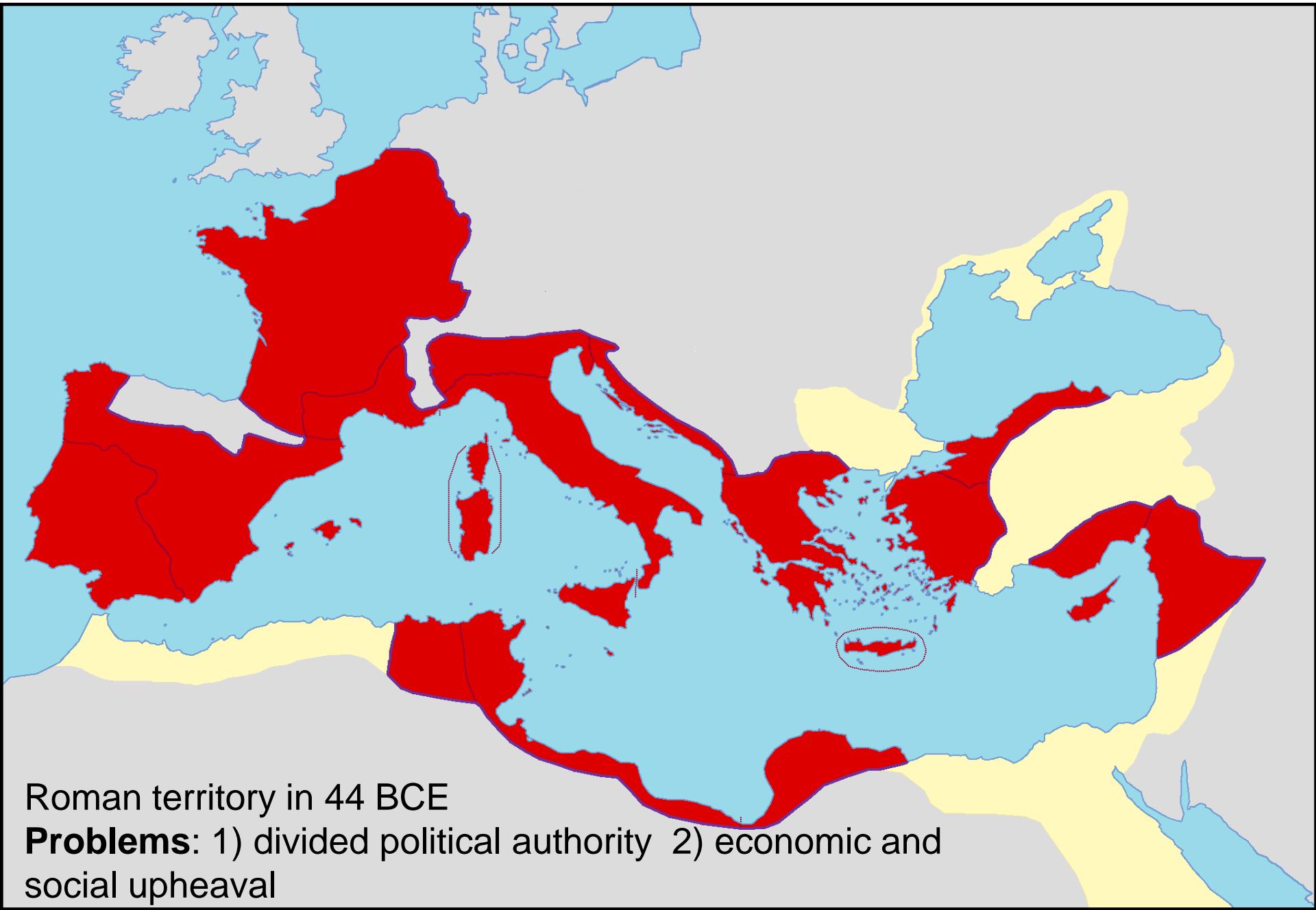


- 1st Papers due **Tuesday** at beginning of lecture.
- Download topics and guidelines from course website
- TAs will review with you tomorrow
- Paper should:
 - Have a **title** that indicates its main point
 - Clearly state and argue your **main point** in a convincing fashion
 - Support your arguments with appropriate **quotations and references** from texts (Livy, Virgil, *Res gestae*) and, if appropriate, lectures.
 - **Proofread** to catch any grammatical or spelling mistakes
 - Avoid internet and absolutely **no plagiarism**

Transition of Roman Republic to Empire under Augustus



Roman territory in 44 BCE

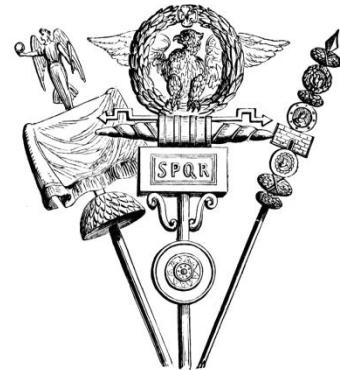
Problems: 1) divided political authority 2) economic and social upheaval

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)

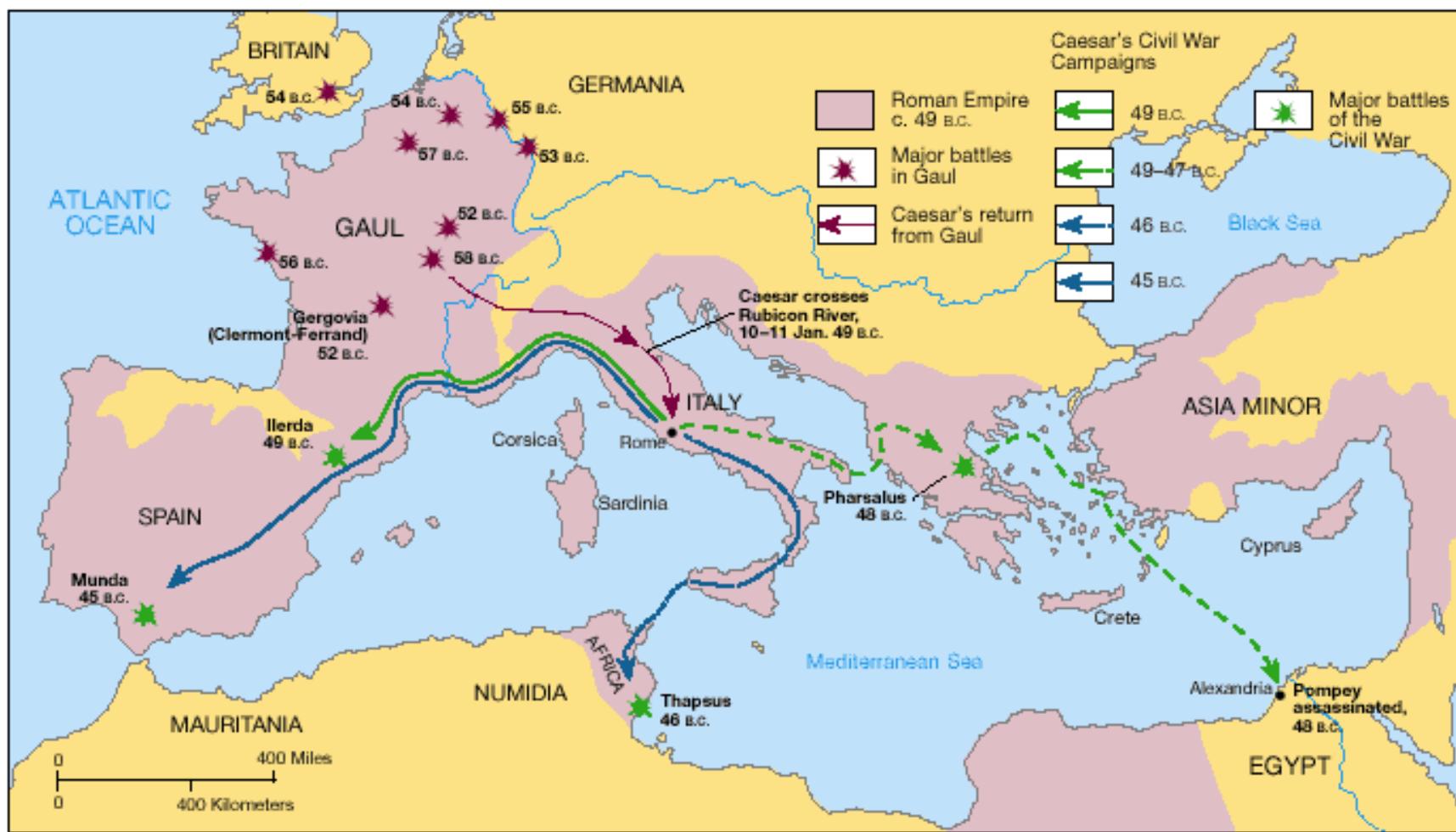
Demise of Roman Republic

- 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

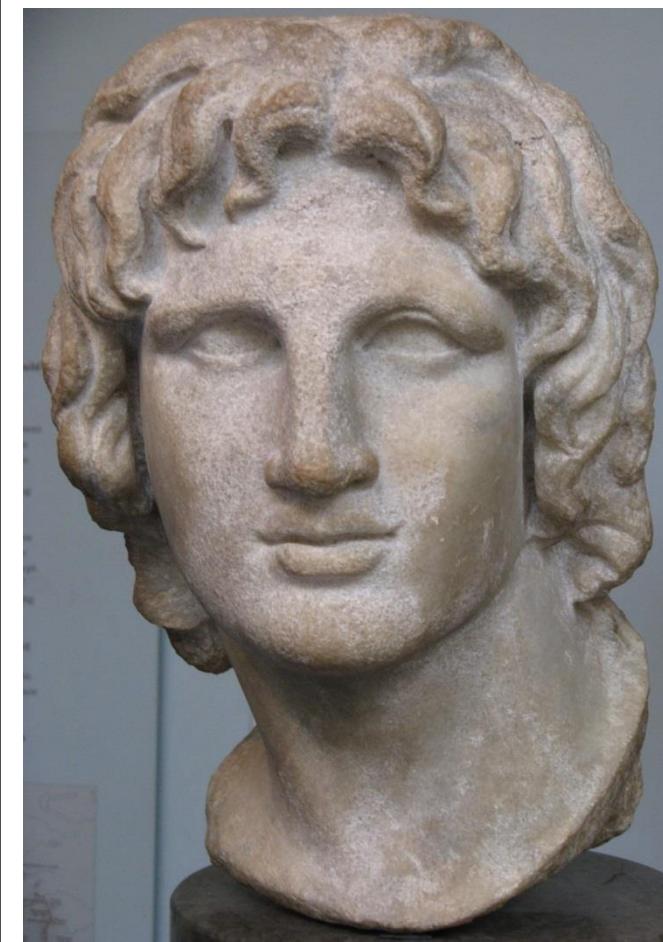


The Career of Julius Caesar: Caesar's military career, first against the Gauls and Germans and then against his Roman rivals, took him as far west as the Rhine and east through Greece to Egypt.

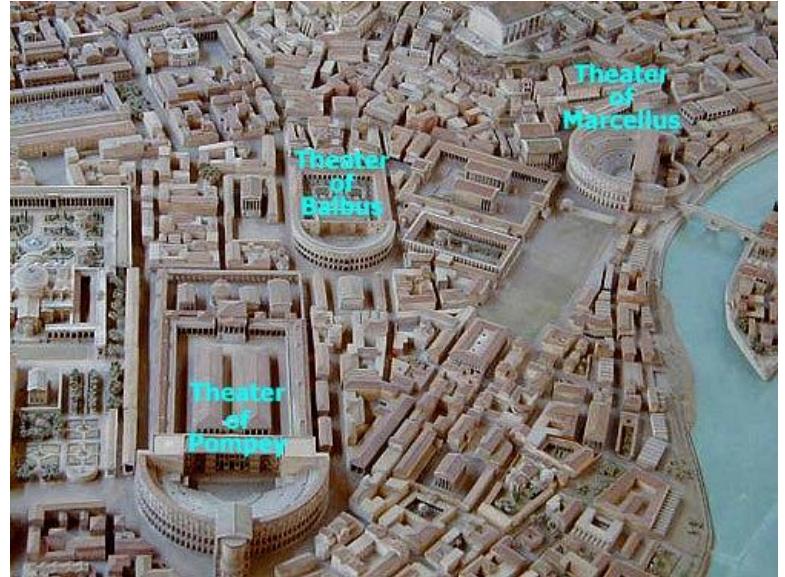
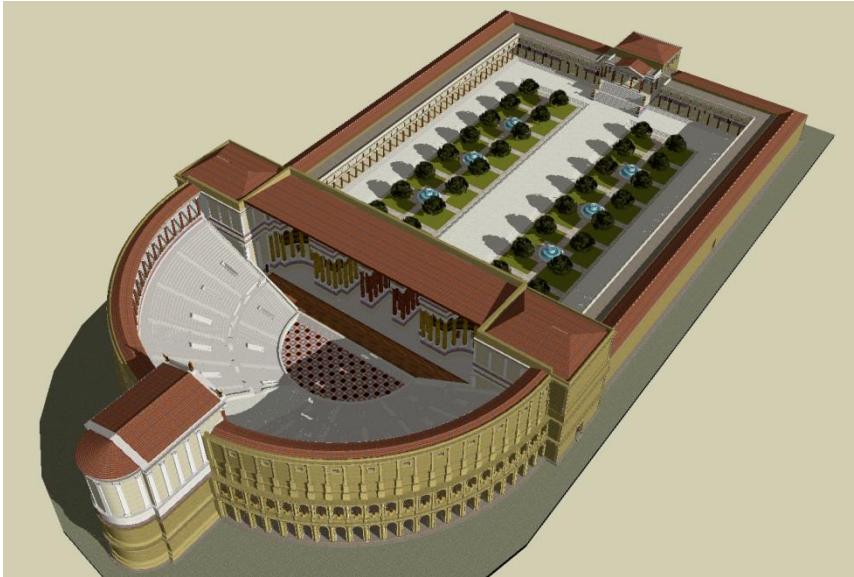
- Caesar's government: 46 BCE **Dictator** for 10 year term [normally a 6 month term]
- 44 BCE **Dictator for life**: “dictator perpetuo”
- 44 BCE **assassination** of Caesar, in Theater of Pompey on March 15 (Ides of March)
- **Marcus Junius Brutus**, Cassius and 60 other senators—self-called *liberatores*
- 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



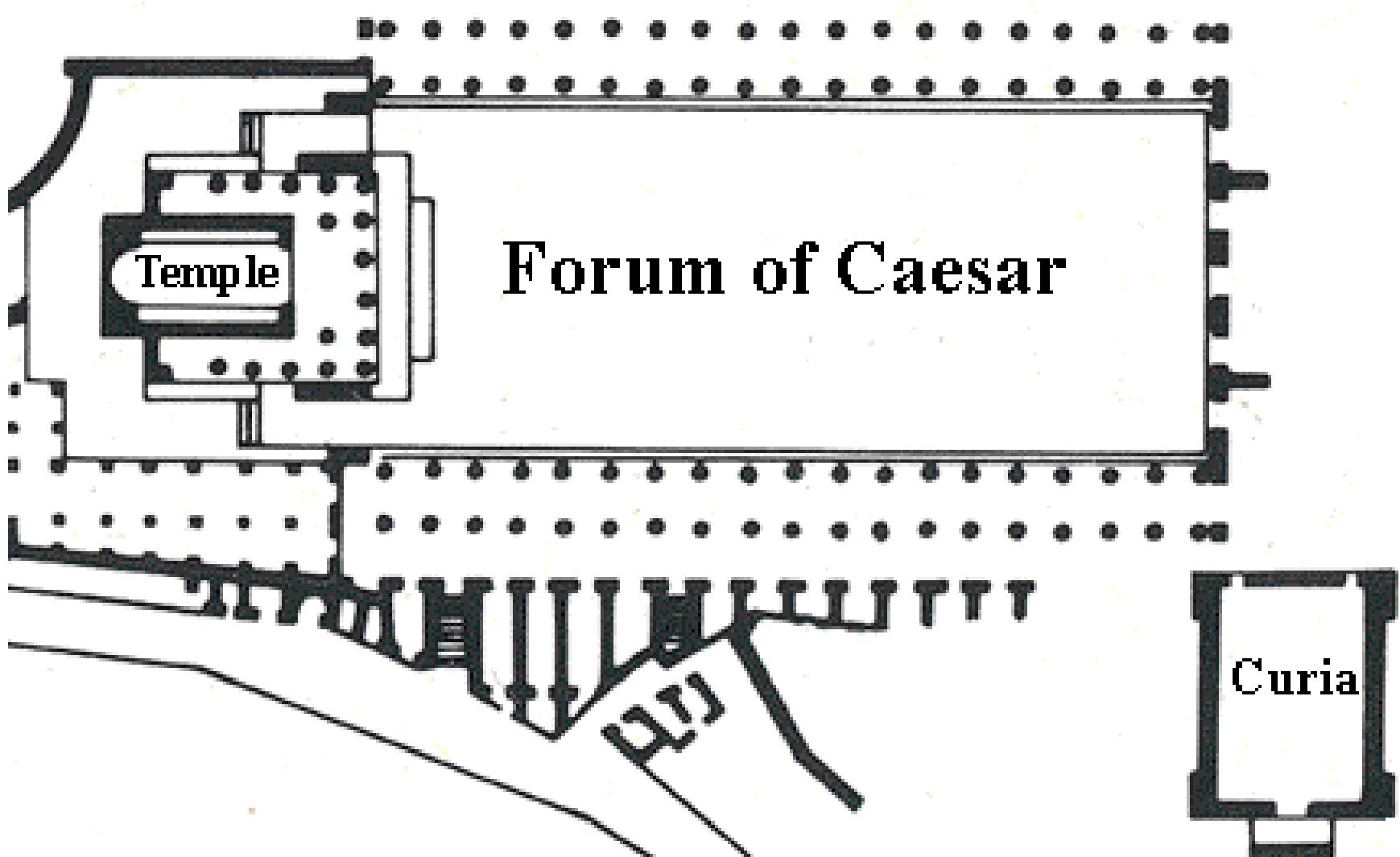




Julius Caesar,
Egypt,
after 44BCE

Egyptian,
Green Basalt

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

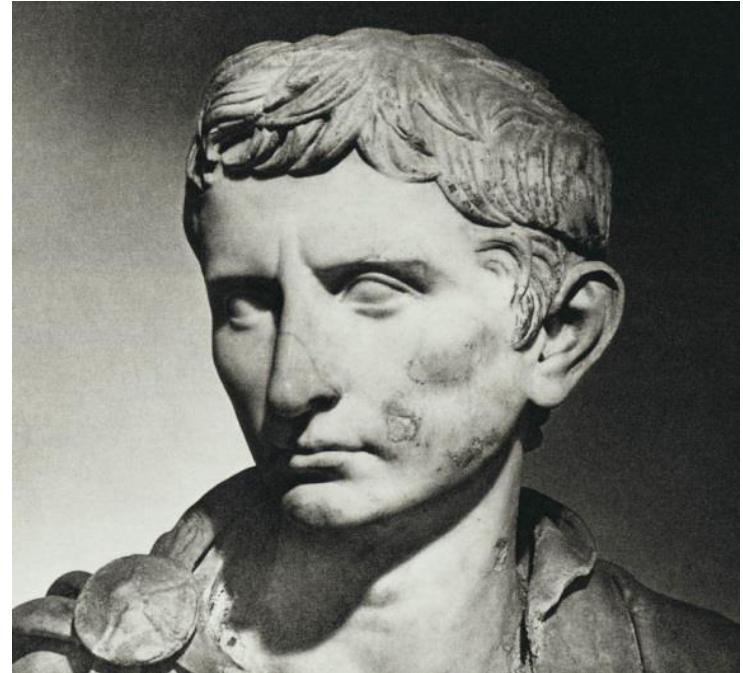






Augustus

- **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

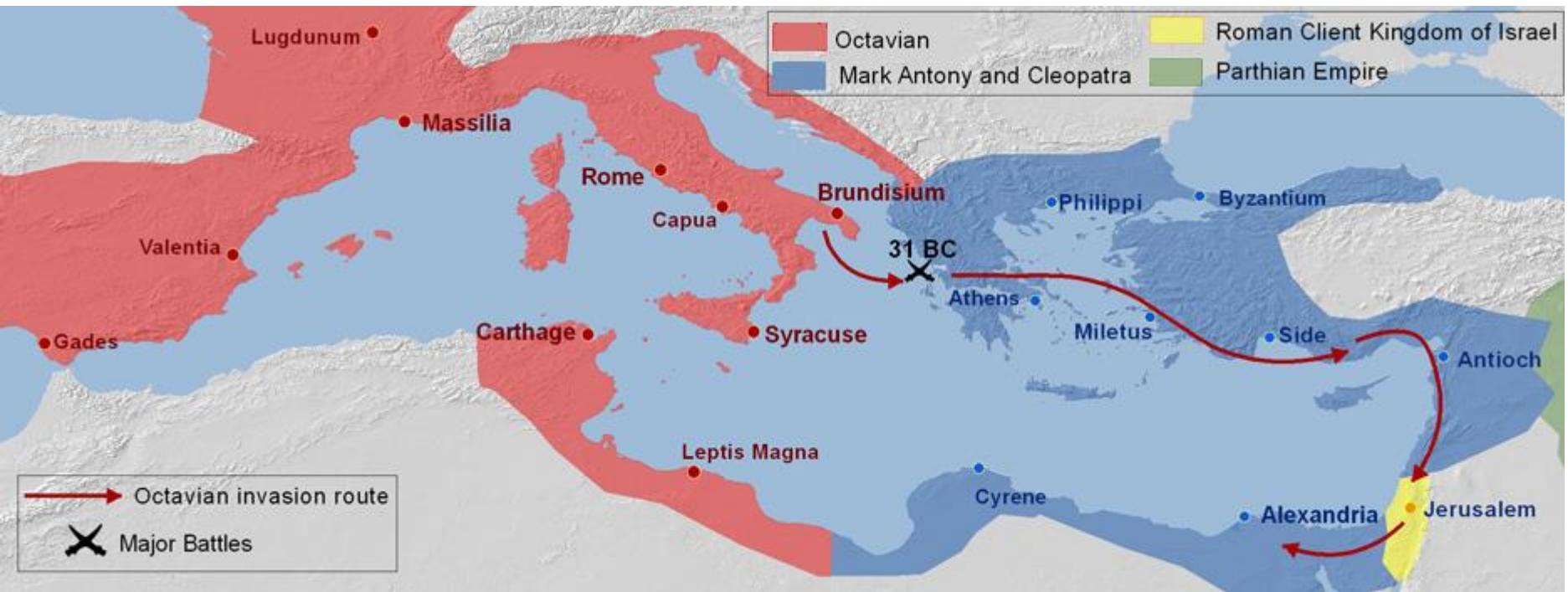
34: Donations of Alexandria; Caesarion proclaimed king and heir to Caesar

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



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:**

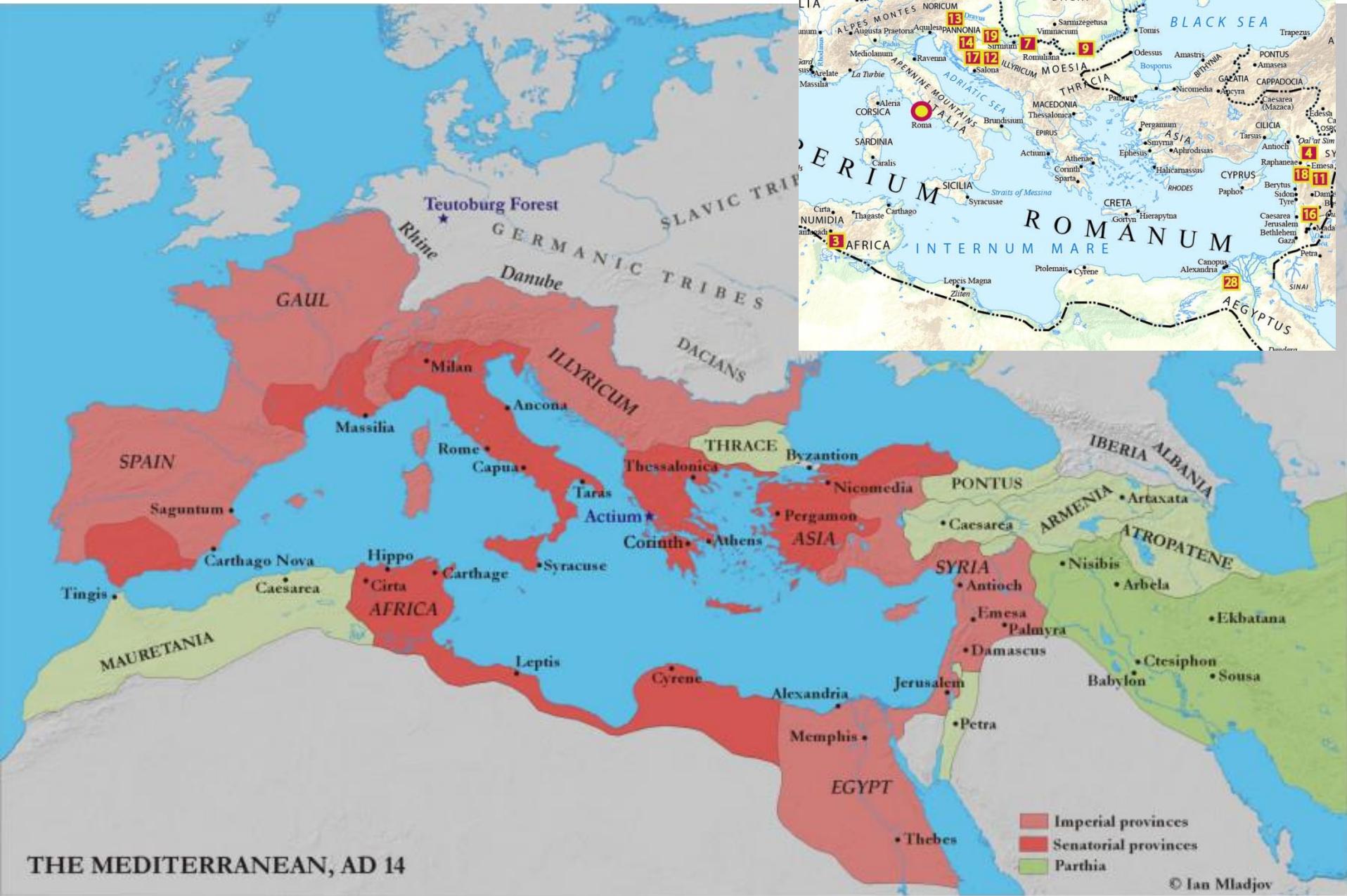
- **27 BCE**—formally announces the **restoration of the Republic** and its traditions (*res publica restituta*)
- Restores traditional Republican political offices / returns nominal power to the Senate.
- He, in turn, is recognized as ‘first citizen’ or **princeps** for his **auctoritas** (moral authority)
- 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 **in 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



THE MEDITERRANEAN, AD 14

Imperial provinces
Senatorial provinces
Parthia

© Ian Mladjov

- **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

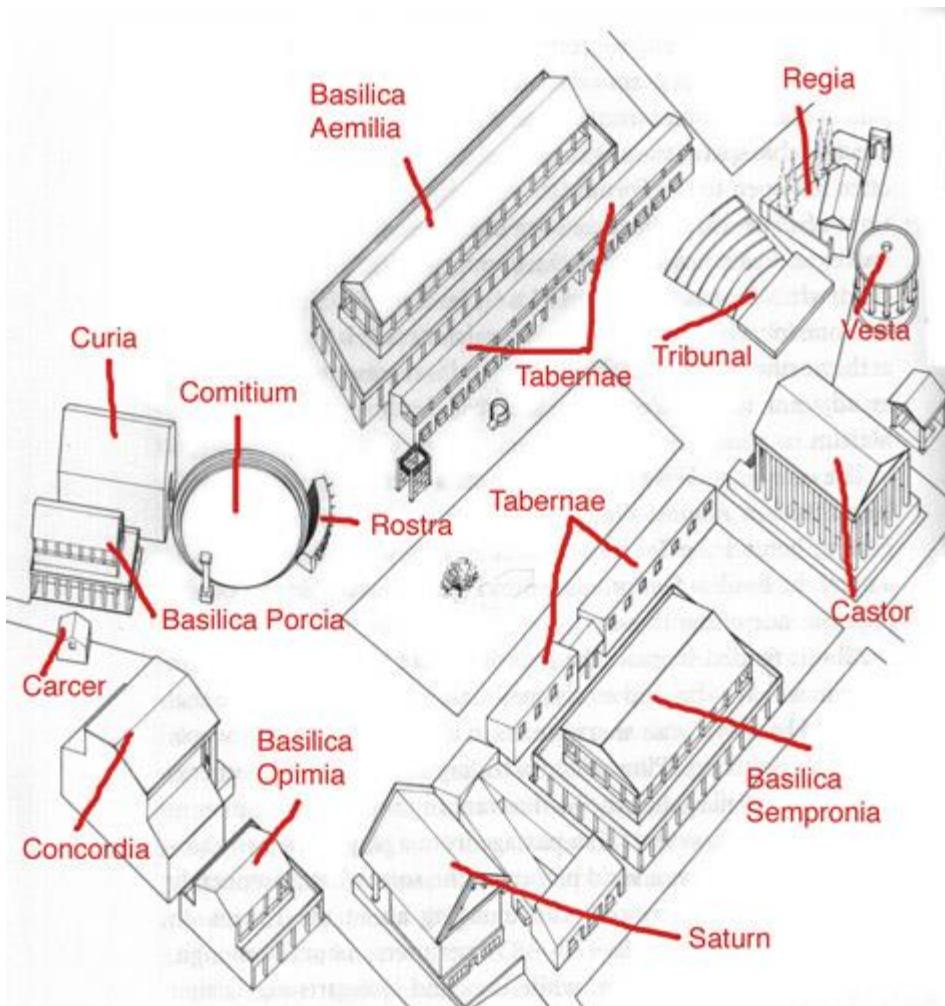
Elements in Augustan Building/Art Program

- 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

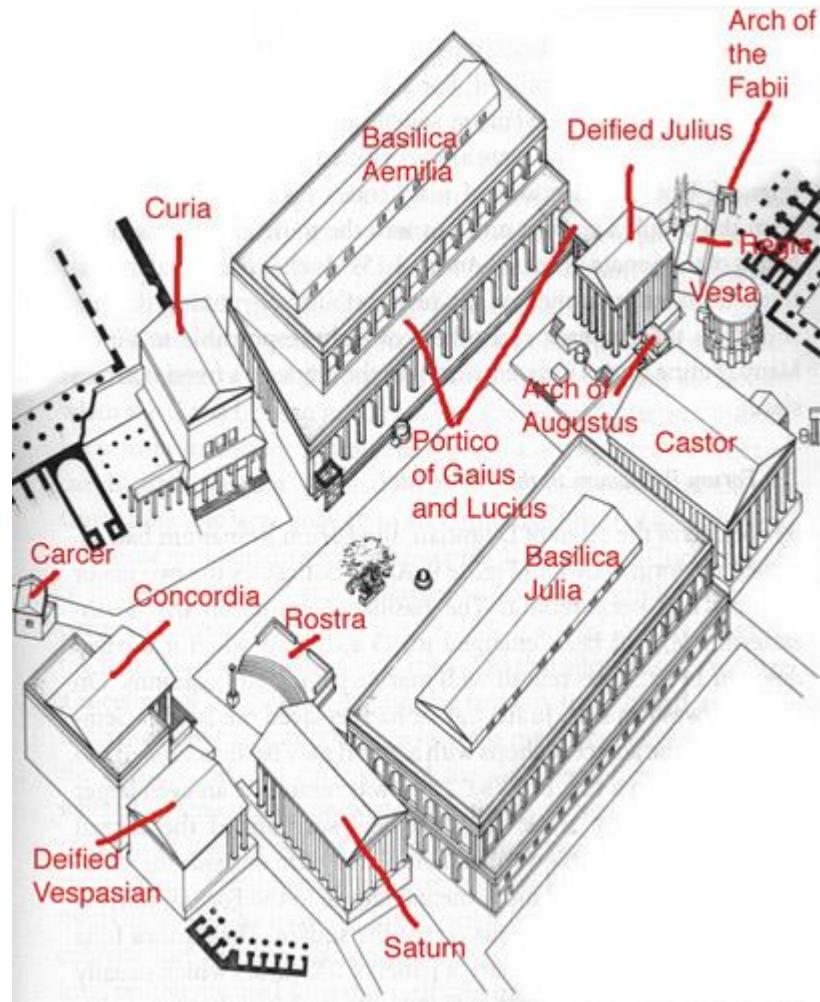
Forum as the Showplace of the Gens *Iulia*

Senate House, Temple to Caesar, Arch to Augustus

Forum during Republic (100 BCE)



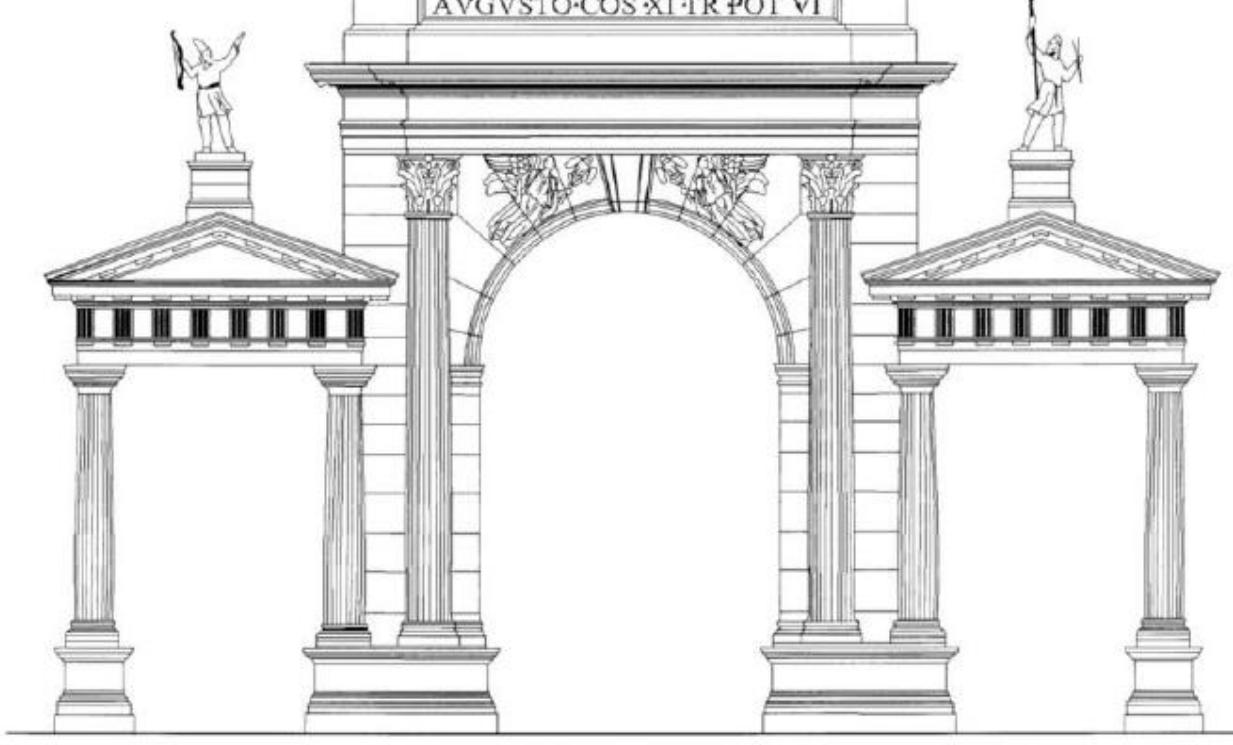
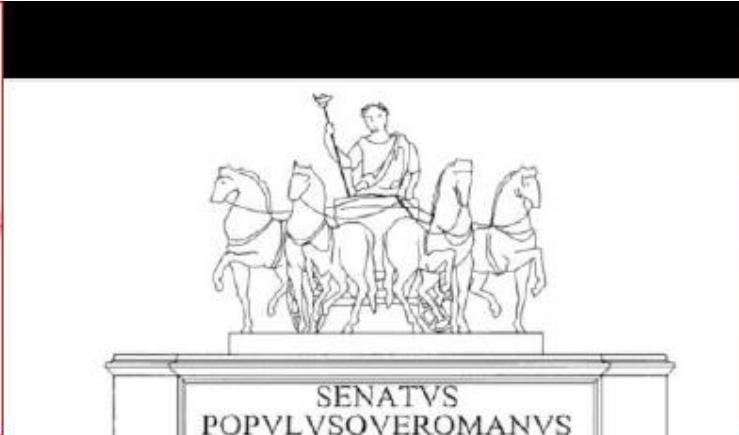
Forum after Augustus



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

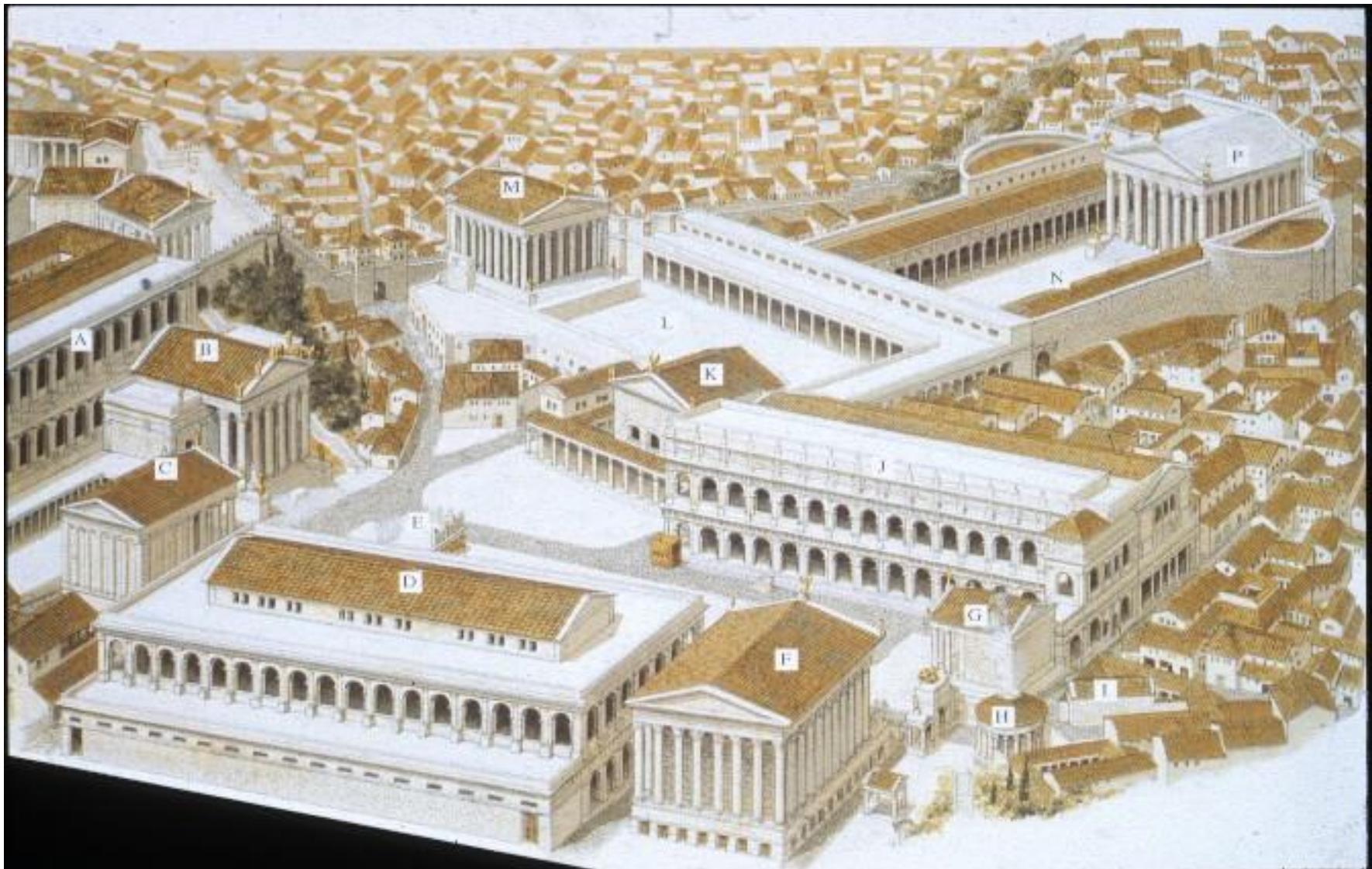
Arch to Augustus (Parthian Arch) 18 BC

[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*)

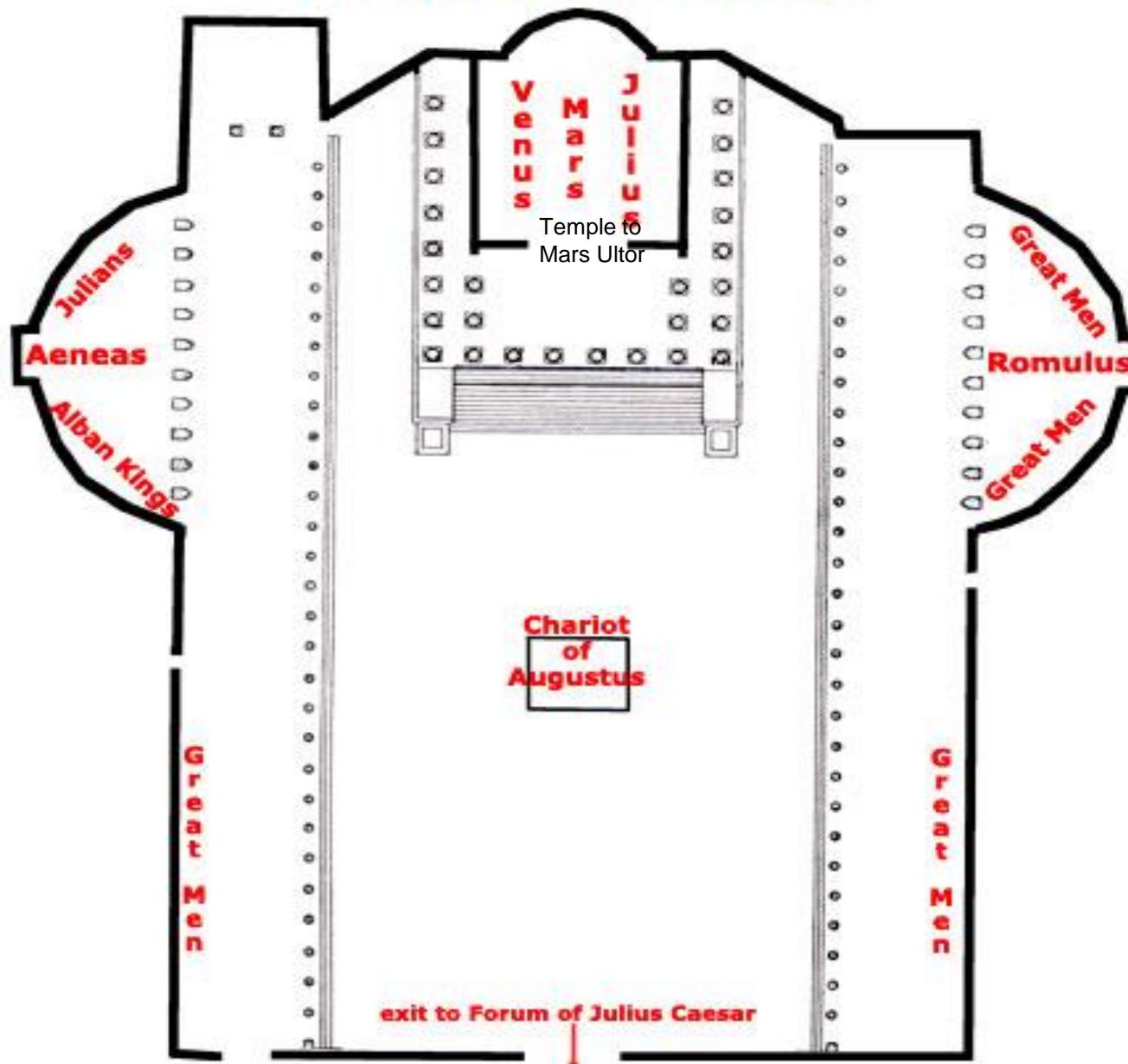


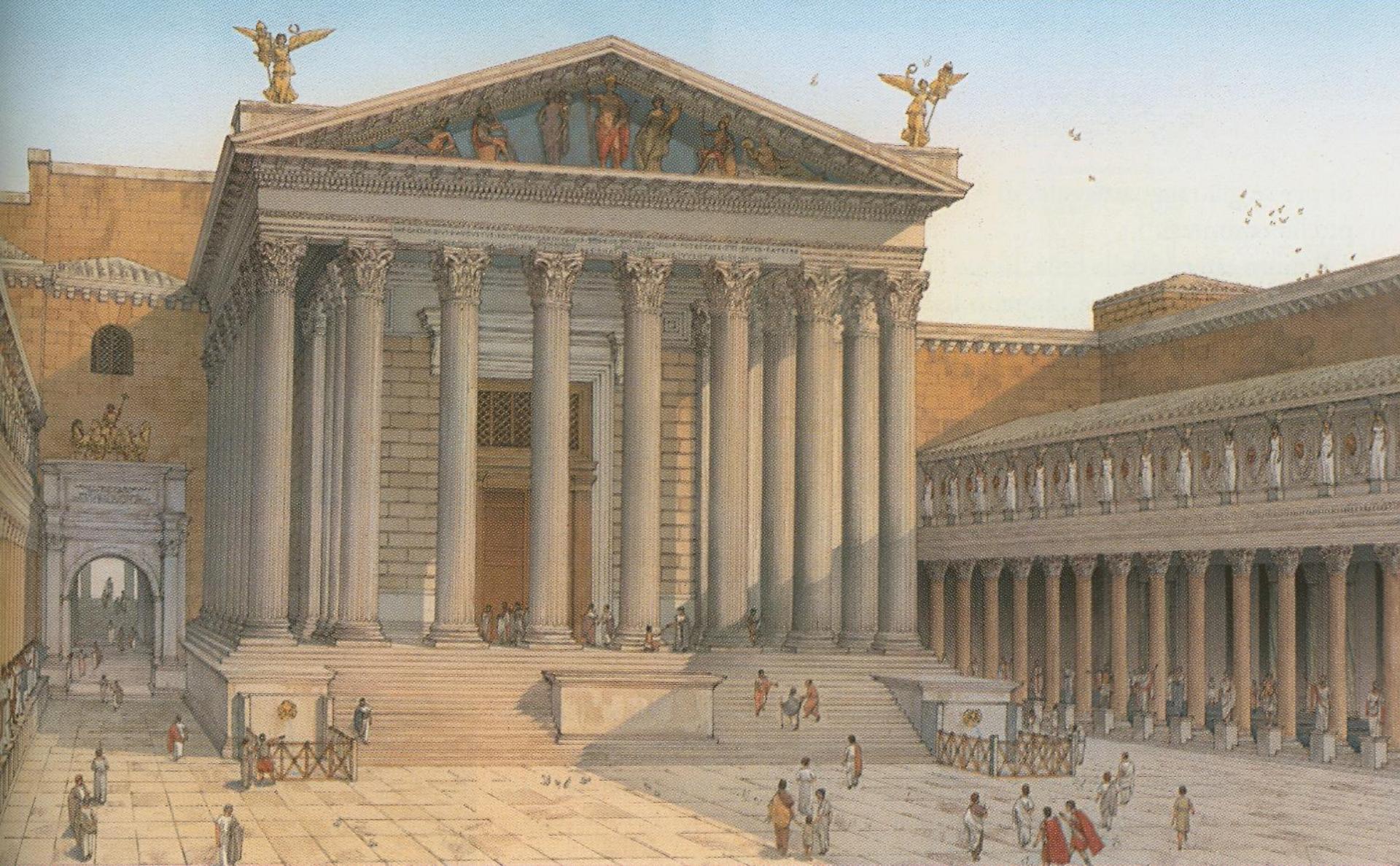
Temple contained Caesar's sword and Roman standards from Parthia

FORUM OF AUGUSTUS

pietas

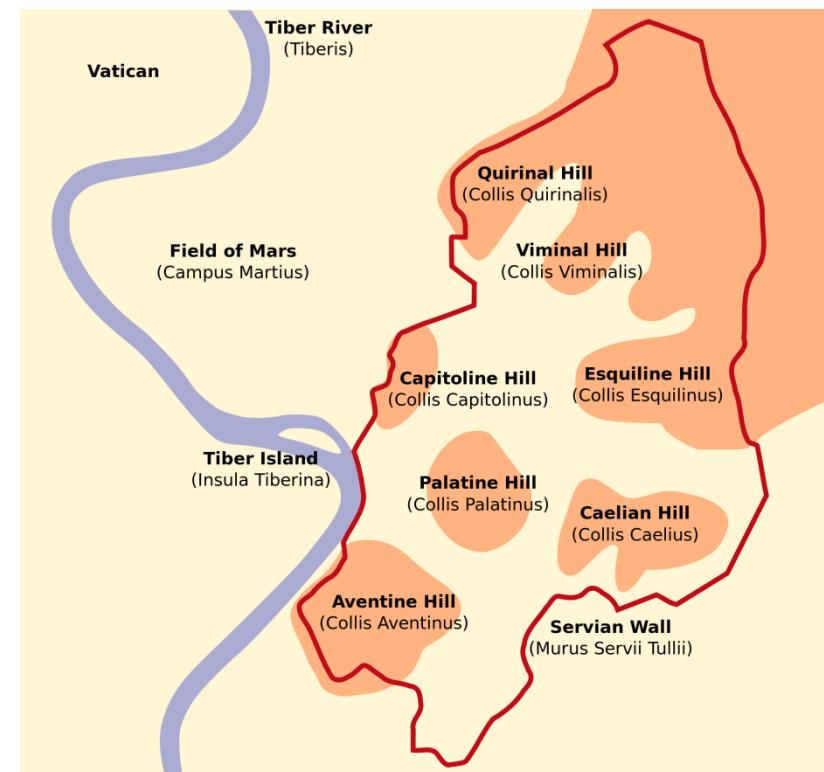
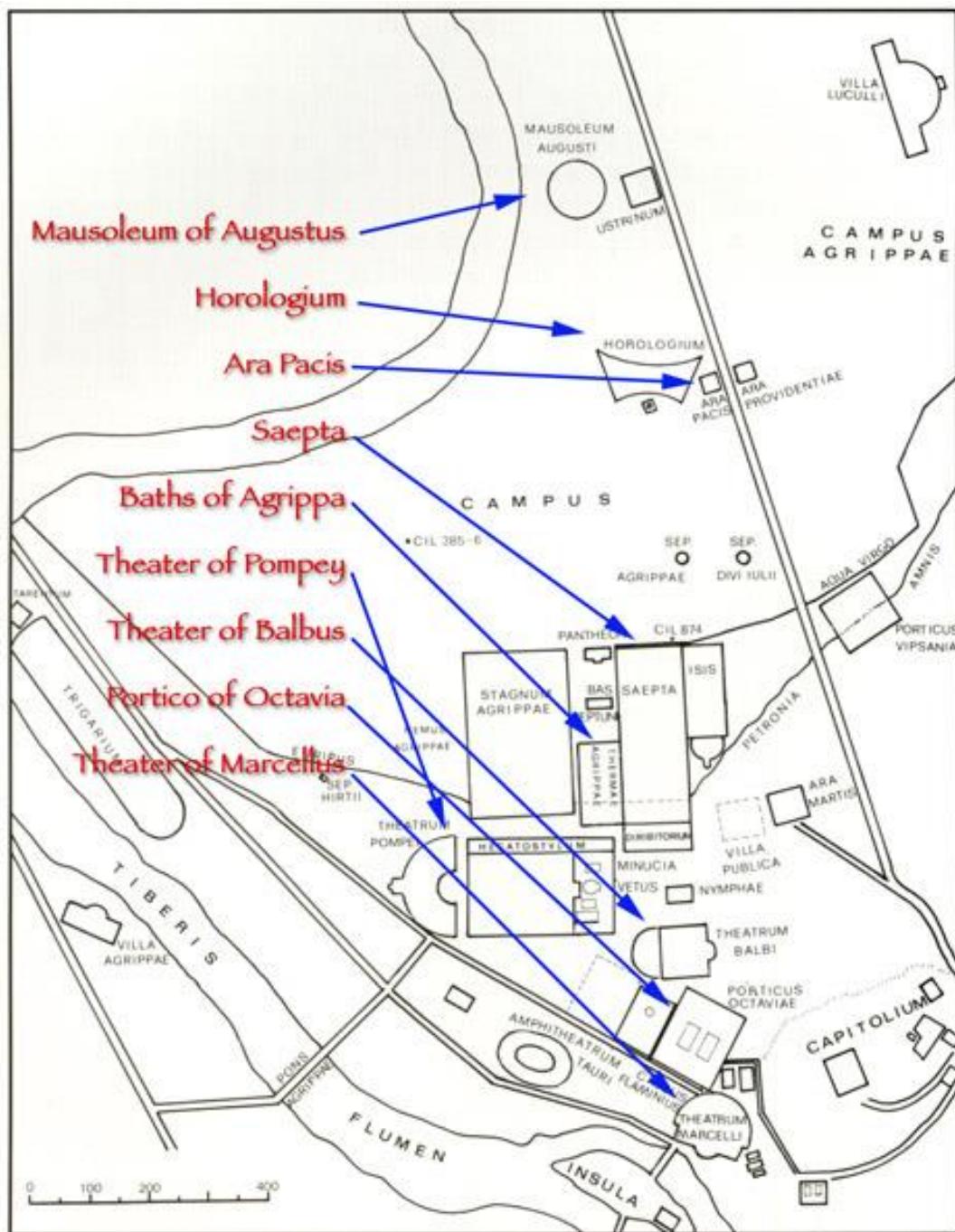
virtus







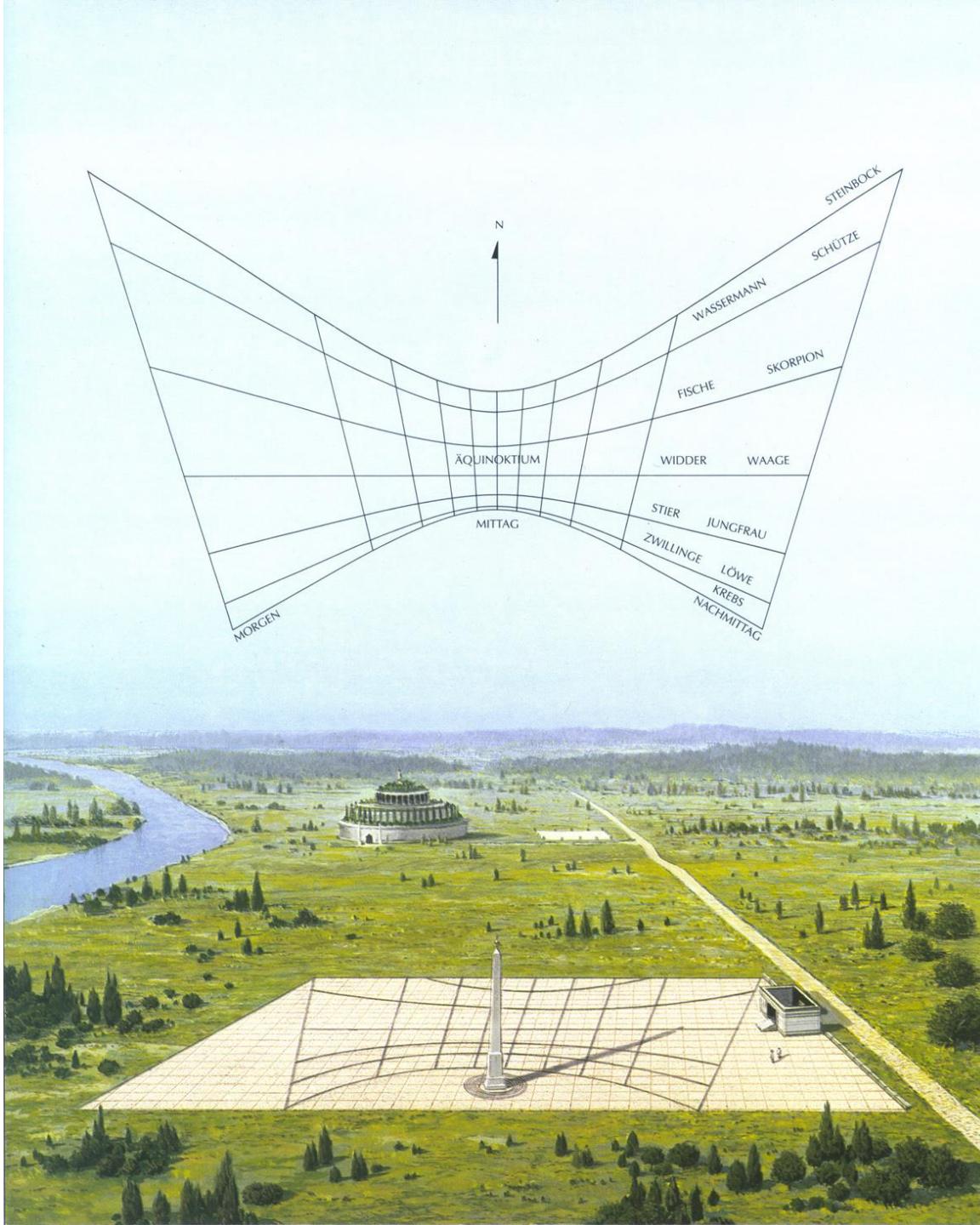
Campus Martius under Augustus



Mausoleum of Augustus, completed 28-25 BCE







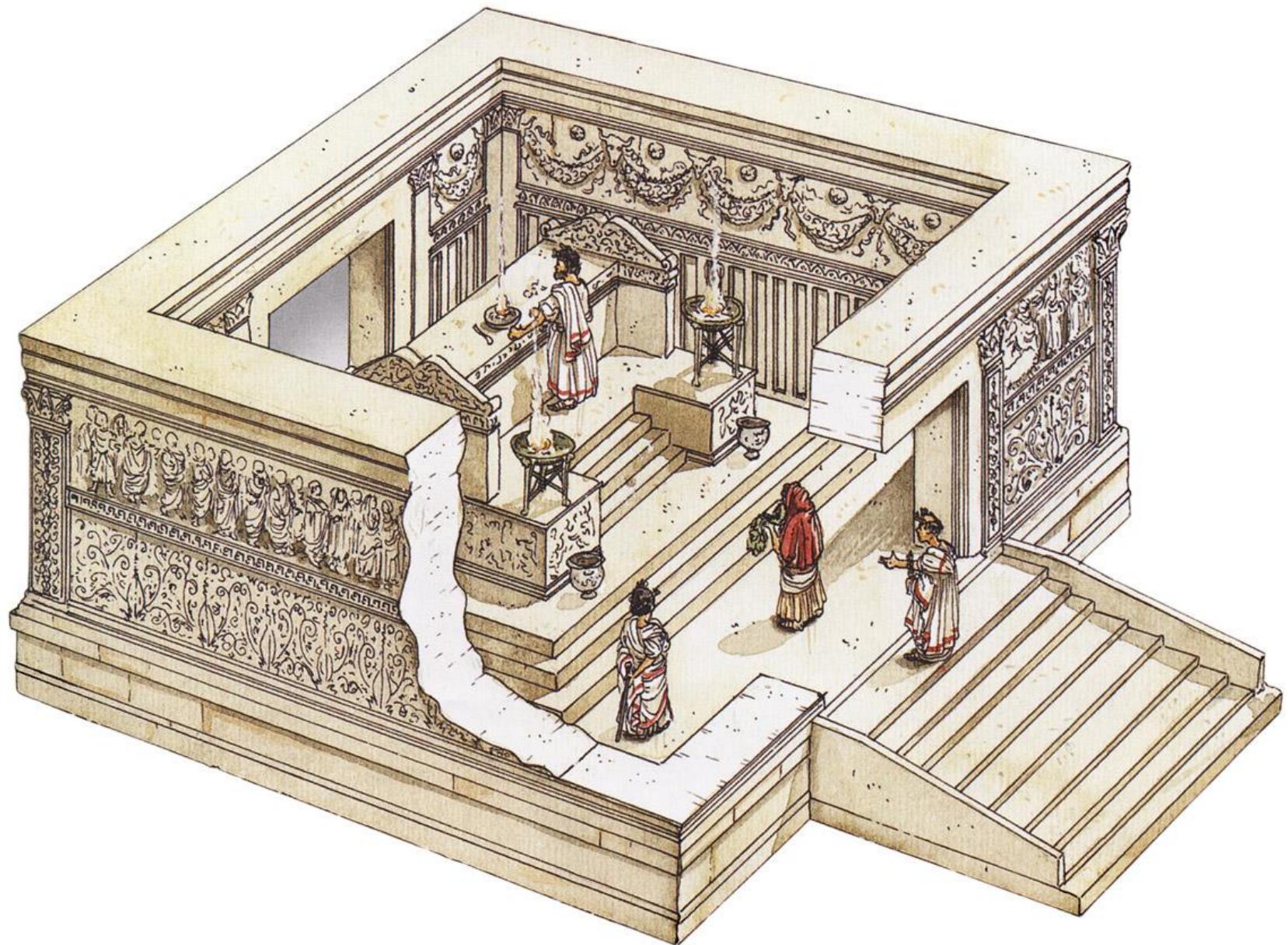
Horologium [sun dial] and Ara Pacis [Altar of Peace] 13-9 BCE

- 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





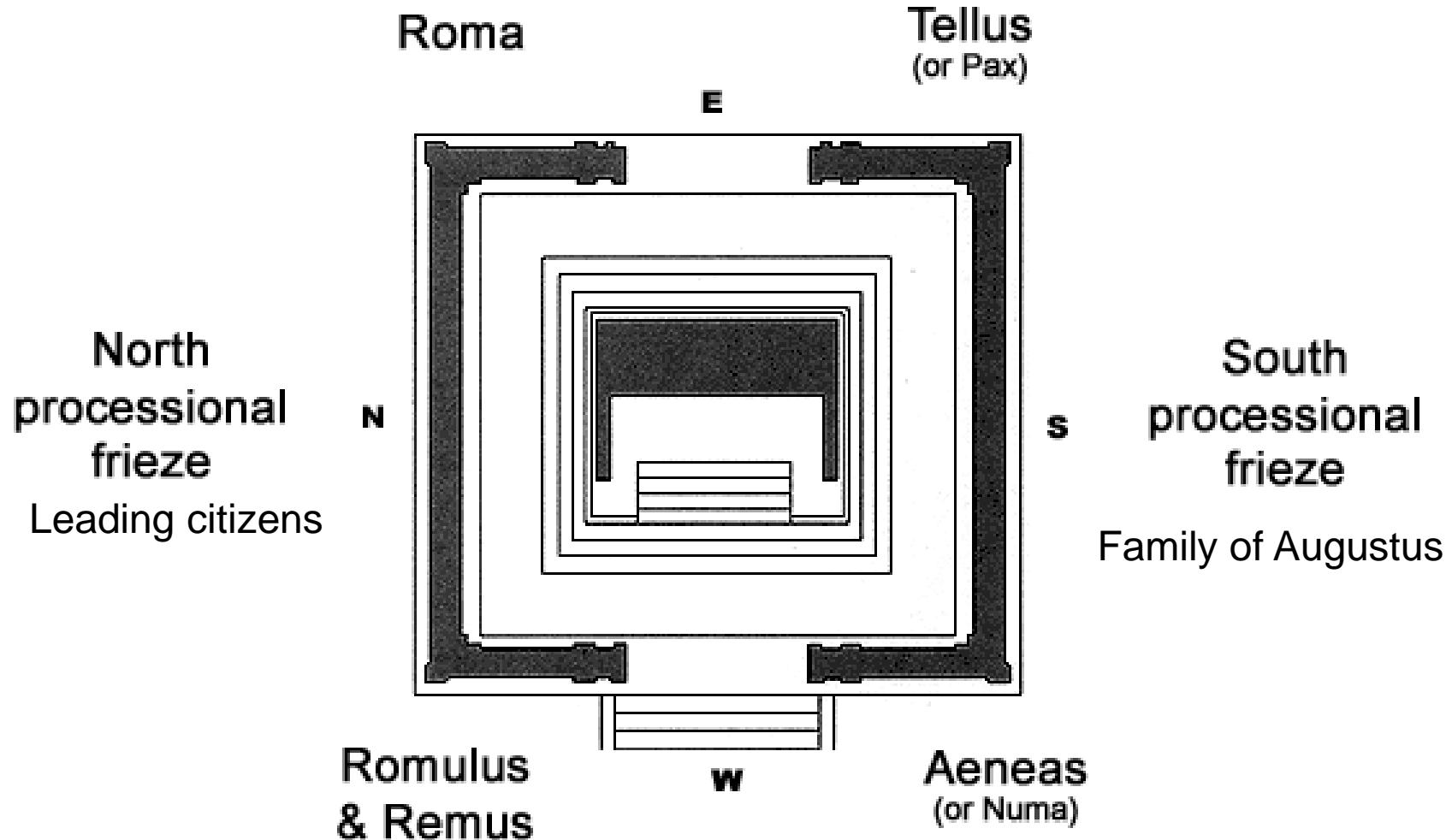
Inside Altar: paterae (bowls), brucrania (skulls), garlands







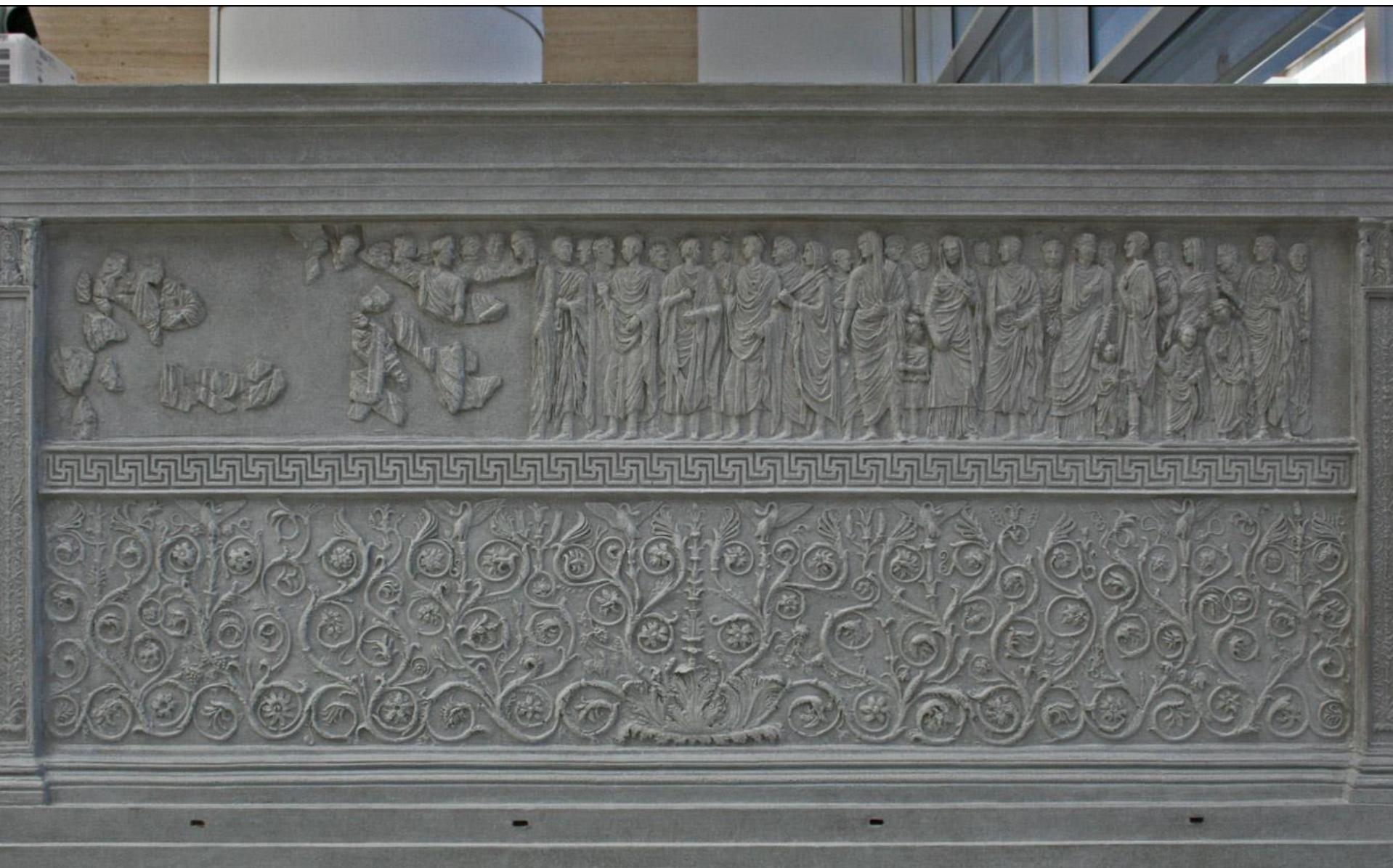
ARA PACIS AUGUSTAE: LOCATION OF RELIEFS



Aeneas (Numa) sacrificing



Augustus sacrificing followed by family --Greek classicism



Augustus and flamines (cult priests)



Agrippa and family members

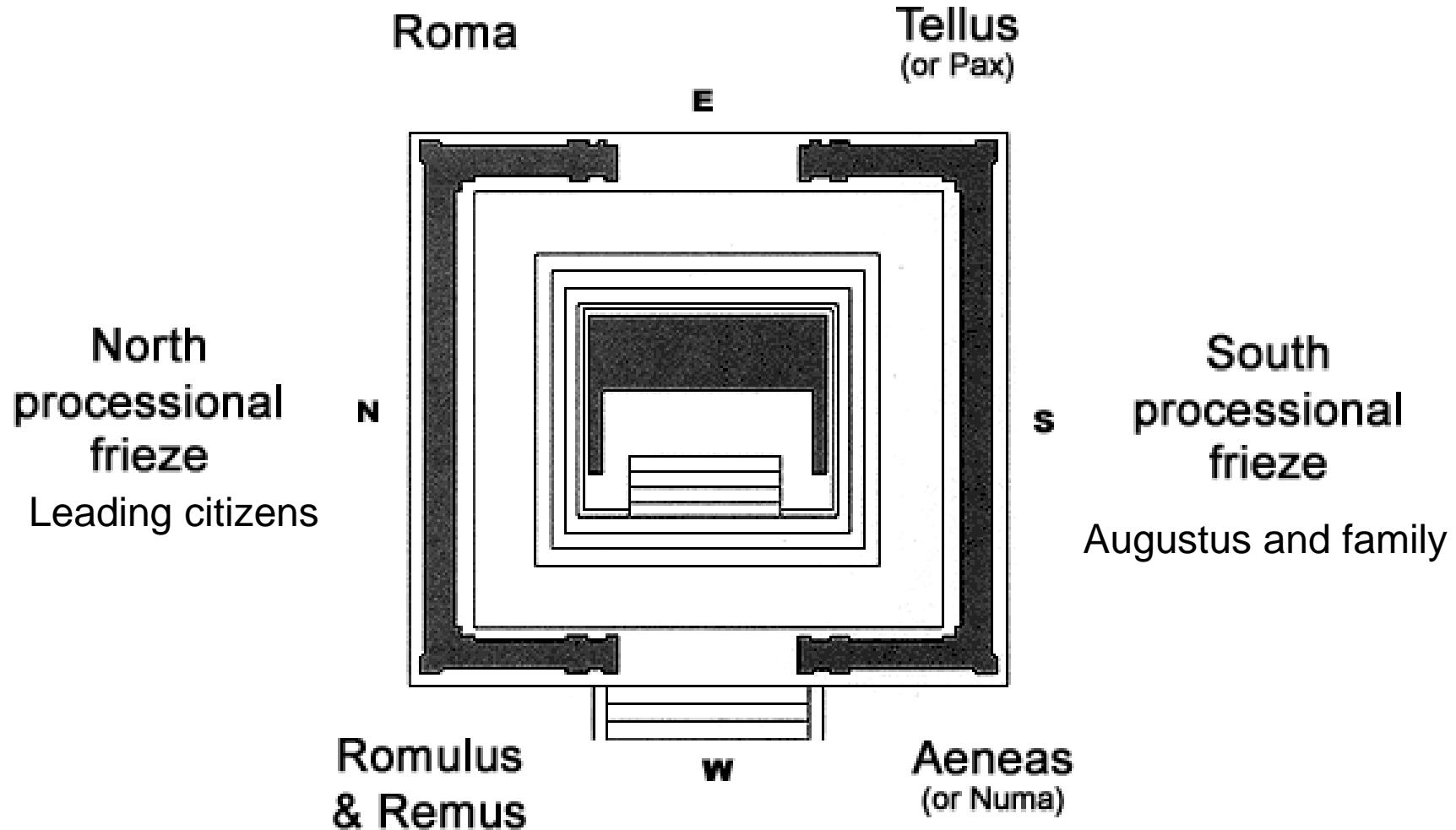


Tellus/Pax (Earth/Peace) and Golden Age





ARA PACIS AUGUSTAE: LOCATION OF RELIEFS



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

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 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.”