

Roman Civilization

21: Claudius



Homework

Read:

- Suetonius: Nero

Administrative Stuff

Fall Semester:

- Greek Civilization
 - *MW 5:30-6:45*
 - *Registration opens April 18*

Midterm II

- Thursday, April 28

Paper III

- Due: May 10, 5:30 p.m.

Paper III

Assignment

Your assignment is to write a well-written, well-edited, well-argued, and well-researched argumentative paper.

You may choose your own topic: anything that you have learned, read, or questioned in this class.

Paper III

Instructions and Details

Paper Outline

- Your paper should be approximately 1250-2500 words (5-10 pages), though you will be graded on writing and content, not length.
- You **MUST** use at least three sources and at least three direct quotes from your sources. You must use at least one primary source.
- The final paper is due May 10, 5:30 p.m., submitted at the beginning of class. Late papers will not be accepted. There will be no opportunity for re-writes.

Paper III

Instructions and Details

Paper Outline

- Due Thursday, April 14 (two weeks)
- Graded (out of 20 points)
 - *Topic*
 - *Thesis*
 - *Outline of major supporting points*
 - *List of sources*

Paper III

Instructions and Details

Possible topics (but you must find your argument):

- Classical Tradition (Ancient Rome in America)
- Rebuilding ancient monuments/buildings
- Augustus and propaganda
- Women in Rome
- Death and succession of emperors
- Entertainment in Rome (gladiator games)
- Christianity
- Literature/architecture
- Sources: written vs. physical
- Rewrite/expand a previous paper

Timeline

Julio-Claudians



27 BCE

0



14 CE



37 CE



41 CE



54 CE

Caligula

Gaius Julius Caesar Augustus Germanicus
(r. 18 March 37 – 24 January 41)





Caligula and Incitatus

Caligula

Pontoon Bridge

“He also built [ships] with ten banks of oars, with sterns set with gems, particoloured sails, huge spacious baths, colonnades, and banquet-halls, and even a great variety of vines and fruit trees; that on board of them he might recline at table from an early hour, and coast along the shores of Campania amid songs and choruses.”

—Suetonius

Caligula, 37.2



Floating Palace



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C CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR POT



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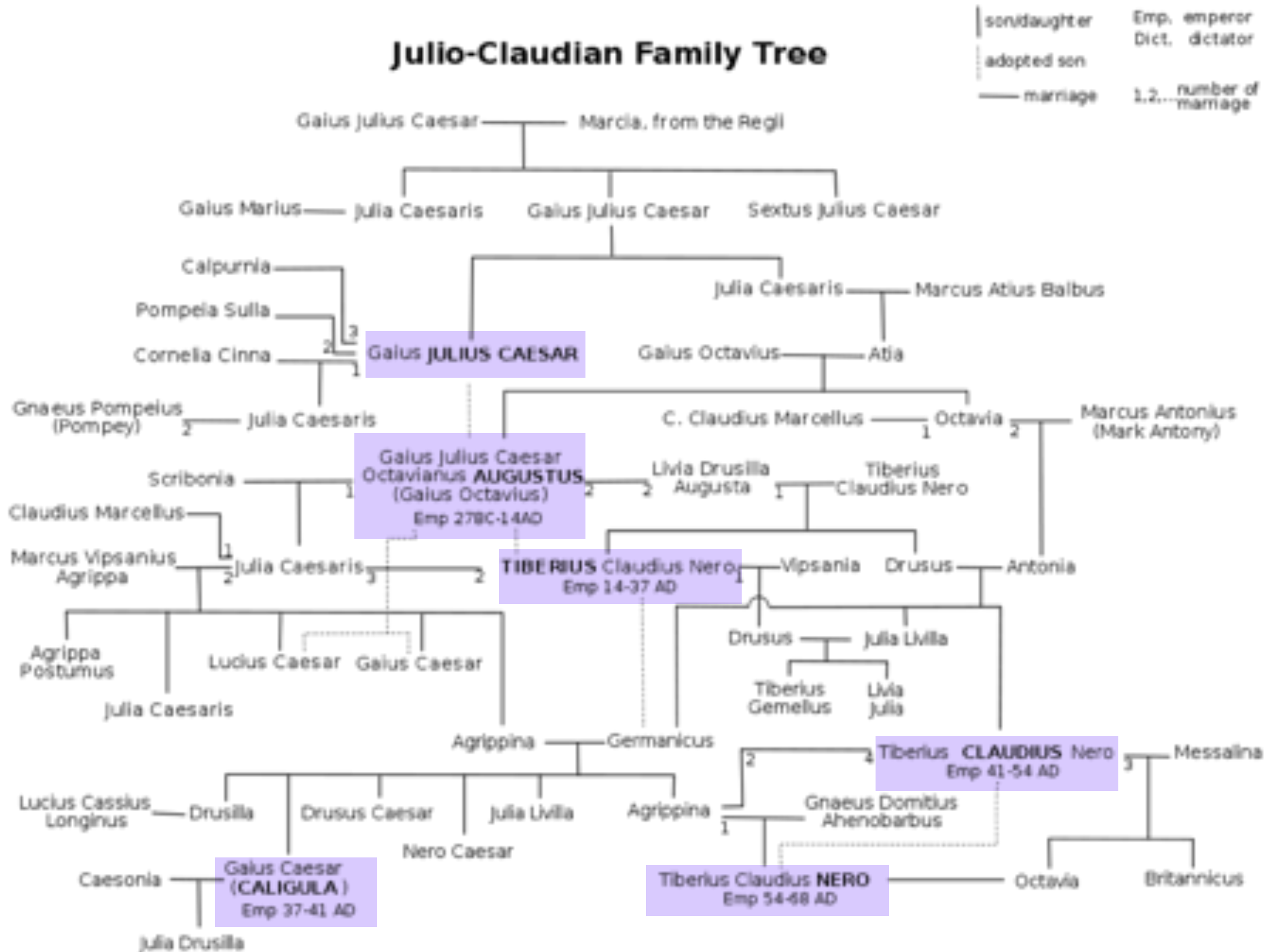
Death of Caligula

Assassination

Death

- Caligula was assassinated on January 24, 41 by members of the Praetorian Guard
- Like Caesar, the assassins were lead by a Cassius
- Caligula's family was murdered
- His uncle Claudius, hid behind curtains and was rescued by the Praetorian Guard
- With the support of the Guard, Claudius became emperor on January 25, 41

Julio-Claudian Family Tree



Claudius

Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus
(r. 24 January 41 – 13 October 54)



Sources

How do we know what we know about Rome?

Historians

- Suetonius (69–122 CE)
- Cassius Dio (Greek, 155–235 CE)
- Tacitus (56–~117 CE)
 - *Annals* (Reigns of Tiberius, Claudius, and Nero)
- Seneca (4 BCE–65 CE)
- Josephus (Roman-Jewish, 37–100)

Physical Evidence



TI·CLAUD·CAESAR·AUG·P·M·TR·P·III

Claudius

Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus

Early Life

- Born August 1, 10 BCE in Lugdunum, Gaul
- Born Tiberius Claudius Nero to:
 - *Drusus (stepson of Augustus)*
 - *Antonia Minor (daughter of Mark Antony and Octavia)*
- Born with slight deafness, limp
 - *Possibly Polio, Cerebral Palsy*
- Kept out of the public, public office
- Livy was hired as his tutor

Claudius

Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus

Rise to Power

- After death of Augustus, Claudius asked uncle Tiberius to begin *cursus honorum*
- Denied, Claudius retired to study of history
- In 37, Claudius is co-consul with Caligula
- In 41, Caligula is assassinated
- During the assassination, Claudius hid in curtains
- He was discovered by Praetorian Guard and declared Emperor
- Tiberius Claudius Nero becomes:
 - *Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus*

Claudius

Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus

As emperor

- 48 Becomes censor
 - *Records the population of Roman Empire at 6,000,000*
- 50 Claudius adopts Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus (Nero)

Claudius

Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus

Public Works

- Two aqueducts
- Roads
- Port at Ostia

Claudius

Extension of Senatorial Class

“In the consulate of Aulus Vitellius and Lucius Vipsanius, the question of completing the numbers of the senate was under consideration, and the leading citizens of Gallia Comata, as it is termed, who had long before obtained federate rights and Roman citizenship, were claiming the privilege of holding magistracies in the capital.

“Unconvinced by these and similar arguments, the emperor not only stated his objections there and then, but, after convening the senate, addressed it as follows:”

—Tacitus

Annals, 11.23.1-24.1



Lyon Tablet, 48



Lyon Tablet, 48



Lyon Tablet, 48

Claudius

Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus

Engagements

- Aemilia (political reasons)
- Livia Medullina (died on wedding day)

Marriages

- Plautia Urgulanilla
- Aelia Paetina (28)
 - *Claudia Antonia*
- Valeria Messalina (38)

Messalina

Valeria Messaline

Third Wife of Claudius

- Nymphomaniac
 - *Competition*
- Married Gaius Silius
- Plotted to usurp the throne

Claudius

Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus

Engagements

- Aemilia (political reasons)
- Livia Medullina (died on wedding day)

Marriages

- Plautia Urgulanilla
- Aelia Paetina (28)
 - *Claudia Antonia*
- Valeria Messalina (38)
 - *Britannicus*
- Agrippina the Younger (his niece, sister of Caligula)

Claudius

Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus

The Scholar

- Etruscan History
- Carthaginian History
- Rules of Dice
- Defense of Cicero
- Autobiography
- Three new letters:
 - 𐌆
 - 𐌚
 - 𐌗

Claudius

Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus

Conquest of Britain

- 43 Invades and conquers Britain
- 44 Celebrates a triumph over Britain
 - *Names his son Britannicus*
 - *Erects Triumphal Arch (?)*

Triumphal Arch

Erected after monumental victories



Orange, France



Arc de Triomphe, Paris



Narva Triumphal Arch, St. Petersburg



Wellington Arch, London



Washington Arch, New York

Amateur Archaeology

Like any good Classics student, you're spending your Spring Break in Rome. You're walking down the Appian Way, reading your Cassius Dio. You read the following quote regarding Claudius' victory of Britain:

"The Senate on learning of his achievement gave him the title of Britannicus and granted him permission to celebrate a triumph. They voted also that there should be an annual festival to commemorate the event and that two triumphal arches should be erected, one in the city and the other in Gaul, because it was from that country that he had set sail when he crossed over to Britain."

Yet, no trace of either of the arches has ever been found. For all you know Cassius Dio could be making all this up.

Amateur Archaeology

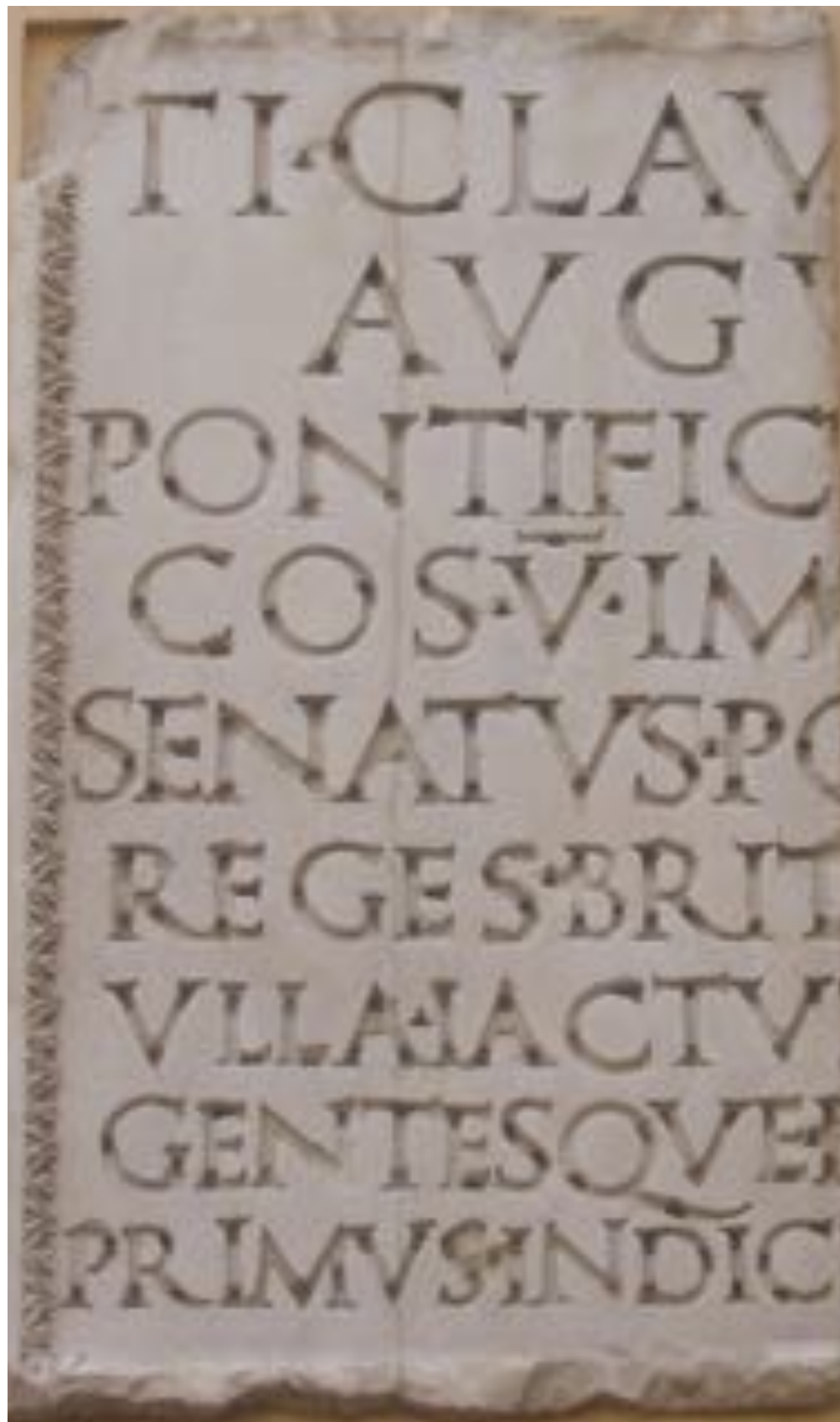
Suddenly, you stumble over a few things, looked down and find a stone inscription and a few coins.

You quickly realize the Arch of Claudius did exist. What's more, you've also realized when it was built.

How do you know? What year was it built?

You can work individually or in groups. If you have an answer, raise your hand and I will check your answer. If you get it correct, you get 20 bonus points.

Do not use phones or computers.



When was it built?







Arch of Claudius



Arch of Claudius

The Roman Senate and People to Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus, son of Drusus, Pontifex Maximus, Tribunician power eleven times, Consul five times, Imperator 22 times, Censor, Father of the Fatherland, because he received the surrender of eleven kings of the Britons defeated without any loss, and first brought barbarian peoples across the Ocean into the dominion of the Roman people.

Claudius

Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus

Death of Claudius

- Died October 13, 54 at the age of 63
- Deified by Nero
- Pumpkin-ified
 - *Seneca's Apocolocyntosis*