1\textsuperscript{st} Papers due \textbf{Tuesday} at beginning of lecture.
- Download topics and guidelines from course website
- TAs will review with you tomorrow

- Paper should:
  - Have a \textit{title} that indicates its main point
  - Clearly state and argue your \textit{main point} in a convincing fashion
  - Support your arguments with appropriate \textit{quotations and references} from texts (Livy, Virgil, \textit{Res gestae}) and, if appropriate, lectures.
  - \textbf{Proofread} to catch any grammatical or spelling mistakes
  - Avoid internet and absolutely \textbf{no plagiarism}
Roman territory in 44 BCE

**Problems:** 1) divided political authority  2) economic and social upheaval
Problems in the Late Republic

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

- **Socio-economic:**
  - Rising discrepancies in wealth and dispossession of citizen farmer
  - Large estates *latifundia* run with slave labor (30-40% of pop in Italy)
  - Urban poor (welfare state: *panem et circenses* / bread and circuses)
  - What to do with returning soldiers (property rights)
**Demise of Roman Republic**

--- **Pompey** the Great (Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus)
   -- aligns with **Optimates** (although father was a new man)
   "Stop quoting the laws to us. We carry swords."

--- **Gaius Julius Caesar**: old family
   -- but rises as leader of **Populares**

--- **Marcus Linius Crassus**: suppressed slave revolt by Spartacus;
   loses Roman standards to Parthians and dies in 55 BCE

--- 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
Caesar’s military campaigns

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
Pompey the Great,
and
Alexander the Great
Public munificence of the generals
Theater of Pompey 55BCE, with temple to Venus Victrix
Greek Theater (Epidaurus)
Campo de’ Fiori, w Palazzo Pio
Julius Caesar, Egypt, after 44BCE

Egyptian, Green Basalt
Forum of Caesar, Dedicated 46 BCE, w Temple to Venus Genetrix
Augustus

- **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 ['refounds' the Republic]

  -- Initiated an era of peace, prosperity and building projects for Rome

  -- A master of political propaganda
Marc Antony on Augustus: “The youth who owed everything to a name.”

- 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

43 BCE: 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: Second Triumvirate**  
Lepidus=Africa; Antony=East; Octavian=West

**Octavian**: identifies with Rome and traditional Roman ways

**Marc Antony** in Egypt marries **Cleopatra**, have children, 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**
Caesar Divi F. Cos. VI
Son of divine Caesar, 6th consulship

Aegypto capta
Egypt captured
• 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

- **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 *infinitum* (without borders)

**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
• Army:

• returns it to the State, but with himself as commander-in-chief
• army from a citizen militia into a professional, standing, defensive force [from 60-28 legions]
• permanent treasury for payment of soldiers and veterans—settled in provinces
• 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;
      limits on number of slaves freed [liberti—freedmen]
  -- 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**)

• 2) **Pax romana** —Roman peace through military strength.

• 3) **Golden Age** —a new age of prosperity and abundance

• 4) 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 during Republic (100 BCE)  
Forum after Augustus

- Forum: **civic, religious, commercial, celebratory** site
Arch to Augustus (Parthian Arch) 18 BC
[containing lists of consuls and triumphs]
New Forums of Caesar and Augustus
Temples to Venus Genetrix (Venus the Mother) and Mars Ultor (Mars the Avenger)
Temple contained Caesar’s sword and Roman standards from Parthia.
Campus Martius under Augustus
Mausoleum of Augustus, completed 28-25 BCE
Horologium
[sun dial] and
Ara Pacis [Altar of Peace]
13-9 BCE

--erected by Senate to Augustus
--dial is Egyptian obelisk
--shadow of dial fell on Ara Pacis on Sept 23, Augustus’ birthday
Ara Pacis
13-9 BCE
Inside Altar: paterae (bowls), brucrania (skulls), garlands
ARA PACIS AUGUSTAE: LOCATION OF RELIEFS

- Roma
- Tellus (or Pax)

North processional frieze
- Leading citizens

South processional frieze
- Family of Augustus

Romulus & Remus
- Aeneas (or Numa)
Aeneas (Numa) sacrificing
Augustus sacrificing followed by family
--Greek classicism
Augustus and flamines (cult priests)
Agrippa and family members
Tellus/Pax (Earth/Peace) and Golden Age
ARA PACIS AUGUSTAE: LOCATION OF RELIEFS

Roma

Tellus (or Pax)

E

South processional frieze

Augustus and family

North processional frieze

Leading citizens

Romulus & Remus

W

Aeneas (or Numa)
Augustus at Prima Porta 1st century CE

Doryphoros—classical contrapposto
Breastplate: Receiving Roman standards from Parthians in cosmic order.
The Aeneid — Virgil, 79-19 BCE

- Latin epic on founding story of Rome (written 29-19 BCE)
  
  - Aeneas, brave and pious [moral exemplum]
    - Augustan lineage: foreshadows history of Rome and Aeneas’ descendants to Augustus

1\textsuperscript{st} 6 books: hero’s travels (as in Homer’s *Odyssey*), from Troy to Italy via Carthage

2\textsuperscript{nd} 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 to **Jupiter**.

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*
Anchises defines the Romans

*Aeneid*, bk. 6

- “Others (I can well believe) will hammer out bronze that breathes
- With more delicacy than us, draw out living features
- From the marble: plead their causes better, trace with instruments
- The movement of the skies, and tell the rising of the constellations:

- Remember, Roman, it is for you to rule the nations with your power,
- (that will be your skill) to crown peace with law,
- To spare the conquered, and subdue the proud.”