

PARLIAMO!



Italian Conversation

All Skill Levels Welcome!

Wednesdays 10:30 – 11:30

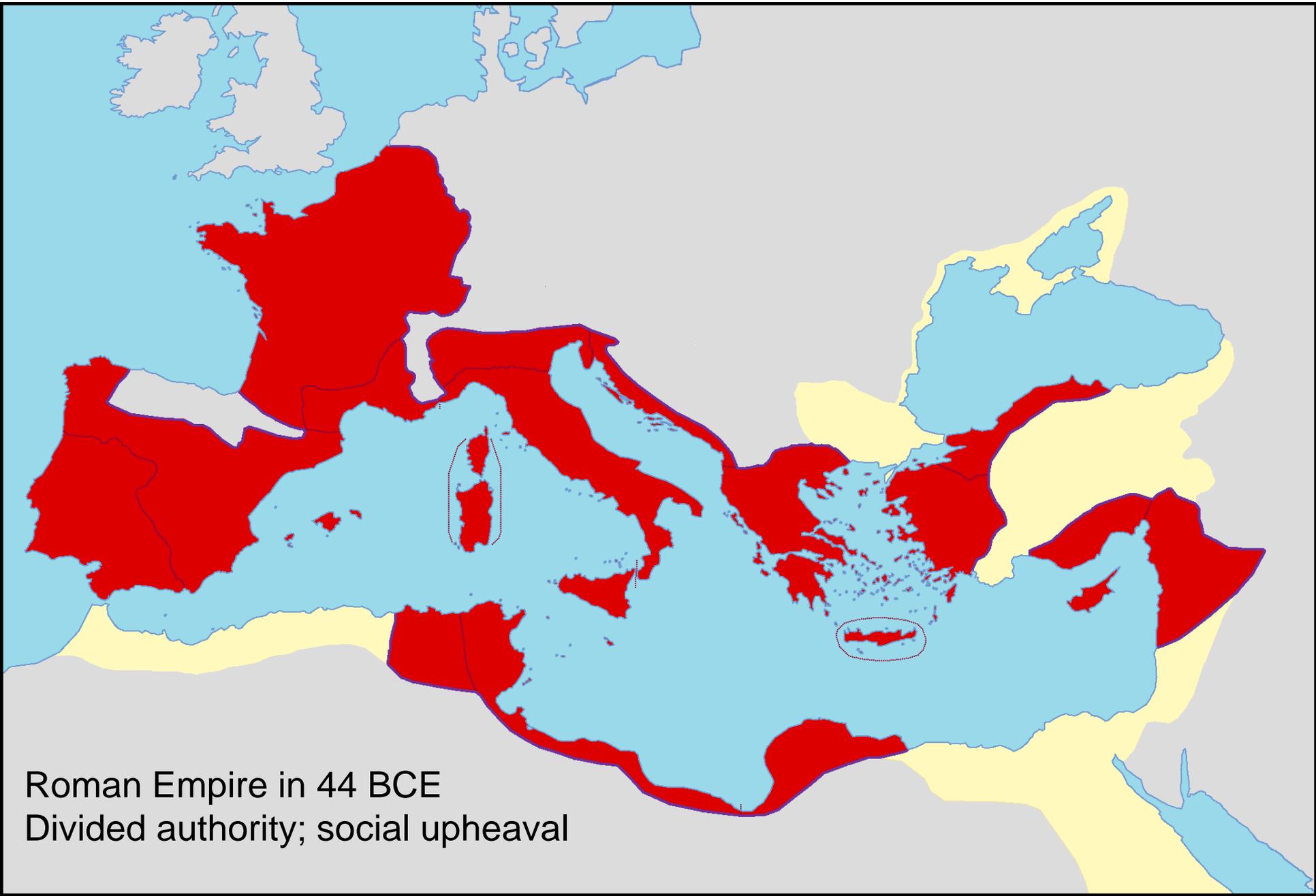
Allen Library Research Commons

Booth E

- 1st Papers due **Tuesday** at beginning of lecture.
- Download topics and guidelines from course website
- Tas will review with you tomorrow

- Paper should:
 - Have a title that indicates its argument:
 - Have a well-defined **argument** / thesis
 - Use data from **texts** (Livy and Virgil and in some case *Res gestae*) and, if appropriate, lectures, to support argument.
 - **Citations** should be used judiciously in support of argument
 - Paper needs a **conclusion**. In conclusion avoid a mere repetition of arguments made in paper.

Transition of Roman Republic to Empire under Augustus



Roman Empire in 44 BCE
Divided authority; social upheaval

Problems in the Late Republic

- **Political:**
- --Municipal government trying to rule an empire
- --Friction between Senate and military leaders
- --Soldiers' allegiance to general vs. state
- --Factions in Senate: **optimates** vs. **populares**

- **Social:**
- --Extreme discrepancies in wealth
- --large estates run by slave labor
- --dispossession of the citizen-farmer
- --urban poor (welfare state: *panem et circenses* / *bread and circuses*)

Demise of Roman Republic

- Pompey** the Great (Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus)
 - aligns with **Optimates** (although father was a new man)
- Gaius **Julius Caesar**: old family
 - but rises as leader of **Populares**
- Marcus Linius **Crassus**: suppressed slave revolt by Spartacus; loses Roman standards to Parthians in 55 BC
- 60 BCE **First Triumvirate: Pompey, Caesar, Crassus**
 - informal** political agreement against Senate; Pompey marries Caesar's daughter **Julia**

- **Caesar** campaigns in **Gaul** (58-51 BCE): *De bello gallico*
- **Pompey** made sole consul in 52, teams with Senate against Caesar
- **49 Civil War: Caesar** crosses **Rubicon** (border of Cisalpine Gaul)
 - *Alea acta est*: The die is cast
- **48** Caesar defeats Pompey at Pharsalus (Greece):
Affair w **Cleopatra** in Egypt [son Caesarian]
 - *Veni, vidi, vici*: I came, I saw, I conquered



 *The Career of Julius Caesar. Caesar's military career, first against the Gauls and Germans and then against his Roman rivals, took him as far west as the Rhine and east through Greece to Egypt.*

- **Caesar’s government: 46 BCE Dictator** for 10 year term [normally a 6 month term]
- **44 BCE Dictator** for life: “dictator perpetuo”

- **44 BCE assassination of Caesar**, in Theater of Pompey on March 15 (Ides of March)
- **Marcus Junius Brutus**, Cassius and 60 other senators—self-called *liberatores*

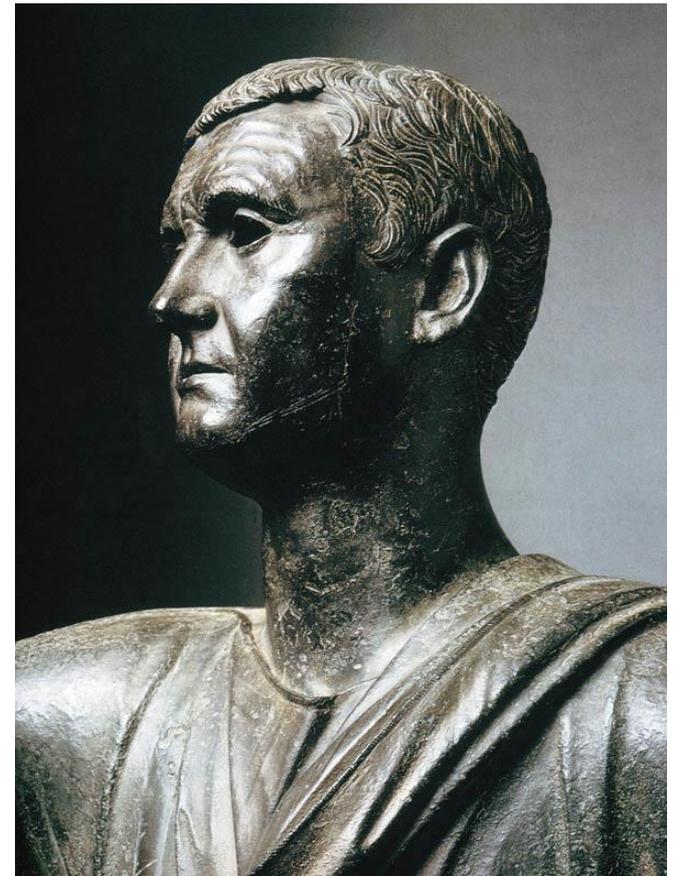
- No plan for aftermath: chaos once again



Development of a new iconography in art for the Roman man of power



Aulus Metellus
orator
Roman verism



Pseudo-Athlete, **Delos**,
1st century BCE

Diadoumenos



**Roman general, Tivoli,
75-50 BCE**



Pompey the Great,
and
Alexander the Great



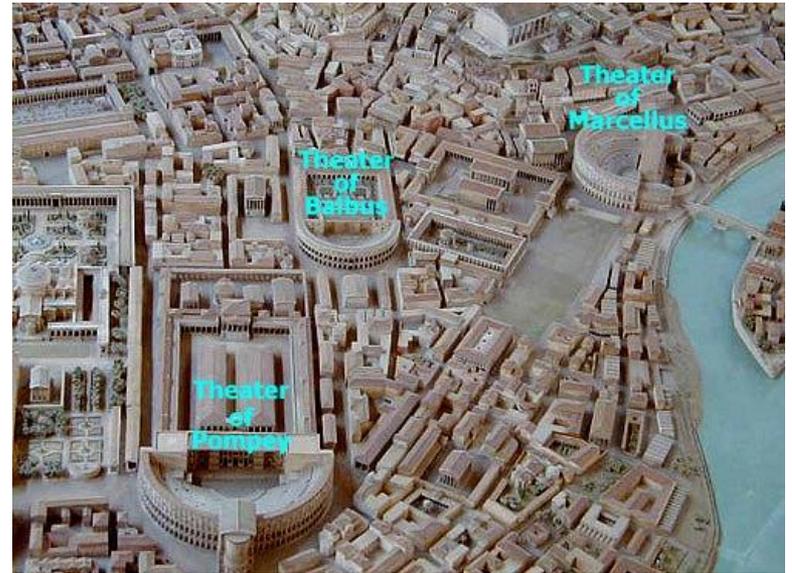


Julius Caesar,
Egypt,
after 44BCE

Egyptian,
Green Basalt

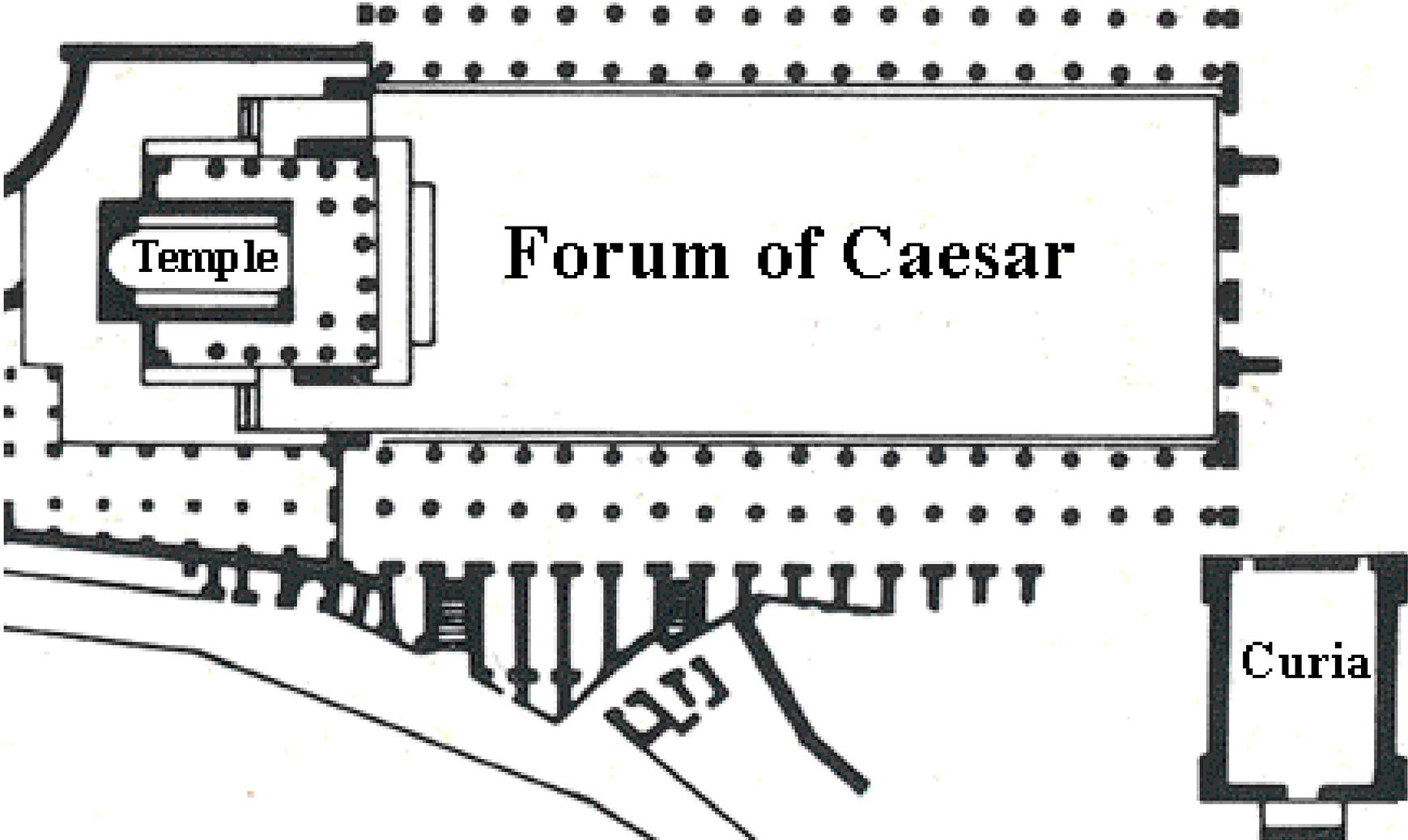
Public munificence of the generals

Theater of Pompey 55BCE, with temple to **Venus Victrix**





Forum of Caesar, Dedicated 46 BCE, w Temple to **Venus Genetrix**



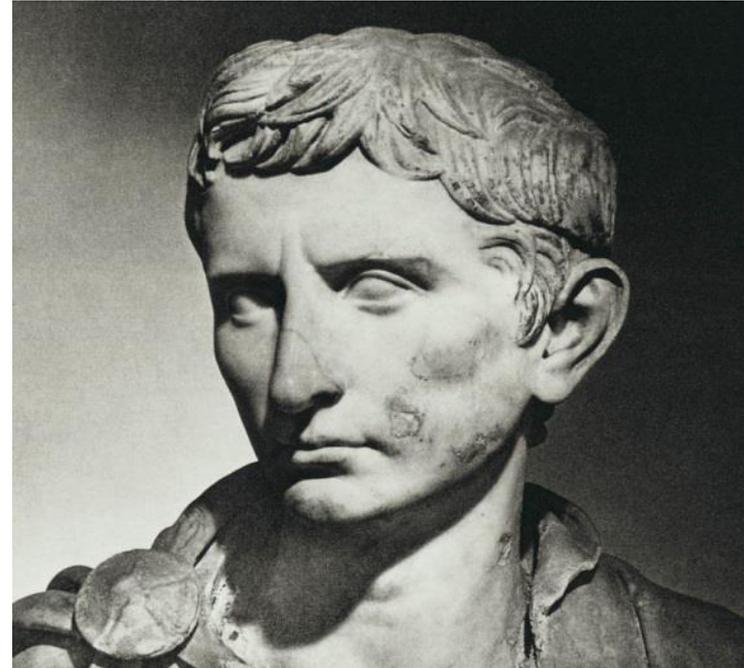




Octavian / Augustus

Marc Antony: “The youth who owed everything to a name”

- **Gaius Octavianus** (63 BCE – 14 CE)
 - rules 31 BCE to 14 CE (45 years)
 - Brought an end to civil wars
 - Instituted a form of government that permitted rule from above while preserving Republican institutions
 - Initiated an era of peace and prosperity in the Empire
 - A master of political propaganda



- Grand-nephew of Julius Caesar
 - adopted by Caesar in 44BC
 - reading of Caesar's will in Forum by Marc Antony
- Claims Caesar's legacy to become:
- **Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus**
- In 27 BC officially "restores the Republic": receives title of **Imperator Caesar Augustus**
- In 2 BC receives title of **Pater patriae** [father of the country]

Octavian's Rise to Power. Phase 1 (44-42 BCE): avenges the murder of his father Julius Caesar

Wins support of Caesar's veterans and **raises an army.**

Forces Senate to elect him consul (at age 20): declares war on Caesar's murderers

Second Triumvirate: Octavian, Marc Antony, Lepidus

“for the reconstitution of the State”

--**proscription** of Caesar's enemies, **Cicero** murdered

--Marc Antony marries Octavian's sister **Octavia**

42 BCE Senate recognizes Caesar as a God [comet]

--Octavian calls himself: “**Caesar divi filius**” [son of the divine Caesar]

--Defeat of Brutus and Cassius at **Philippi** [Greece]

Coins of Octavian with Julian Star [“sidus Iulium”] and Temple to Caesar in Forum



Phase 2 of rise: Octavian vs. Marc Antony

40 BCE: **Empire divided:**

Lepidus=Africa; Antony=East; Octavian=West

Octavian: identifies with Rome and traditional Roman ways

Marc Antony married in Egypt with Cleopatra, identified with Eastern rulers

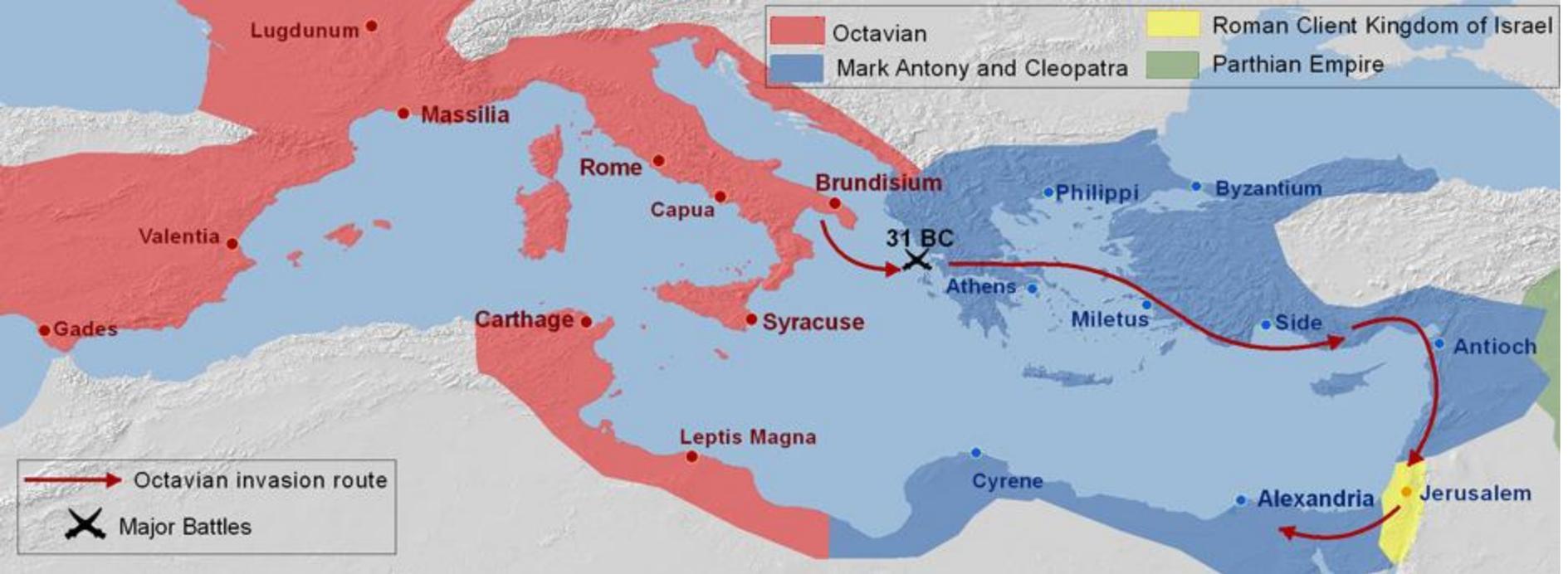
34: Donations of Alexandria; Caesarion proclaimed king and heir to Caesar

32: **Reading of Antony's will in Rome:** to be buried in Egypt

32-1: **Civil War** between Antony and Octavian

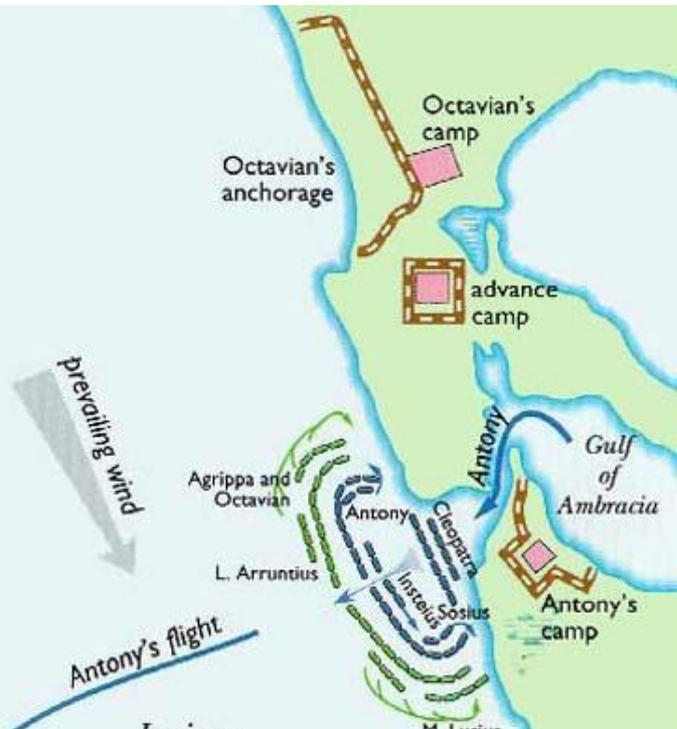
--Antony and Cleopatra defeated at **Actium** (Greece)

--Octavian conquers **Egypt**



The Battle of Actium, 2 September 31 BC

- Octavian's fleet (400 warships)
- Antony's fleet (230 warships)
- salt marsh
- direction of wind



Caesar Divi F. Cos. VI
Son of divine Caesar, 6th consulship

Aegypto capta
Egypt captured



AENEID: Book VIII, Battle of Actium, vv. 874-911

- On his high stern **Augustus Caesar** is leading the Italians to battle, together with the **Senate and the People**, the household gods and great gods; his bright brows pour out a twin flame, and upon his head his father's **Julian star** is glittering.
- And facing them...together with barbaric riches and varied arms—is **Antonius**. He brings with him Egypt and every power of the East and—shamefully—behind him follows his **Egyptian wife** ... and **every kind of monster god**—and the barking god, Anubis, too—stands ready to cast shafts against Minerva and Venus and at Neptune.
- But Actium **Apollo**, overhead, had seen these things; he stretched his bow; and all of Egypt.. turned their backs and fled.

Rule of Augustus 31BCE-14 CE

- **Politics:**
- **27 BCE**—formally announces the restoration of the Republic and its traditions (*res publica restituita*)
- Restores traditional Republican political offices / returns nominal power to the Senate.
- He, in turn, is recognized as ‘first citizen’ or **princeps** for his **auctoritas** (moral authority)
- Senate votes to him, in unprecedented fashion, the powers of various offices to give him power but retain semblance of a Republic:
- the **Principate**

Powers invested in Augustus

TRIBUNICIA POTESTAS (Tribune's powers):

- power to call assemblies of the people or the Senate to vote new laws;
- able to veto decisions of Consuls;
- personal immunity from any harm or legal action

- **IMPERIUM PROCONSULARE MAIUS ET INFINITUM** :
- power of imperium held by Proconsuls (governors) in provinces under his control but also valid in empire at large.
- His imperium is always **maius** (greater) and **infinitem** (without borders)

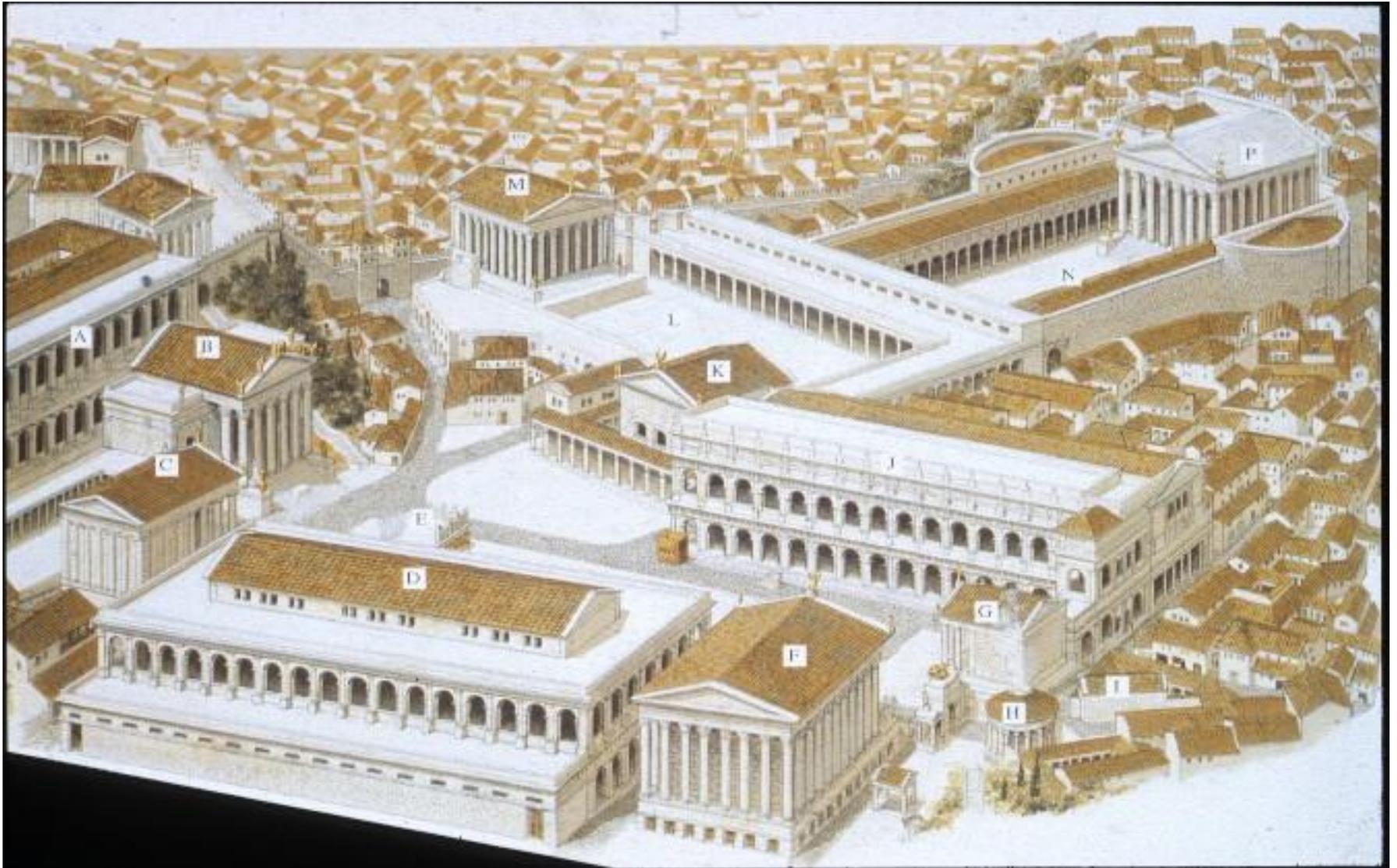
- **Army:**
- returns it to the State, but with himself as commander in chief
- army from a citizen militia into a professional, standing, defensive force
- permanent treasury for payment of soldiers and veterans
- **praetorian guard** [to protect emperor] created

- **Religion and Morality:**
- revives religious practices / restores temples
- **pontifex maximus** (chief priest); semi-deified: genius worshipped, feast days
 - enacts new social morality and class laws
 - laws against adultery; benefits for having children
 - banishes daughter **Julia** from Rome for adultery

Elements in Augustan Building/Art Program

- 1) Union of **Roman national history** and the **family history** of the Julian clan (**res publica** and **res privata**)
 - —"restores" Roman forum
 - --creates a new forum and temple to Mars the Avenger
- 2) **Pax romana**—Roman peace through military strength.
- 3) **Golden Age**—a new age of prosperity and abundance
- 5) A **cosmic order** guaranteed by divine will (**pax deorum**) with Rome at its head

Forum as the Showplace of the *Gens Iulia* Senate House, Temple to Caesar, Arch to Augustus

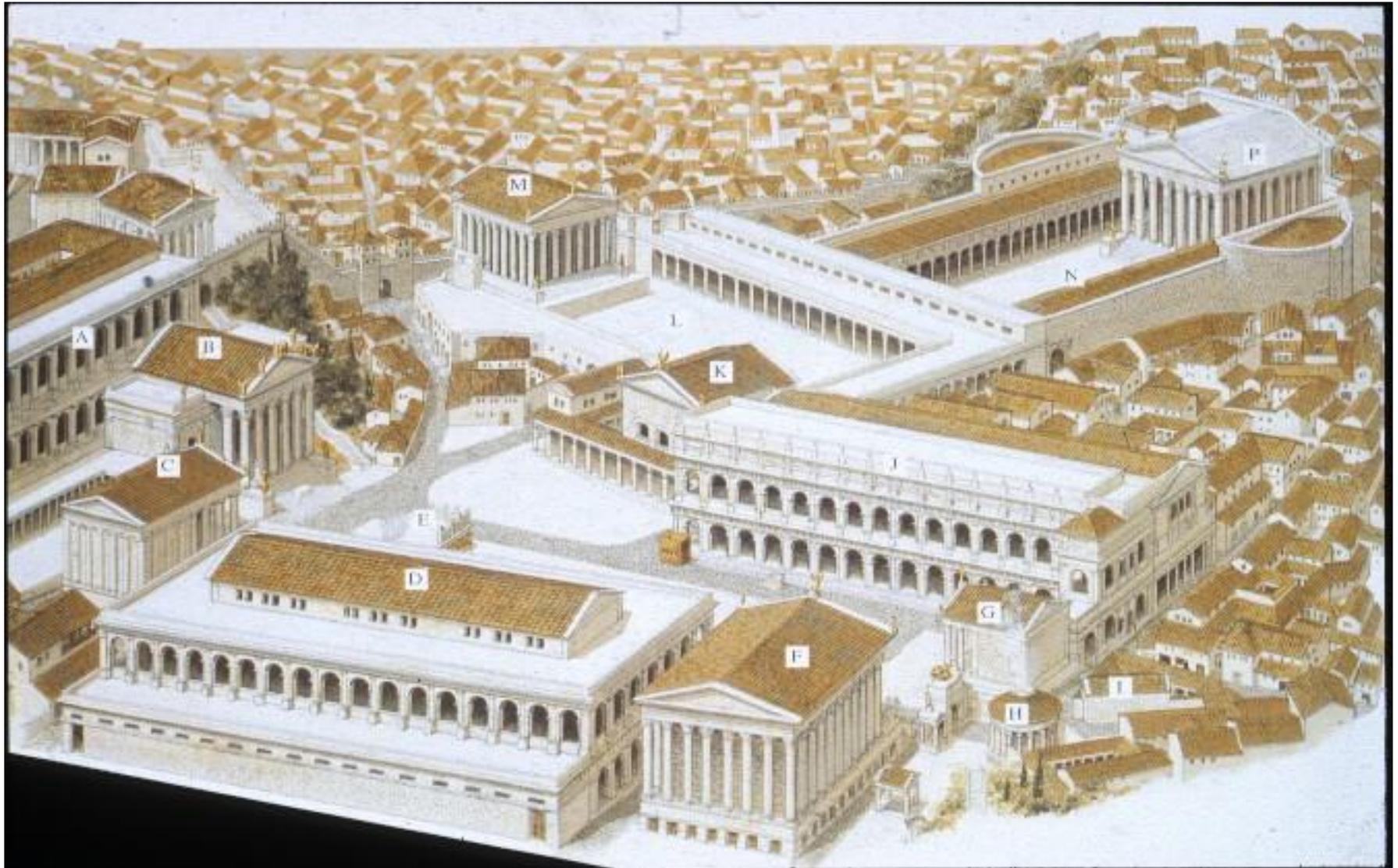


- Forum: **civic, religious, commercial, celebratory** site

Arch to Augustus (Parthian Arch) 18 BC

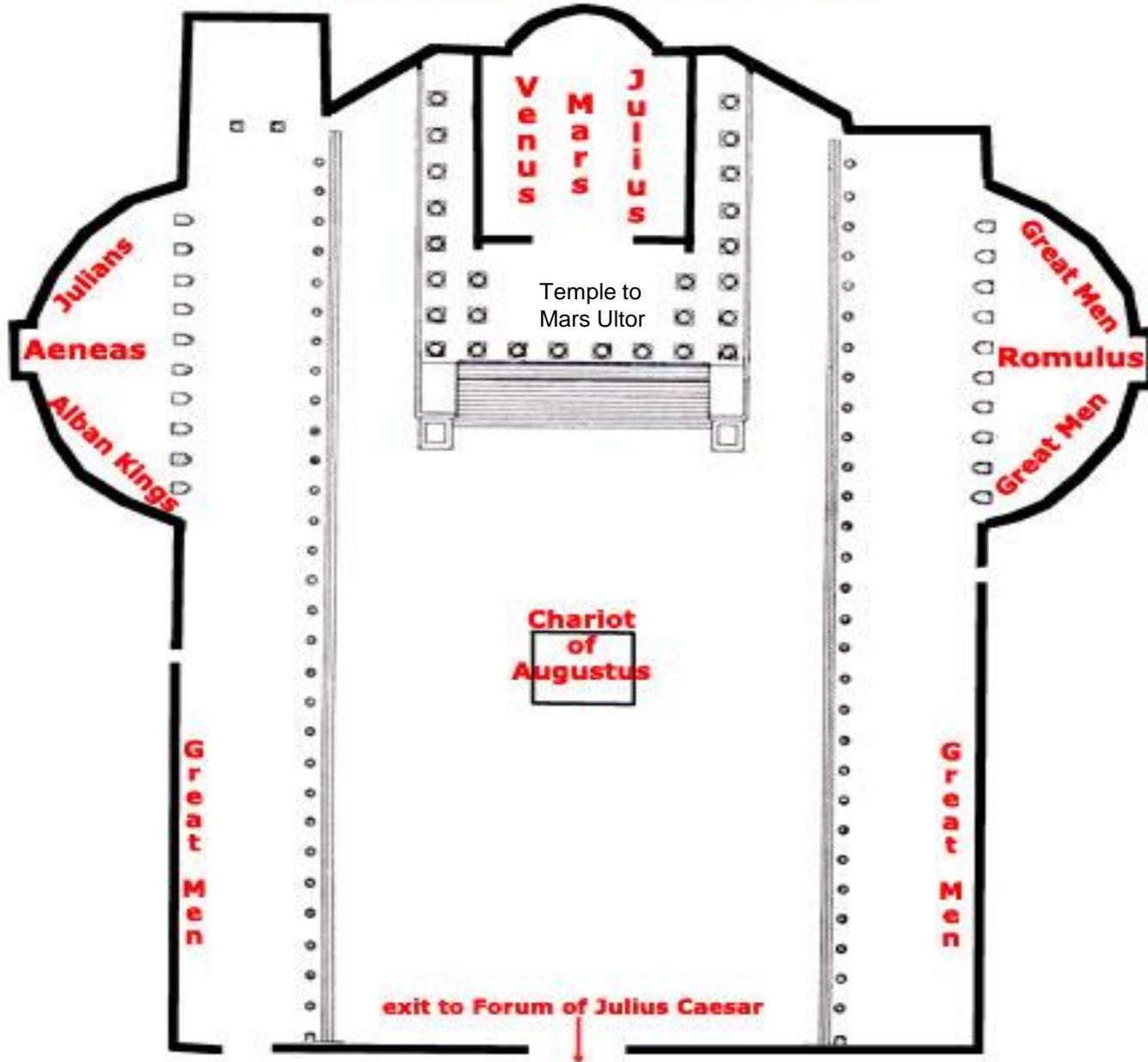


New Forums of Caesar and Augustus
Temples to **Venus Genetrix** (*Venus the Mother*)
and **Mars Ultor** (*Mars the Avenger*)

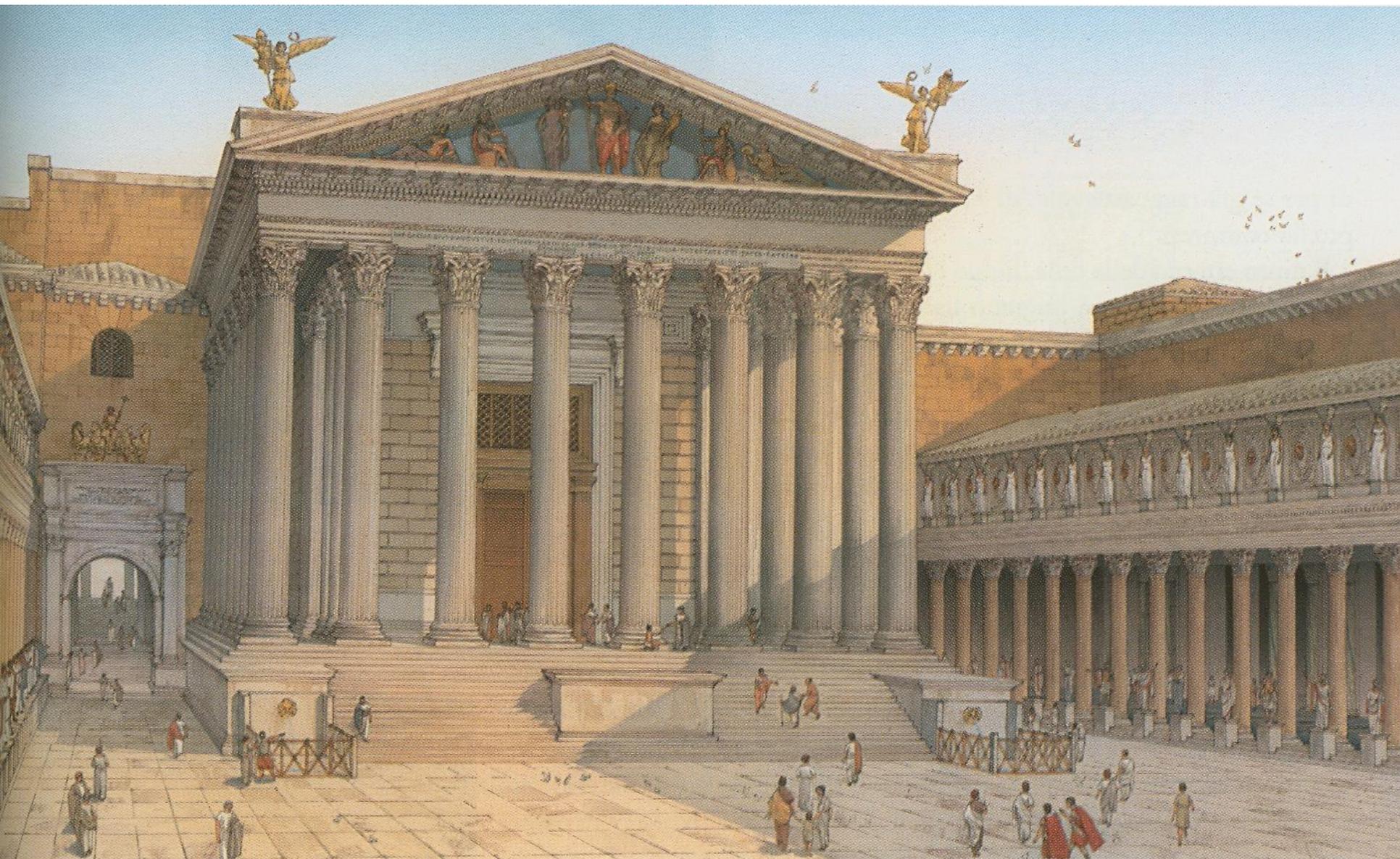


FORUM OF AUGUSTUS

pietas

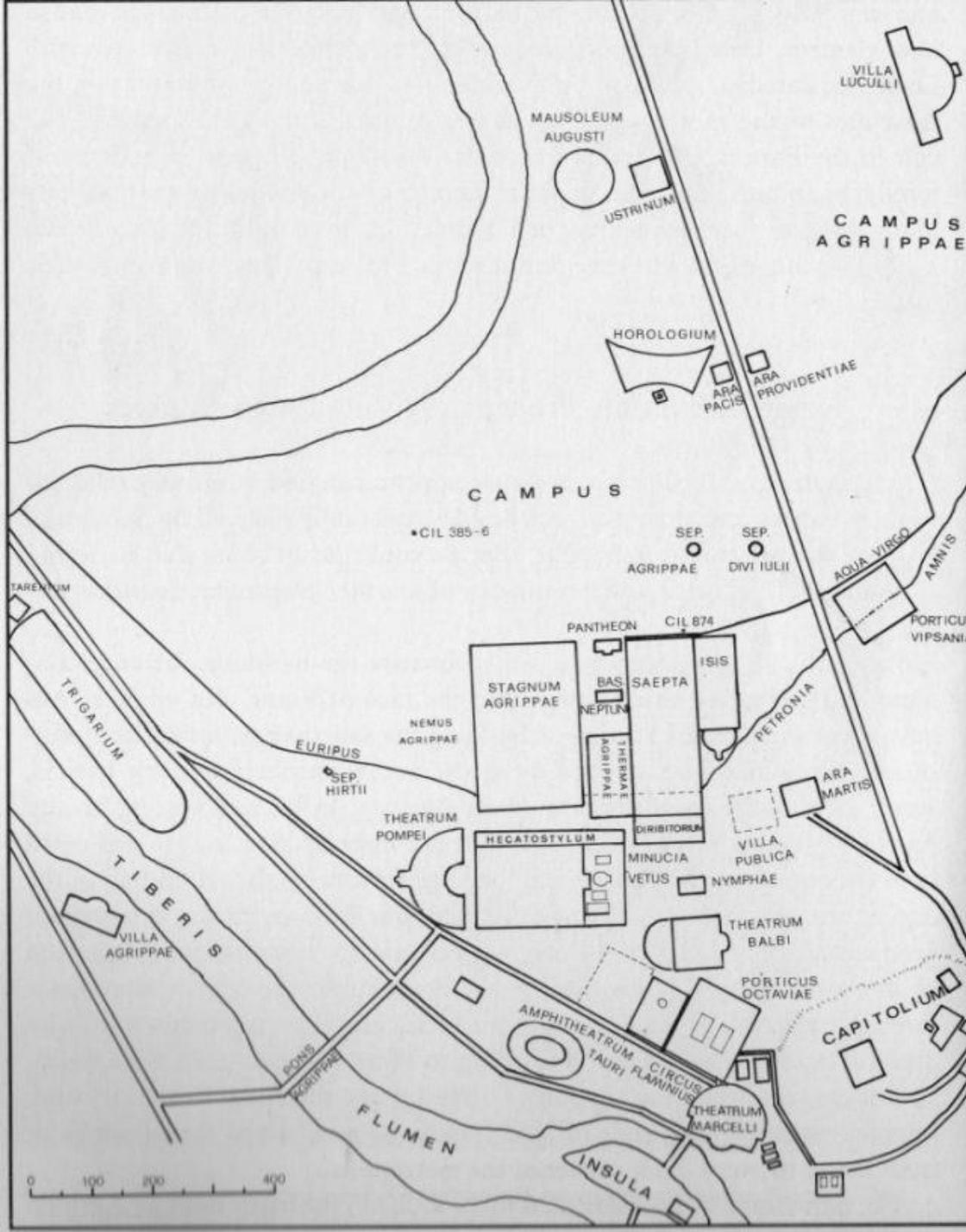


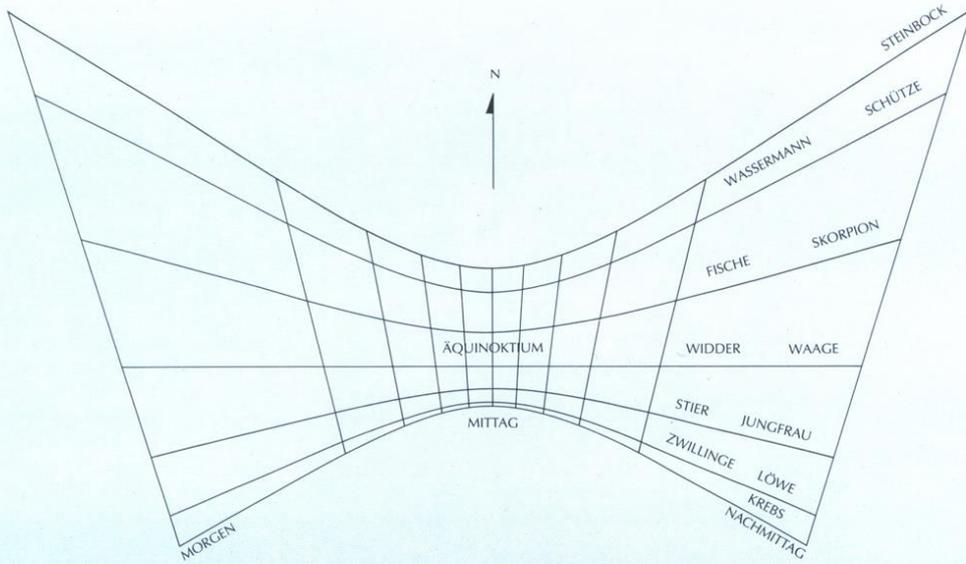
virtus





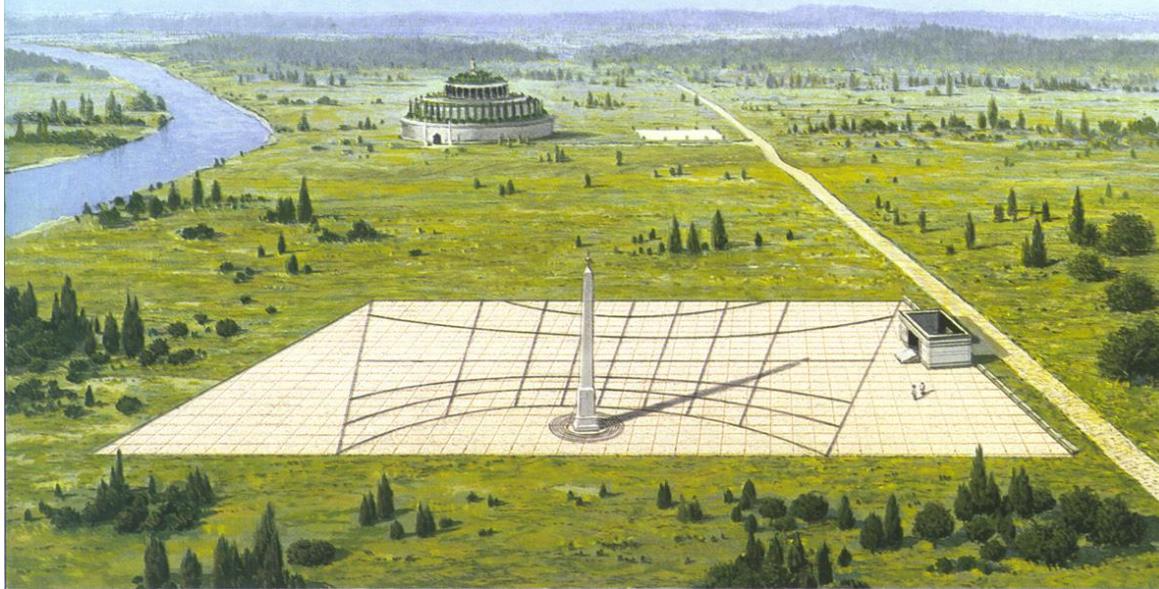
Campus Martius under Augustus





Mausoleum of Augustus,
finished 25 BCE

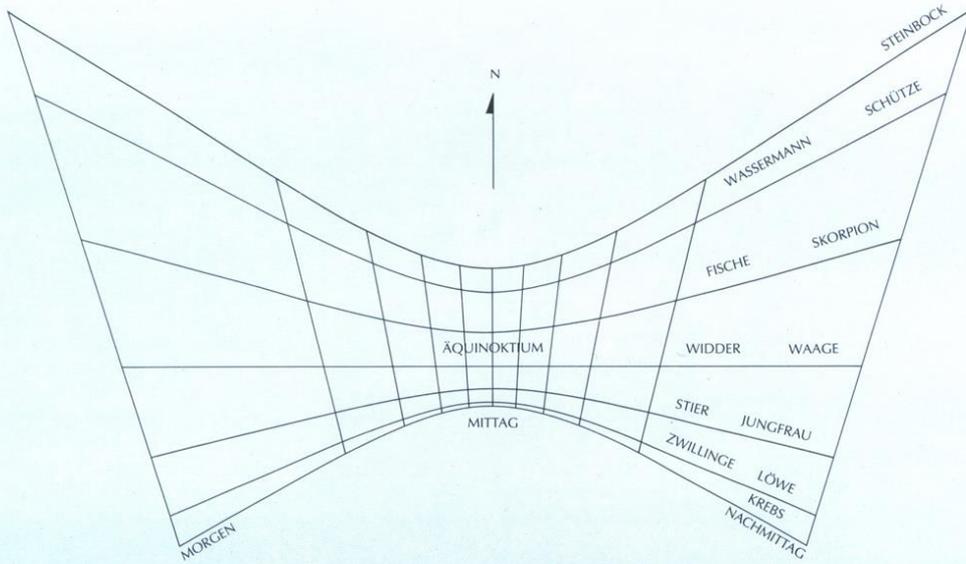
Ara Pacis,
13-9 BCE



Mausoleum of Augustus, completed 28-25 BCE



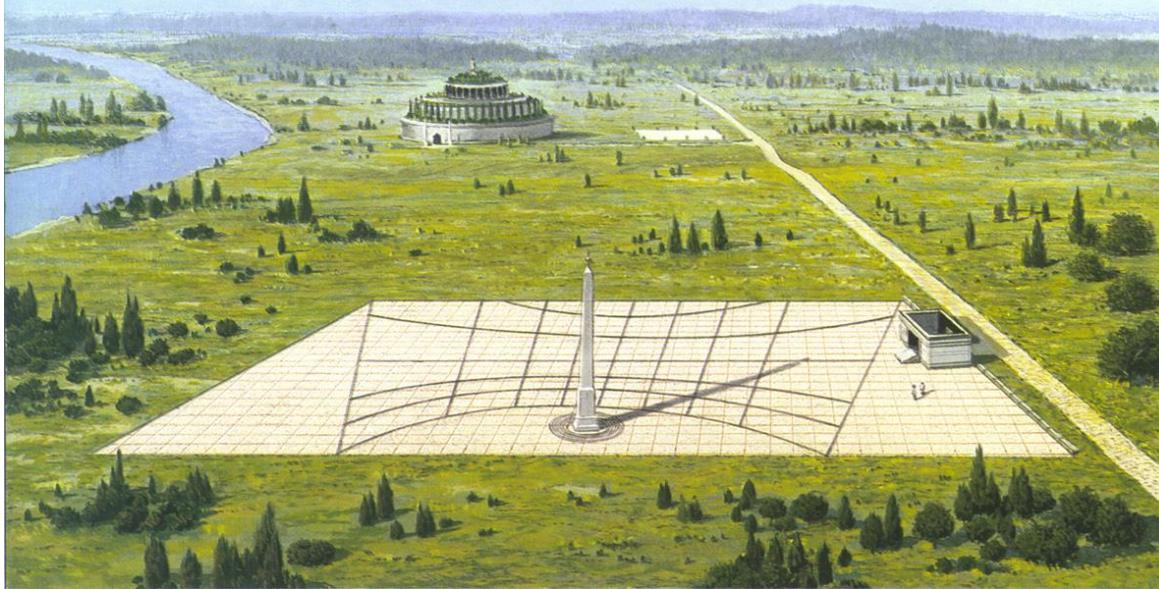




Mausoleum of Augustus,
finished 25 BCE

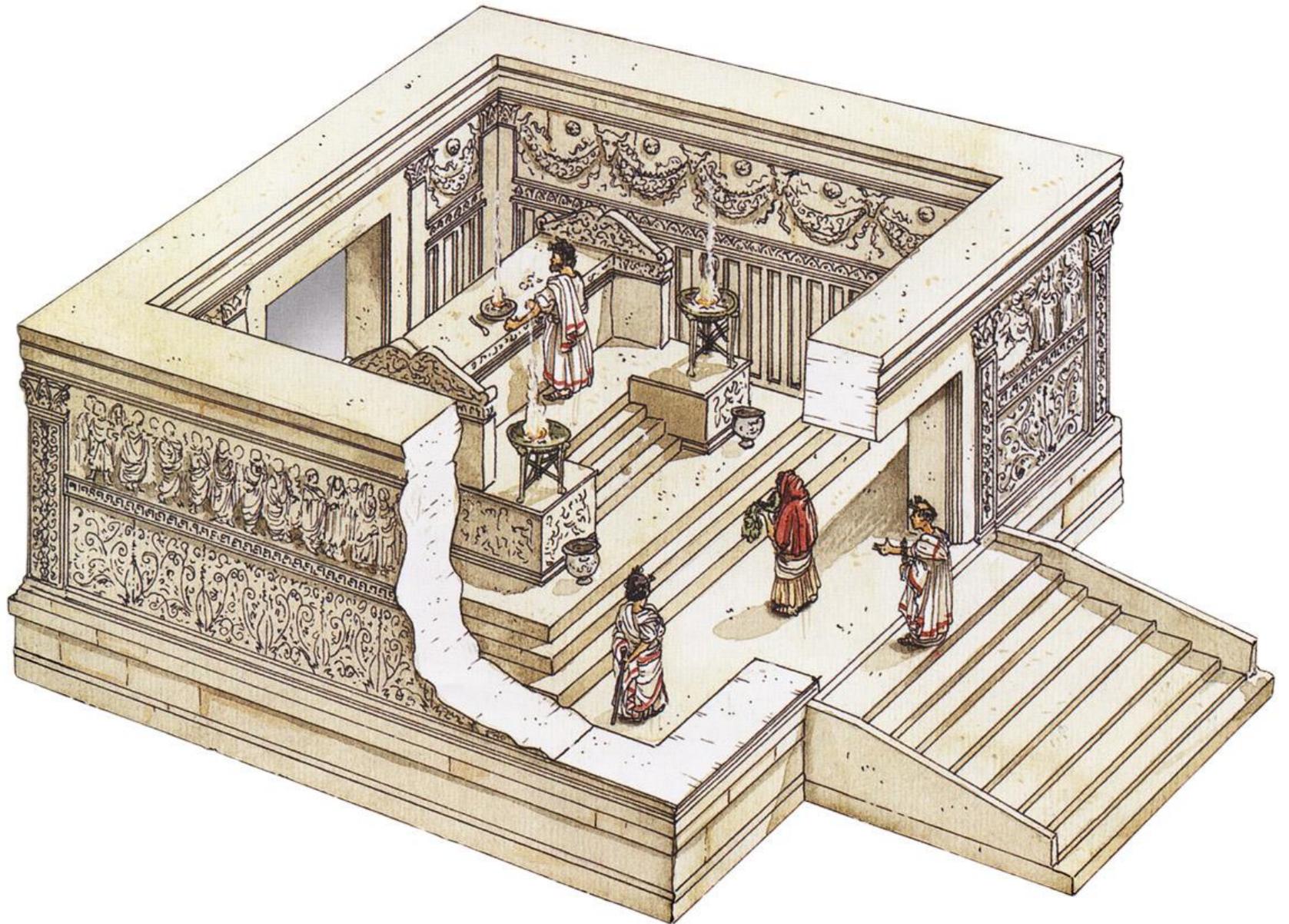
Ara Pacis,
13-9 BCE

Altar of Peace
erected by Senate



Ara Pacis 13-9 BCE

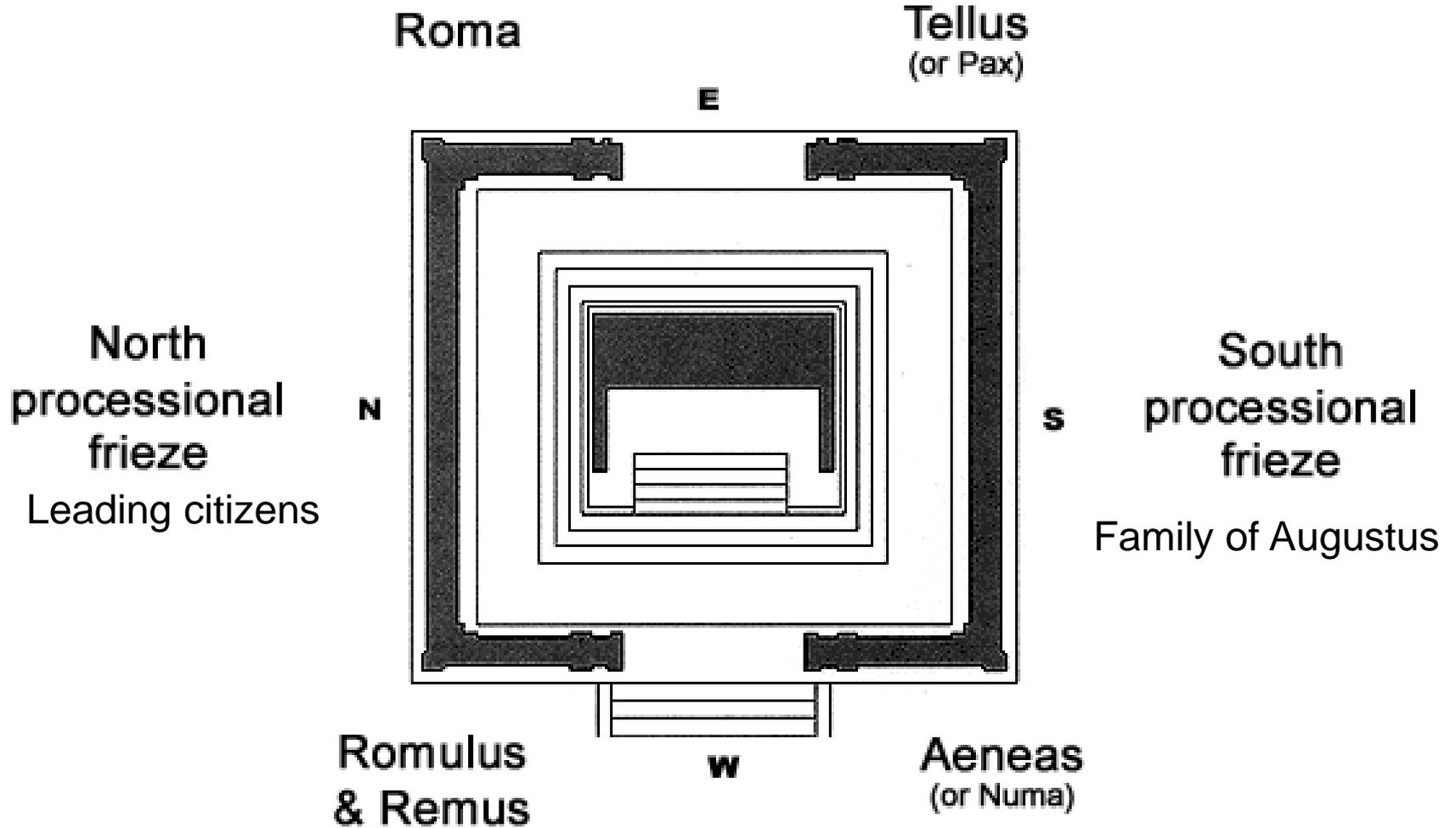








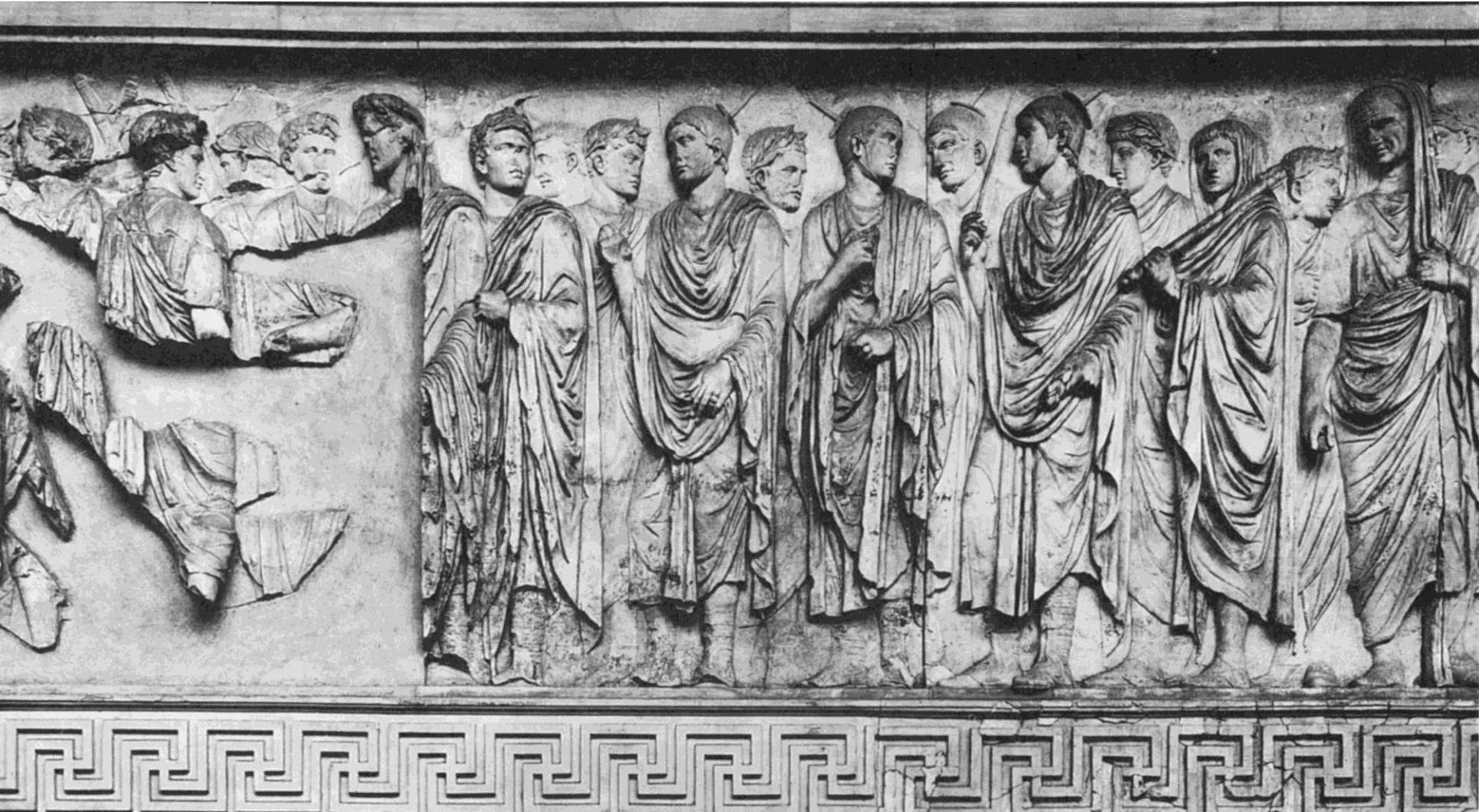
ARA PACIS AUGUSTAE: LOCATION OF RELIEFS



Aeneas (Numa) sacrificing



Augustus sacrificing



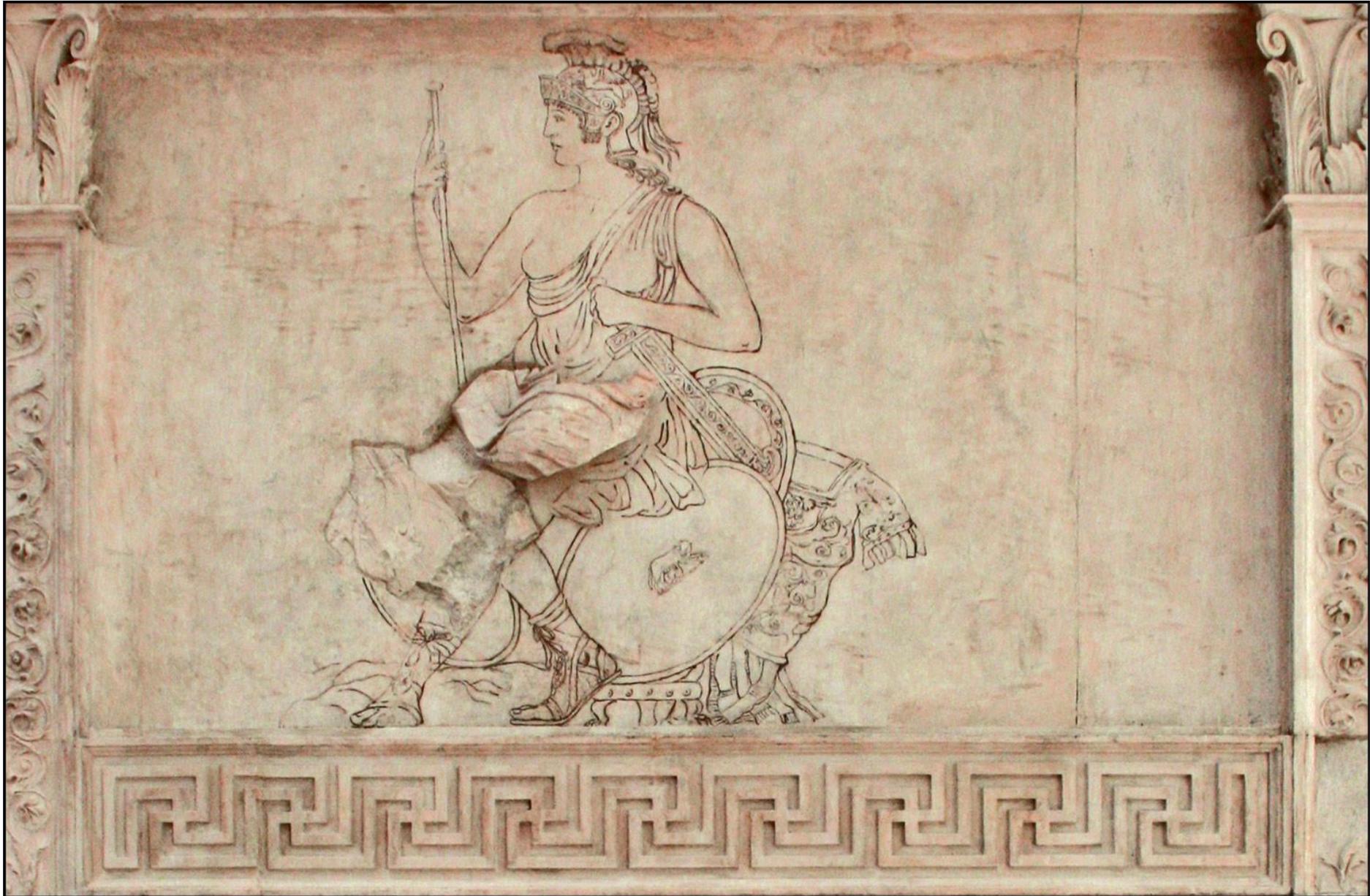
Agrippa and family members



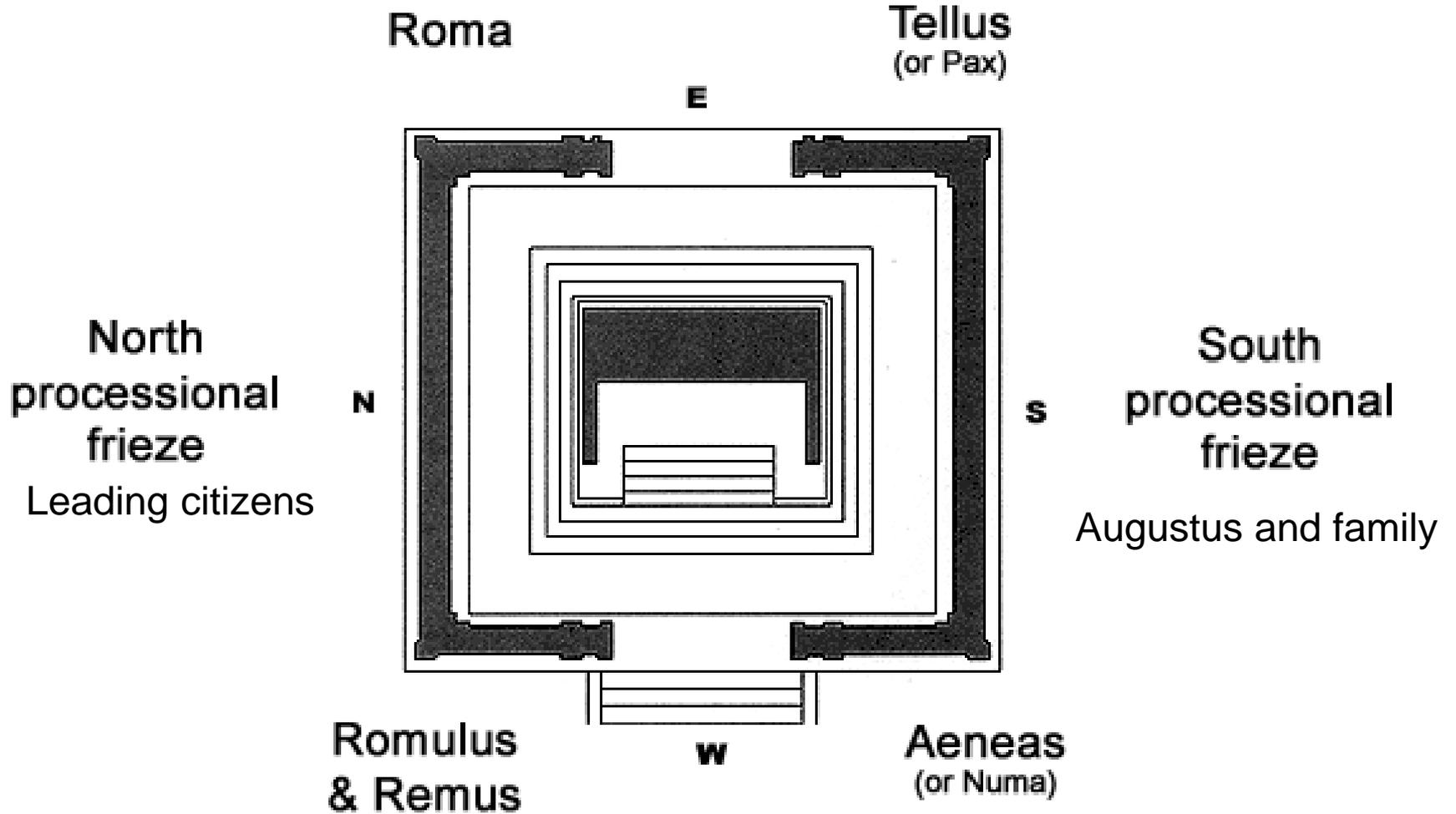


Pax (Peace) and Golden Age





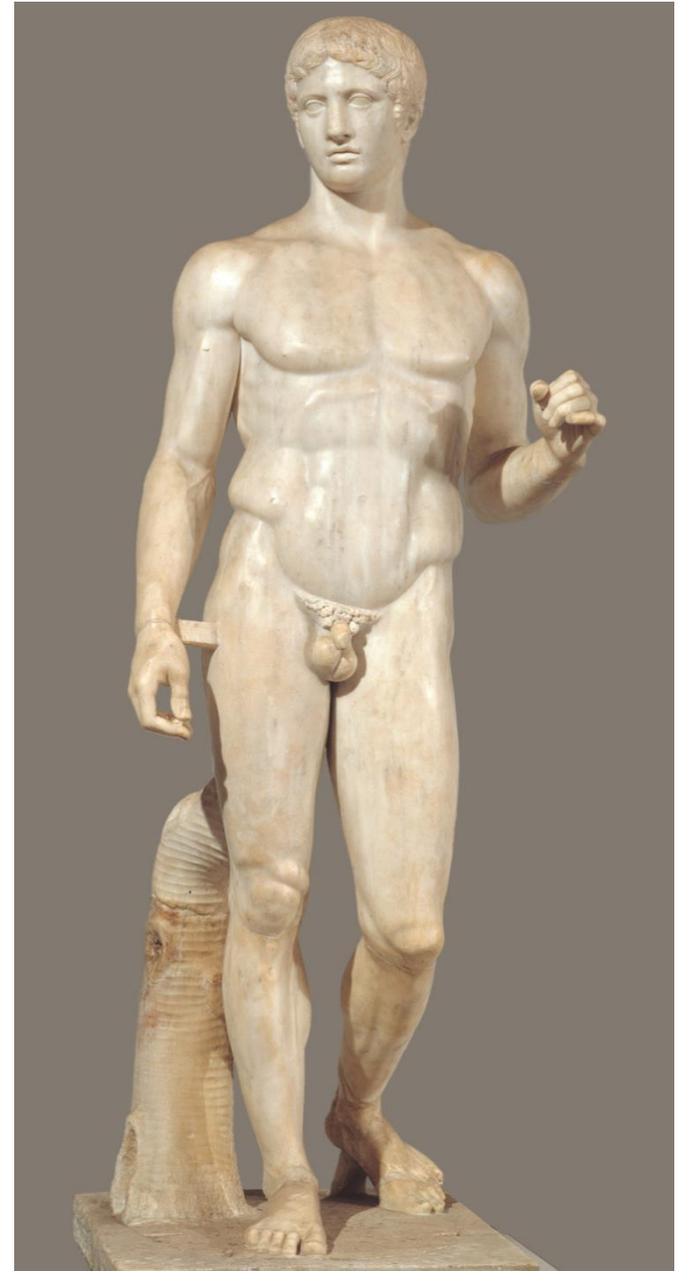
ARA PACIS AUGUSTAE: LOCATION OF RELIEFS





**Augustus, Prima Porta
1st century CE**

Doryphoros—classical
contrapposto

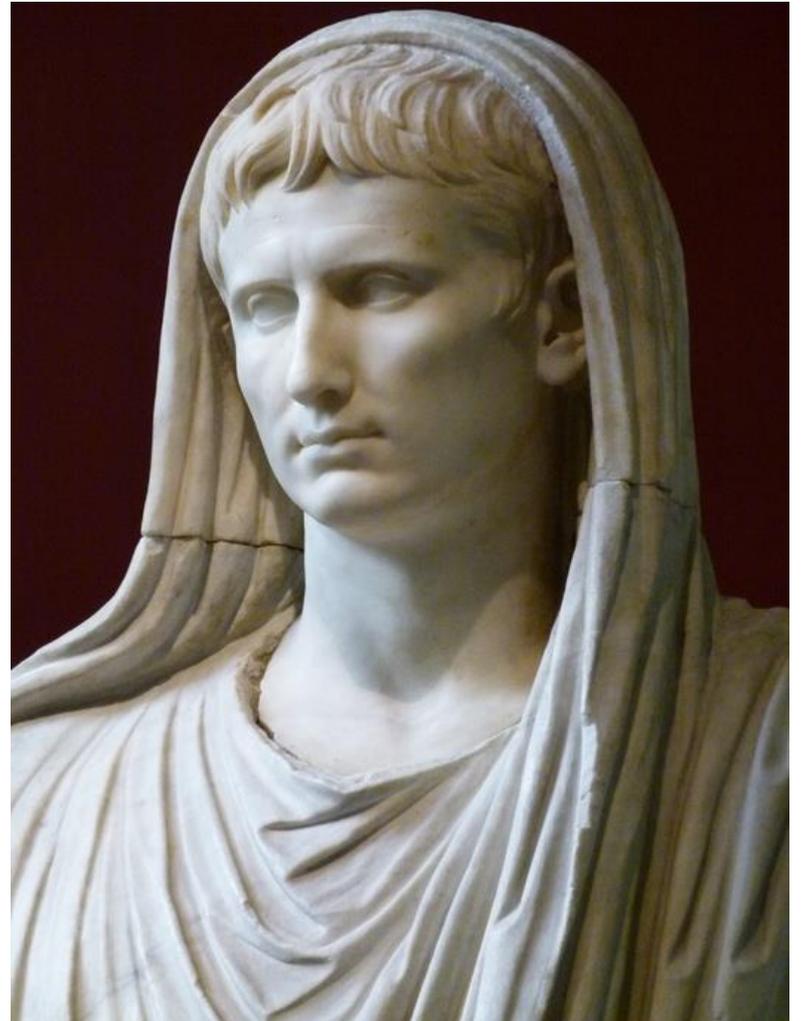






Breastplate:
Receiving
Roman
standards
from
Parthians
in
cosmic
order

**Augustus as Pontifex
Maximus, after 12
BCE**



The Aeneid—Virgil, 79-19 BCE

- **Latin epic** on founding story of Rome (written 29-19 BCE)

- **Aeneas**, brave and pious

1st 6 books: hero's **travels** (as in Homer's *Odyssey*)
from Troy to Italy via Carthage

2nd 6 books: **war** (as in Homer's *Iliad*): Aeneas battles
and defeats Latin warrior Turnus to found Lavinium

- Aeneas travels from **Troy to Italy** to **found Rome**
- The goddess **Juno** opposes his voyage because she favors **Carthage** and does not want Rome to be founded; **Venus** supports his quest
- Aeneas lands in Carthage where **queen Dido** falls in love with him; he eventually leaves her for duty
- In book 6 Aeneas reaches Italy; consults the priestess of Apollo at Cumae; descends into the **underworld** to see his father **Anchises** and learn of Rome's lineage of greatness

Voyage of Aeneas in Virgil's *Aeneid*



Res gestae Divi Augusti— Deeds of the Divine Augustus

- What are his deeds?
- Military victories and conquests
- Offices and duties in the principate
- Triumphs and honors bestowed
- Personal generosity to people: money and games
- Building projects
- Paragraphs 34 + 35: Recognized in his **auctoritas**
- Shield with four virtues: **virtus** (courage), clemency, justice, **pietas** (piety)