choose from such a galaxy. They come to see and, more important still, to be seen!*
- *Don't judge a man or woman by candle-light, it's deceptive. If you really want to know what they like, look by daylight, and when you're sober.*

Catullus

Gaius Valerius Catullus



The Life of Catullus

- Born: 84 BCE
- Died: 54 BCE
- Works:
 - *Poems*

Catullus

Carmen V

“Let us live, my Lesbia, and let us love,
and let us judge all the rumors of the old men
to be worth just one penny!
The suns are able to fall and rise:
When that brief light has fallen for us,
we must sleep a never ending night.
Give me a thousand kisses, then another hundred,
then another thousand, then a second hundred,
then yet another thousand more, then another hundred.
Then, when we have made many thousands,
we will mix them all up so that we don't know,
and so that no one can be jealous of us when he finds out
how many kisses we have shared.”

Horace

Quintus Horatius Flaccus

The Life of Horace

- Born: 84 BCE
- Died: 54 BCE
- Works:
 - *Poems*



Horace

Odes 1.11

“Tu ne quaesieris, scire nefas, quem mihi, quem tibi
finem di dederint, Leuconoe, nec Babylonios
temptaris numeros. ut melius quidquid erit pati,
seu pluris hiemes seu tribuit Iuppiter ultimam,
quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare
Tyrrhenum: sapias, vina liques, et spatio brevi
spem longam reseces. dum loquimur, fugerit invida
aetas: carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero.”

Horace

Odes 1.11

“You should not ask, it is wrong to know, what end the gods will have given to me or to you, O Leuconoe, and do not try Babylonian calculations. How much better it is to endure whatever will be, whether Jupiter has allotted more winters or the last, which now weakens the Tyrrhenian Sea against opposing rocks: be wise. Strain your wines, and because of brief life cut short long-term hopes. While we are speaking, envious life will have fled: seize the day, trusting the future as little as possible.”

Horace

Odes 1.37

*“Nunc est bibendum, nun pede libero
pulsanda tellus, nunc Saliaribus
ornare pulvinar deorum
tempus erat dapibus, sodales.*

*Antehac nefas depromere Caecubum
cellis avitis, dum Capitolio
regina dementis ruinas,
funus et imperio parabat*

*contaminato cum grege turpium
morbo virorum, quidlibet impotens
sperare fortunaque dulci
ebria. Sed minuit furorem*

*vix una sospes navis ab ignibus,
mentemque lymphatam Mareotico
redegit in veros timores
Caesar, ab Italia volantem*

*remis adurgens, accipiter velut
mollis coumbas aut leporem citus
venator in campis nivalis
Haemoniae, daret ut catenis*

*fatale monstrum. Quae generosius
perire quaerens nec muliebriter
expavit ensem nec latentis
classe cita reparavit oras;*

*ausa et iacentem visere regiam
vultu sereno, fortis et asperas
tractare serpentes, ut atrum
corpore combiberet venenum,*

*deliberata morte ferocior;
saevis LIburnis scilicet invidens
privata deduci superbo
non humilis mulier triumpho.”*

Horace

1.37

*“Now there must be drinking, now the earth
is about to be beat with free foot, now was
the time to furnish the couch of the gods
with feasts of the Salii, companions.*

*Before this, it was a sin to draw out wine
from ancestral wine cellars, while the
queen of demented people was preparing
the destruction and fall from power for the Capitoline,*

*with the polluted herd of men
shameful with sickness, mad enough to hope
for anything at all and drunk with sweet
fortune. But one ship*

*safe from the fires scarcely diminished her fury,
and Caesar drove back the mind soaked
with Mareotic wine to true fears,
pursuing with oars*

*the flying one from Italy, just as a hawk
pursues the soft doves or the swift hunter
pursues the rabbit in the fields of snowy
Thessaly, to throw into chains*

*the deadly monster. But she more nobly
seeking to die neither became frightened of
the sword in a womanly way nor prepared
the hidden shores with a quick fleet;*

*She dared to visit the lying city
with a calm face, strongly brought out the
bitter serpents, so that she could swallow
the black poison into her body,*

*more ferocious in a deliberate death;
certainly begrudging the savage Liburnians
to be led as a private citizen in an arrogant triumph,
not a humble woman.”*

Virgil

Publius Vergilius Maro

The Life of Virgil

- Born: October 15, 70 BCE
- Died: September 21, 19 BCE
- Works:
 - *Eclogues*
 - *Georgics*
 - *Aeneid*

Question

What do you think of the *Aeneid* now?

Is it propaganda?