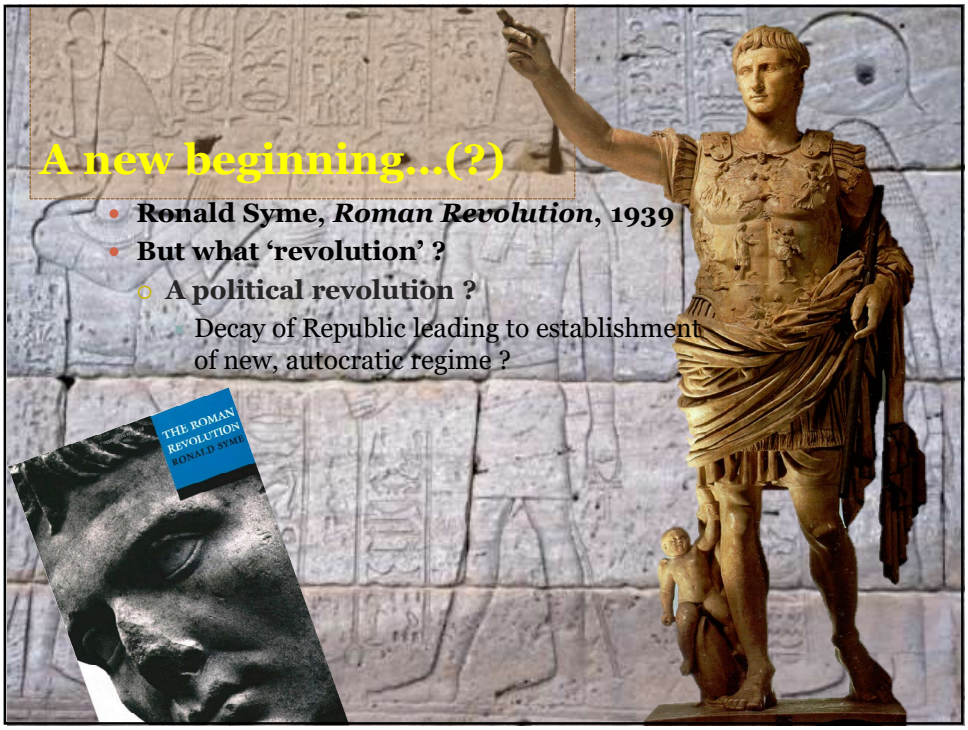

Autocracy of Octavian
Who was left to challenge Octavian?
any senators or knights ?
the people of Rome ?
...?


A new beginning...(?)


A new beginning…(?)
Ronald Syme, *Roman Revolution*, 1939
But what 'revolution' ?
A political revolution ?
Decay of Republic leading to establishment of new, autocratic regime ?
THE ROMAN REVOLUTION
RONALD SYME


A new beginning…(?)
Ronald Syme, *Roman Revolution*, 1939
But what 'revolution' ?
A political revolution ?
Decay of Republic leading to establishment of new, autocratic regime ?
Cultural revolution ?
Or was Augustus just restoring traditional values of the old Republic?

Return to Rome, 2 BC

- Augustus of Prima Porta
- date: probably 20 B.C., voted by the Senate
- **idealised image**

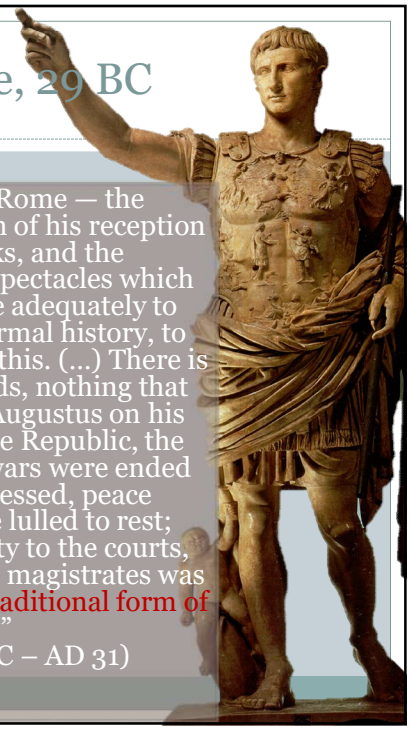


Return to Rome, 2 BC

- Augustus of Prima Porta
- date: probably 20 B.C., voted by the Senate
- idealised image
- Augustus as *imperator,* as 'commander-in-chief' of the army
- armoured cuirass:
  - Mars
  - chariot of Sun
  - Hispania, Gaul, Germania, Parthia
  - Cupid→Venus: gens Iulia
- today Vatican Museums



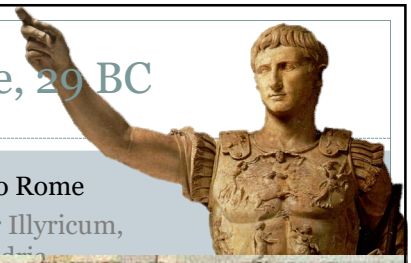
Return to Rome, 29 BC



As for Caesar's return to Italy and to Rome — the procession which met him, the enthusiasm of his reception by men of all classes, ages, and ranks, and the magnificence of his triumphs and of the spectacles which he gave — all this it would be impossible adequately to describe even within the compass of a formal history, to say nothing of a work so circumscribed as this. (…) There is nothing that man can desire from the gods, nothing that the gods can grant to a man, (…) which Augustus on his return to the city did not bestow upon the Republic, the Roman people, and the world. The civil wars were ended after twenty years, foreign wars suppressed, peace restored, the frenzy of arms everywhere lulled to rest; validity was restored to the laws, authority to the courts, and dignity to the senate; the power of the magistrates was reduced to its former limits (…). The old traditional form of the Republic was restored."

– *Velleius Paterculus* 2.89.1-3 (19 BC – AD 31)

Return to Rome, 29 BC



Sextilis – until 8 B.C.

- 13th August 29 — Augustus returns to Rome
- 13th-15th August 29 — triple triumph over Illyricum,



Return to Rome, 29 BC

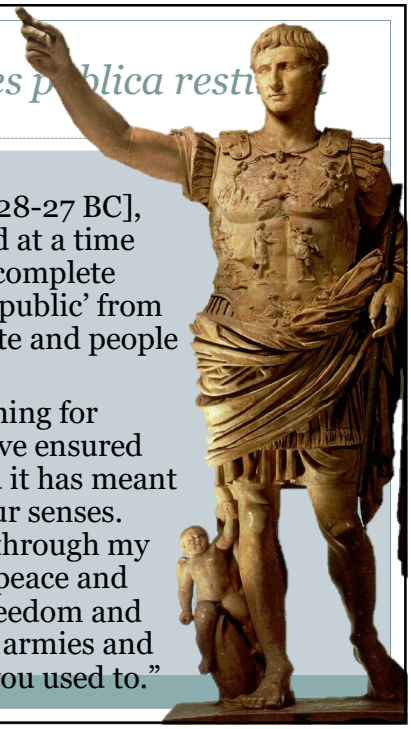
Sextilis – until 8 B.C.

• 13th August 29	Augustus returns to Rome
• 13th-15th August 29	triple triumph over Illyricum, Actium and Alexandria →public holiday
• 28 B.C.	census → revising the membership of the Senate
• 31st Dec. 28 B.C.	**End of Triumvirate !**
• **13th Jan 27 B.C.**	**"Restoring the Republic"**



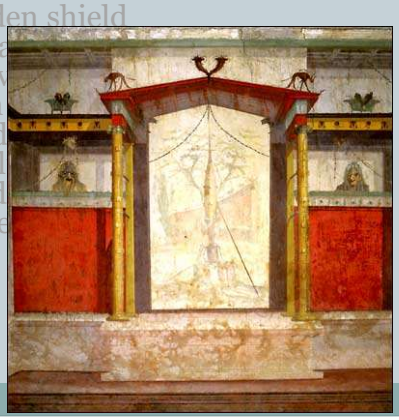
Restoring the Republic / *res publica restituta*

- **Augustus *Res Gestae* 34**
  In my sixth and seventh consulships [28-27 BC], after I had extinguished civil wars, and at a time when with universal consent I was in complete control of affairs, I transferred the 'Republic' from my power to the dominion of the senate and people of Rome.
- **Cass.Dio 53.5.4:** "I have gained nothing for myself from all of this except that I have ensured the survival of my country, but for you it has meant that you are safe and have come to your senses. Since fortune has smiled on you and, through my agency, has restored to you unsullied peace and undisturbed harmony, receive back freedom and republican government, take back the armies and the provinces and govern yourself as you used to."



Restoring the Republic / *res publica restituta*

- Res Gestae 34.2
For this service of mine I was named Augustus by decree of the senate, and the door-posts of my house were publicly wreathed with bay leaves and a civic crown was fixed over my door and a golden shield was set in the Curia Julia, which, a by the inscription thereon, was giv the senate and people of Rome on my courage, clemency, justice and After this time I excelled all in infl [*auctoritas*], although I possessed official power [*potestas*] than othe were my colleagues in the several magistracies.



House of Augustus

Restoring the Republic / *r*

- Res Gestae 34.2
For this service of mine I was named Augustus by decree of the senate, an door-posts of my wreathed with ba was fixed over my was set in the Cu by the inscription the senate and pe my courage, clem After this time I e [*auctoritas*], alth official power [*potestas*] than others were my colleagues in the several magistracies.

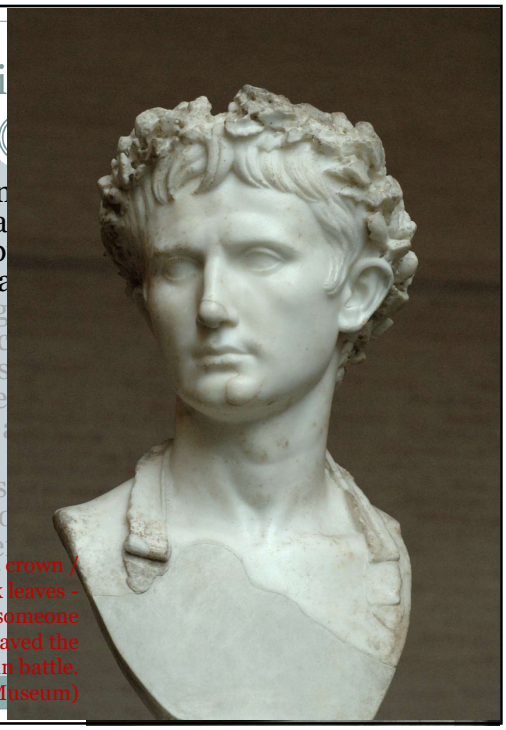




Augustus wearing the civic crown / corona civica – a garland of oak leaves - granted by the Senate to someone whom they considered had saved the lives of fellow Roman citizens in battle. (Rome, Capitoline Museum)

Restoring the Republi

- Res Gestae 34.2
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magistracies.



27 B.C. – Senate & people award Augustus the *clupeus virtuti* / the "shield of virtues" on behalf of his clemency, justice and piety towards the gods and the *patria*/'fatherland'

Restoring th… / *res pu…ca restituta*

***pietas* / piety**
- restoring 80+ temples in Rome
- building new temples (e.g. Mars Ultor)
- member of all important priesthoods
- 12 BC: *pontifex maximus*

Res Gestae 3…

…named … …ate, and t… …publicly … …a civic cr… …golden s… …ch, as at… …s given … …e on acc… …and piet… …n influenc… …assed no m… …others wh… …eral

the senate an… my courage, … After this tim… [*auctoritas*], a… official power … were my collea… magistracies.



Restoring the Republic / *res publica restituta*

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Restoring the Republic / *res pu*

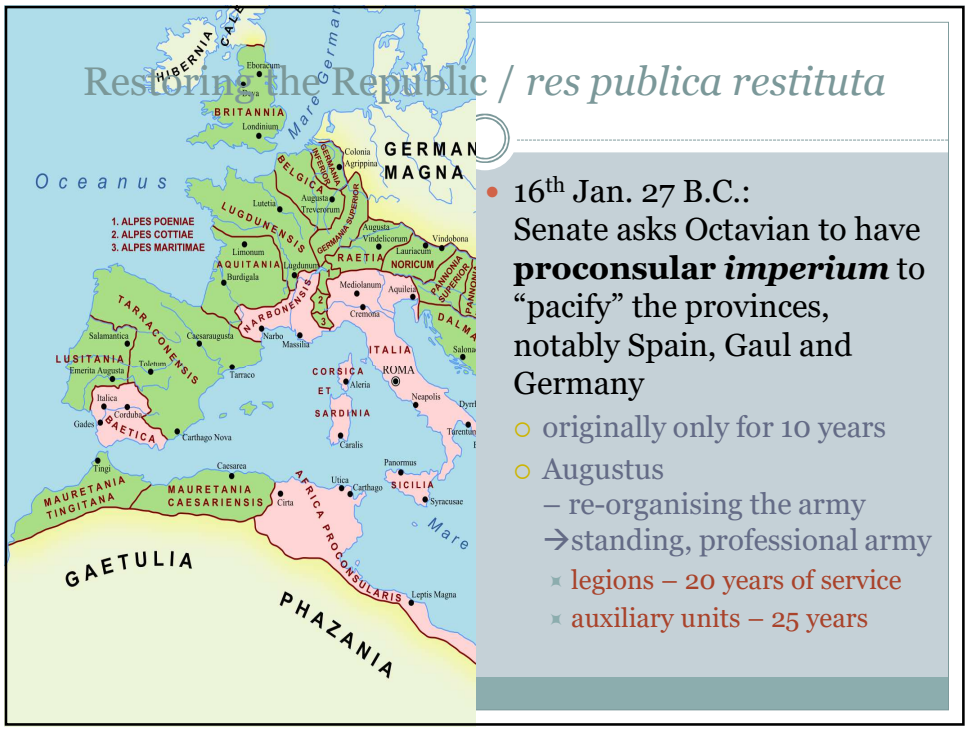
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I	19. VIII. - IX. -43
II	1. I. -33
III des.	-33
III	1. I. - 31. XII. -31
IV	1. I. - 31. XII. -30
V	1. I. - 31. XII. -29
VI des.	-29
VI	1. I. - 31. XII. -28
VII	1. I. - 31. XII. - 27
VIII des.	-27
VIII	1. I. - 31. XII. -26
IX	1. I. - 31. XII. -25
X des.	-25
X	1. I. - 31. XII. -24
XI	1. I. - 31. XII. -23
XII des.	-6
XII	1. I. - 31. XII. -5
XIII des.	-3
XIII	1. I. - 31. XII. -2

Restoring the Republic / *res pu*

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XIII	1. I. - 31. XII. -2


Restoring the Republic / *res publica restituta*
16th Jan. 27 B.C.:
Senate asks Octavian to have **proconsular *imperium*** to "pacify" the provinces, notably Spain, Gaul and Germany
originally only for 10 years
Augustus
– re-organising the army
→standing, professional army
legions – 20 years of service
auxiliary units – 25 years
HIBERNIA
BRITANNIA
Oceanus
GERMANIA MAGNA
1. ALPES POENIAE
2. ALPES COTTIAE
3. ALPES MARITIMAE
LUSITANIA
ITALIA
ROMA
SARDINIA
SICILIA
GAETULIA
PHAZANIA
Mare


Senatorial provinces
Imperial provinces
Client states
HIBERNIA
BRITANNIA
Oceanus
GERMANIA MAGNA
SARMATIA
IBERIA
ARMENIA
REGNUM PARTHICUM
ARABIA
GAETULIA
PHAZANIA
Mare Internum
Pontus Euxinus

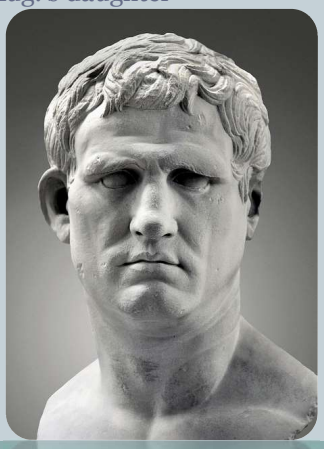
23 B.C. – tribunician power

- 23 BC - Augustus seriously ill
  - Marcus Agrippa gets signet ring and the title *imperium pro consule* for 5 years (21 – Agrippa married Iulia, Aug.'s daughter



Julia's first marriage with Marcellus in 25 BC who died in September 23 BC

Agrippa & Julia: 5 children, esp. Gaius & Lucius



23 B.C. – tribunician power

- 23 BC - Augustus seriously ill
  - Marcus Agrippa gets signet ring and the title *imperium pro consule* for 5 years (21 – Agrippa married Iulia, Aug.'s daughter
- revolt against Augustus
  - he gives up the consulship!
- → **"constitutional re-organisation"**
- **tribunicia potestas**
  the power of a tribune of the plebs (for life)
  - **renewed annually**
- his *imperium* extended to all provinces
  and in 19 B.C., he acquired consular *imperium* for Rome and Italy

DATING CRITERIA

L. Mescinius Rufus: →16 B.C.

LACTOR L 26

- 23 BC
  - M… fo…
- revol…
  - he giv…
- → "constitution… anisation"
- **tribunicia potestas**
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Secular Games, 17 BC
Augustus distributing the *suffimenta* (incense) before the Games

The man of the people…(?)

Cassius Dio 54, 1. 2.-4.

(2) The pestilence raged throughout all Italy so that no one tilled the land, and I suppose that the same was the case in foreign parts. The Romans, therefore, reduced to dire straits by the disease and by the consequent famine, believed that these woes had come upon them for no other reason than that they did not have Augustus for consul at this time also. (3) They accordingly wished to elect him dictator, and shutting the senators up in their meeting-place, they forced them to vote this measure by threatening to burn down the building over their heads. Next they took the twenty-four rods and approached Augustus, begging him to consent both to being named dictator and to becoming commissioner of the grain supply, as Pompey had once done.

The man of the people…(?)

Cassius Dio 54, 1. 2.-4.

- (4) He accepted the latter duty under compulsion, and ordered that two men should be chosen annually, from among those who had served as praetors not less than five years previously in every case, to attend to the distribution of the grain. As for the dictatorship, however, he did not accept the office, but went so far as to rend his garments when he found himself unable to restrain the people in any other way, either by argument or by entreaty; (5) for, since he was superior to the dictators in the power and honour he already possessed, he properly guarded against the jealousy and hatred which the title would arouse.

Consolidating his power

- his "achievements/behaviour"
- senators
- *equites*/knights
- *plebs*

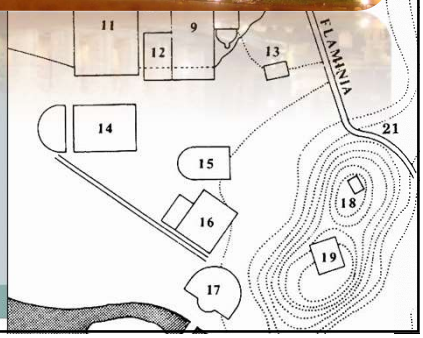


Marcellus theatre

Consolid

- his "achievements/be
- senators
- *equites*/knights
- ***plebs***
  - *see Res Gestae*
    - *money/grain*
  - *public parks*
  - *entertainment*
  - …





Consolidating his power

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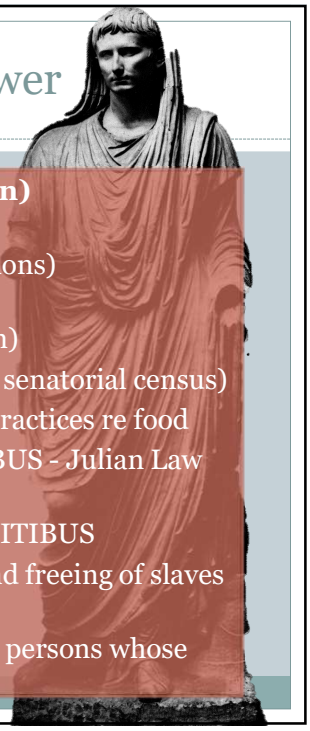
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Consolidating his power

- his "achievements/behaviour"
- senators
  - ancestral values / *mos maiorum*
  - restoring *res publica*
  - power of senate
  - morality laws
- *equites*/knights
- *plebs*



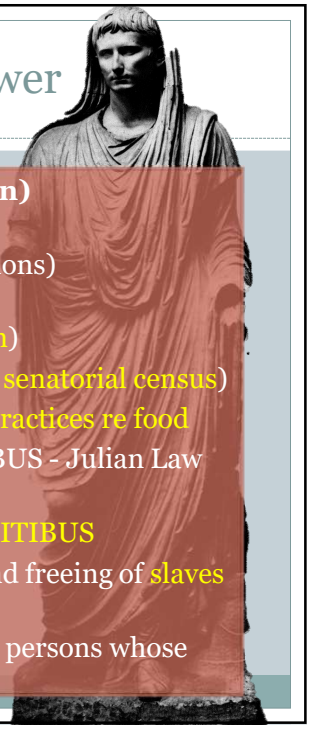
Consolidating his power



Augustan Legislation (Selection)

- 18 BC LEX IULIA DE ADULTERIIS
  (law on adultery and marriage regulations)
- 18 BC LEX IULIA DE AMBITU
  (to regulate and penalise electoral corruption)
- 18 BC LEX IULIA DE MAGISTRATIBUS (also on senatorial census)
- 18 BC(?) LEX IULIA ANNONAE: against unfair practices re food
- 18 BC(?) LEX IULIA DE MARITANDIS ORDINIBUS - Julian Law on Marriage (→AD 9: LEX PAPIA POPPAEA)
- 12 BC LEX IULIA DE MAGISTRATIBUS ET EQUITIBUS
- AD 2 LEX FUFIA CANINIA: regulated holding and freeing of slaves
- after AD 5 LEX IULIA THEATRALIS:
  first 14 rows of seats in the theatres only freeborn persons whose father had a patrimony of at least 400,000 HS

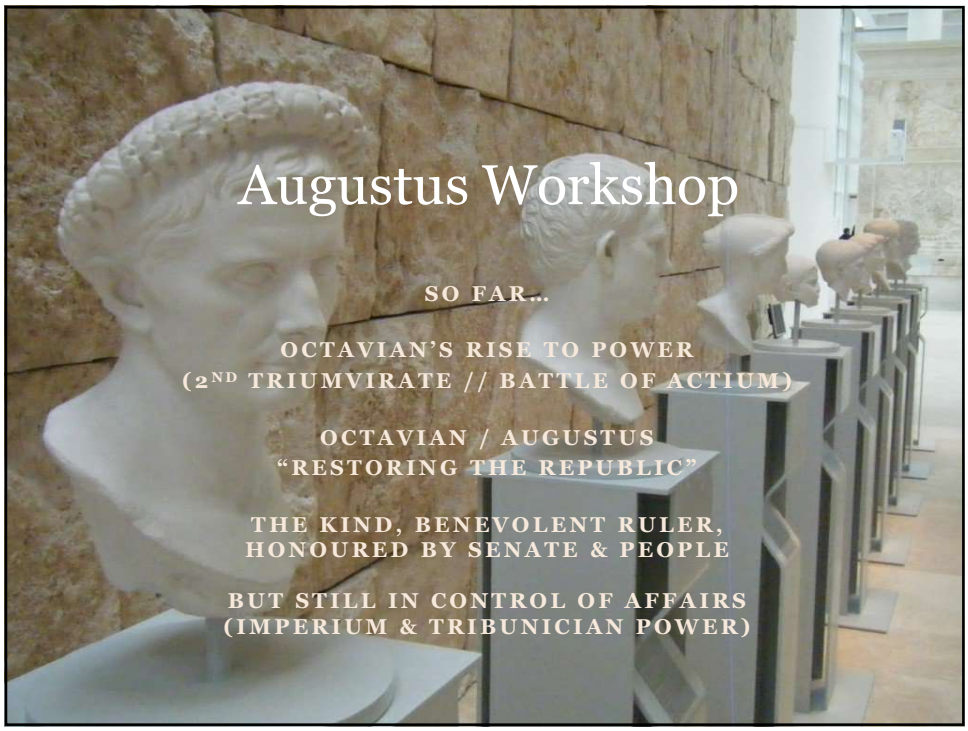
Consolidating his power

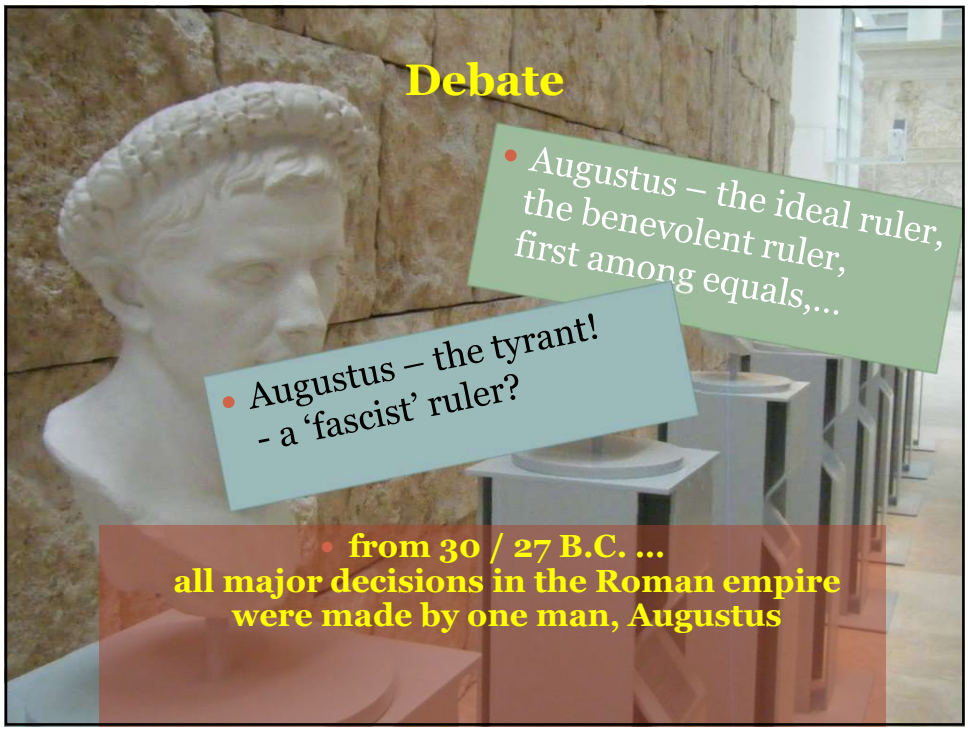


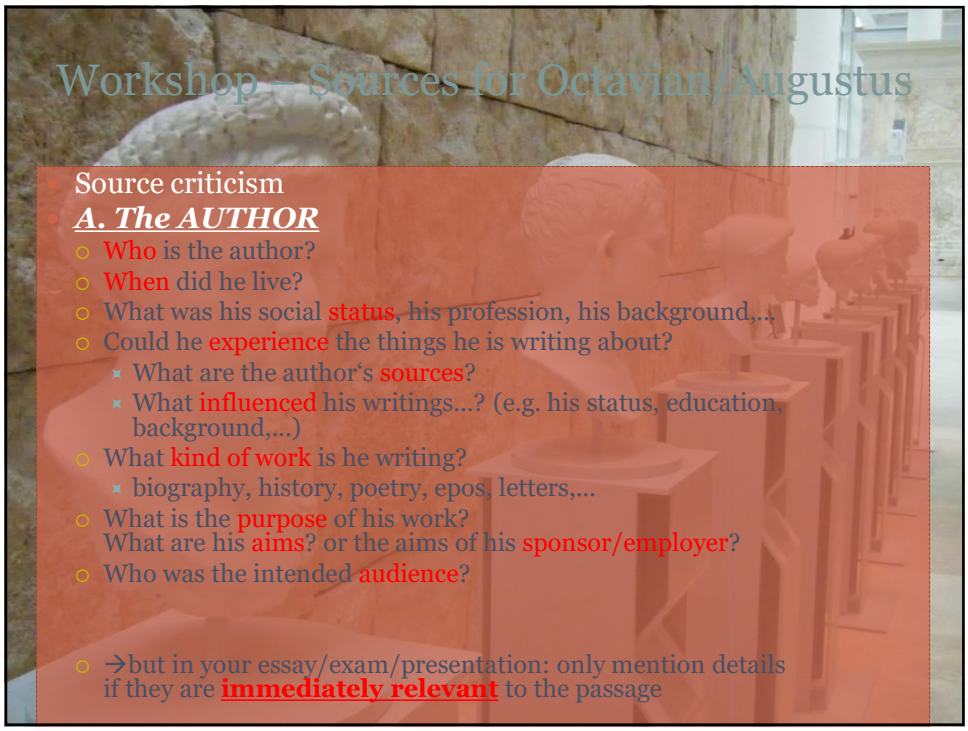
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AUGUSTUS
WORKSHOP –
ANCIENT SOURCES


Augustus Workshop
SO FAR…
OCTAVIAN'S RISE TO POWER
(2ND TRIUMVIRATE // BATTLE OF ACTIUM)
OCTAVIAN / AUGUSTUS
"RESTORING THE REPUBLIC"
THE KIND, BENEVOLENT RULER,
HONOURED BY SENATE & PEOPLE
BUT STILL IN CONTROL OF AFFAIRS
(IMPERIUM & TRIBUNICIAN POWER)


Debate
Augustus – the ideal ruler, the benevolent ruler, first among equals,...
Augustus – the tyrant! - a 'fascist' ruler?
from 30 / 27 B.C. ... all major decisions in the Roman empire were made by one man, Augustus


Workshop – Sources for Octavian/Augustus
Source criticism
A. The AUTHOR
Who is the author?
When did he live?
What was his social status, his profession, his background,...
Could he experience the things he is writing about?
What are the author's sources?
What influenced his writings...? (e.g. his status, education, background,...)
What kind of work is he writing?
biography, history, poetry, epos, letters,...
What is the purpose of his work? What are his aims? or the aims of his sponsor/employer?
Who was the intended audience?
→but in your essay/exam/presentation: only mention details if they are immediately relevant to the passage

Workshop – Sources for Octavian/Augustus

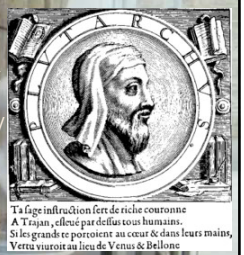
- Source criticism
- ***B. The SOURCE / WORK***
  - What kind of source
    - a 'document'? e.g. coin, contract, letter, graffito,... - i.e. contemporary?
    - an inscription? funerary, building, votive inscription
    - poetry, history, epos, novel, etc. – contemporary or for posterity?
  - Content of the text? – and context of the entire work?
  - Can you provide a short summary of the source?
    What is the author actually saying...?
  - Structure of the work
    e.g. the structure of important works, e.g. Cicero: to understand the author's arguments, his rhetorical techniques,...
  - In which circumstances was this source produced?
  - Aims and objectives?
  - How *objective/subjective*? Any facts?
    - Key words in the text? - use of particular vocabulary?
      How subjective is the text? (any text is subjective to some degree...)
    - Impact on the reader?
    - Relationship of authors with the events or persons he/she is describing?

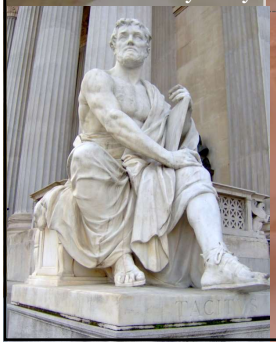
Who are today's authors?

- Publius Cornelius Tacitus
  - AD 56 – 117
  - senator & historians
  - pro senatorial rule
  - against Augustus and the entire Julio-Claudian dynasty



Plutarchos
- AD c.46 – 120, from Chaeronea (nr. Delphi)
- Greek historian/ biographer
- Lives of emperors, Parallel lives, *Moralia*,...





- Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus
  - approx. AD 69 – 122
  - equestrian order
  - secretary of imperial archives
  - *De Vita Caesarum* "Life of 12 Caesars"

- Cassius Dio
  - *c.*AD 155-235
  - from Nicaea in Bithynia
  - Roman consul AD 205
  - Roman history in 80 books --- in Greek

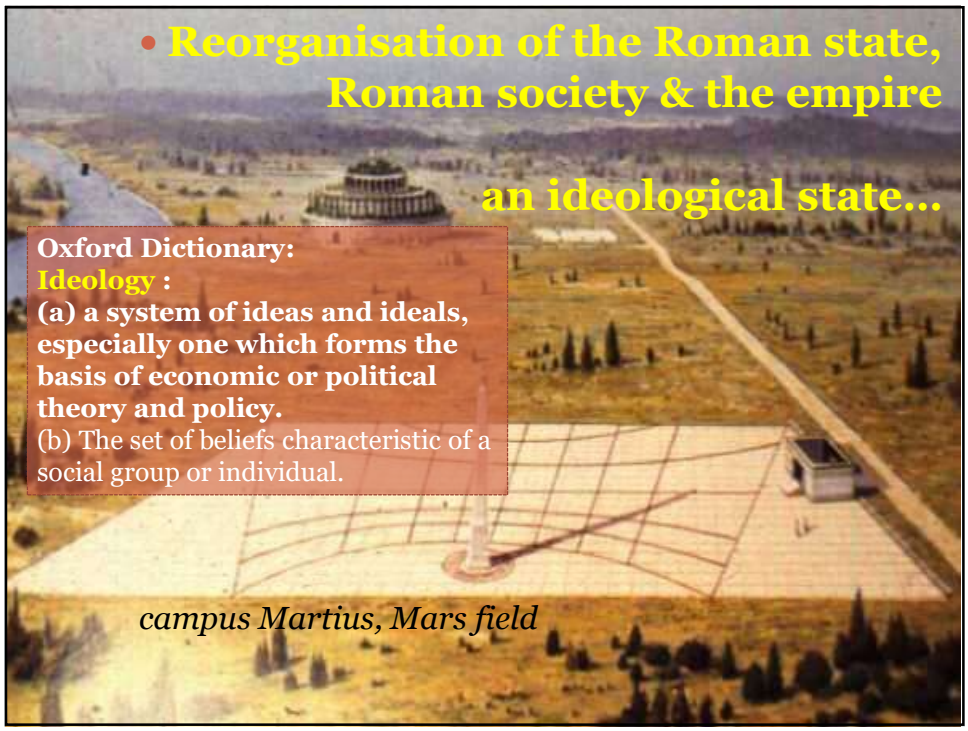


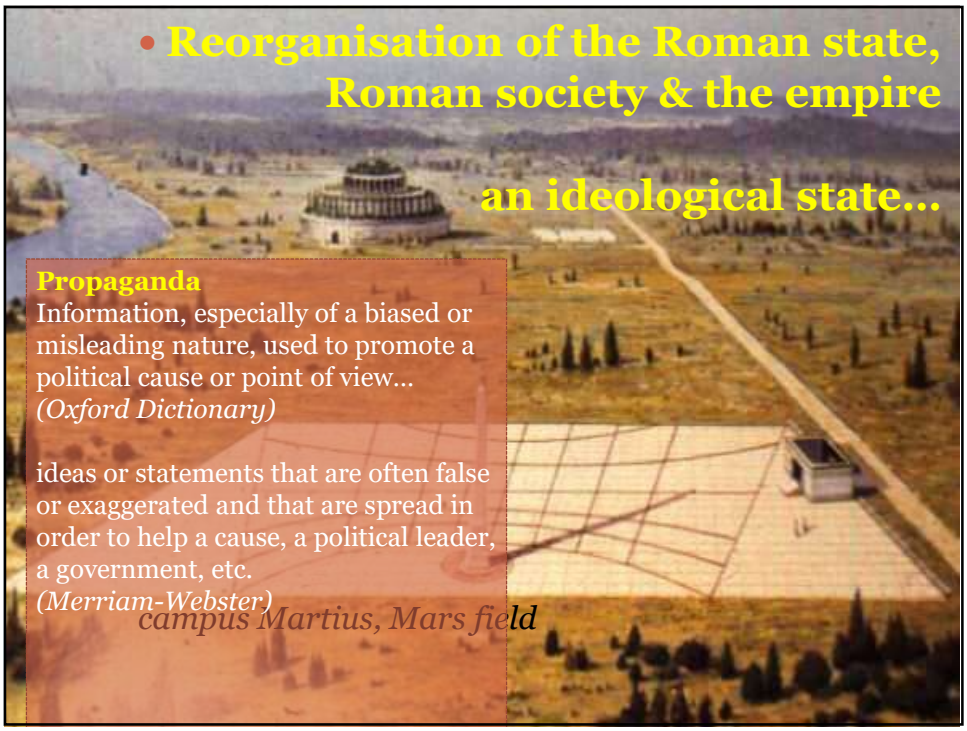
Denarius (3,61g). 25 - 23 v. Chr.
Mint: Augusta Emerita // Merida
Moneyer: P. Carisius.
Ov.: IMP CAESAR AVGVST, head to the right. Rv.: P CARISIVS LEG PRO PR, City wall with inscription MERITA.
RIC 9a; C. 397; BMC 289; BN 1036.



AR Quinar 29-27 BC; Rome or Brundisium
Ov.: CAESAR IMP VII,
Rv.: ASIA RECEPTA, Victory with wreath and palm branch on a Cista Mystica between two serpents;
Octavian receives the provinces of Asia, previously controlled by Mark Antony. (recepta, not capta!)
RIC 276 C. 14 BMC 647 CBN 899 Sear 429
1.64 g

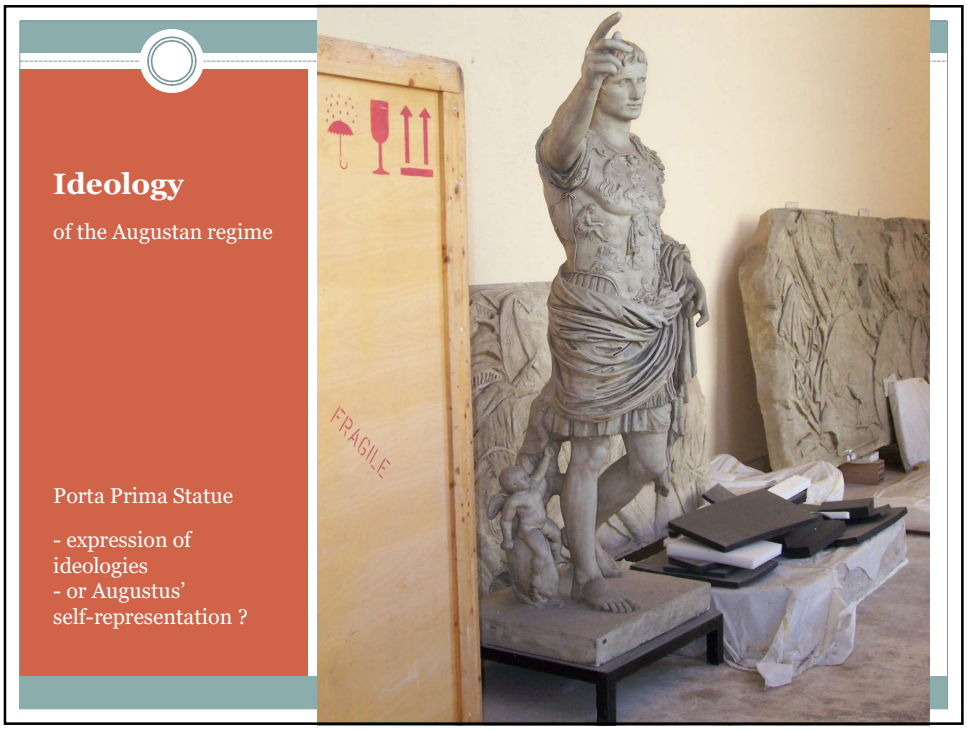



• Reorganisation of the Roman state, Roman society & the empire
an ideological state...
Oxford Dictionary:
Ideology :
(a) a system of ideas and ideals, especially one which forms the basis of economic or political theory and policy.
(b) The set of beliefs characteristic of a social group or individual.
campus Martius, Mars field


• Reorganisation of the Roman state, Roman society & the empire
an ideological state…
Propaganda
Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view…
(Oxford Dictionary)
ideas or statements that are often false or exaggerated and that are spread in order to help a cause, a political leader, a government, etc.
(Merriam-Webster)
campus Martius, Mars field


• Reorganisation of the Roman state, Roman society & the empire
The "ideology" of the Augustan regime…?
❖ What is his ideology ?
❖ What is his propaganda ?
❖ And what is Augustus' personal (public) self-display…?
For you to decide… !
an ideological state…
❖ pax – peace
❖ clementia – clemency
❖ Victorious general…
❖ Prosperity
❖ Restoration of Republic
❖ Return to Republican values
❖ Morality; Marriage laws, etc.
❖ pietas - piety
❖ Divinity / deification
❖ princeps / primum inter pares
❖ Urban embellishment
❖ Religious revival
❖ Golden Age & Secular Games
❖ panem et circensem
❖ World domination
❖ and many more…
campus Martius, Mars field


• Reorganisation of the Roman state, Roman society & the empire
Who is the intended 'audience' of the 'ideology' ?
❖ the senators
❖ the knights
❖ the army
❖ the 'common people'
❖ the people in the provinces...
campus Martius, Mars field
For you to decide... !
an ideological state...
❖ pax – peace
❖ clementia – clemency
❖ Victorious general...
❖ Prosperity
❖ Restoration of Republic
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❖ Religious revival
❖ Golden Age & Secular Games
❖ panem et circensem
❖ World domination
❖ and many more...

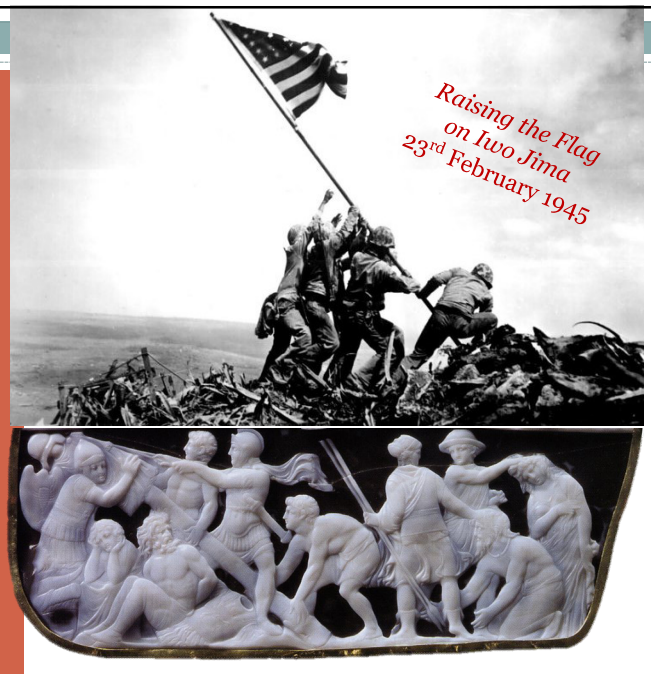

Ideology
of the Augustan regime
Porta Prima Statue
- expression of ideologies
- or Augustus' self-representation ?
FRAGILE

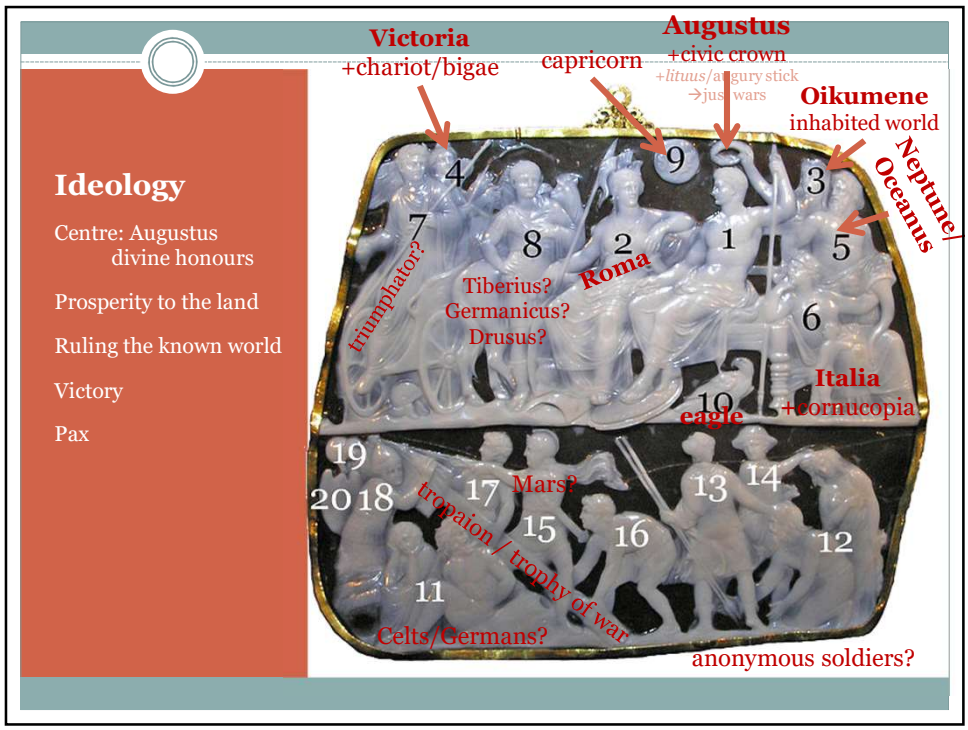
Ideology

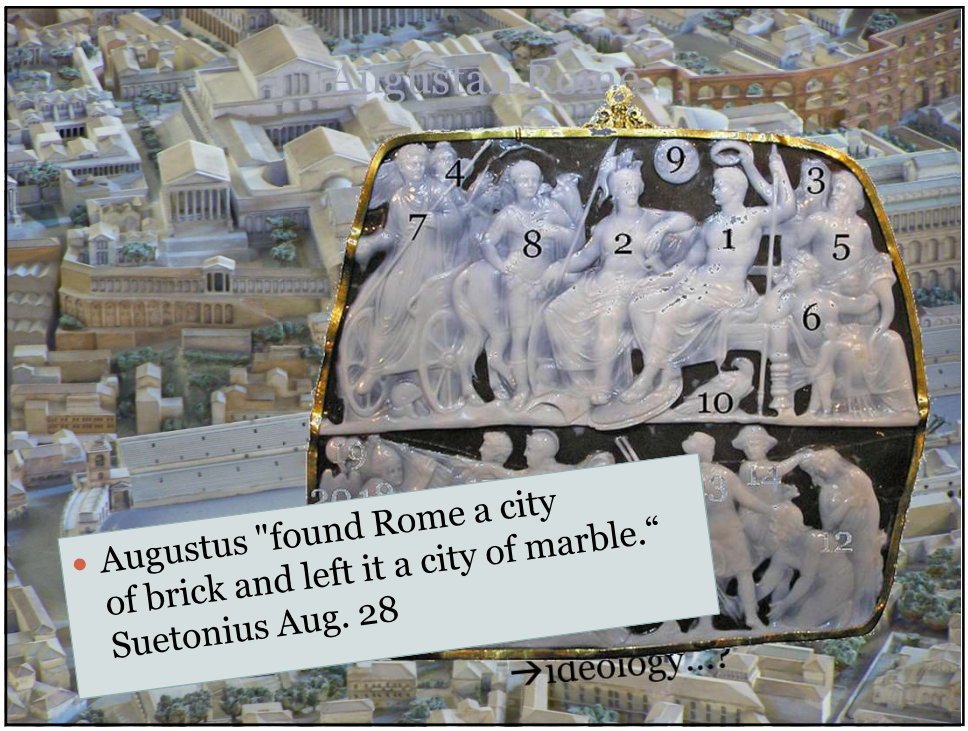
Gemma Augustea
beginning 1st c. A.D.
19 by 23 cm

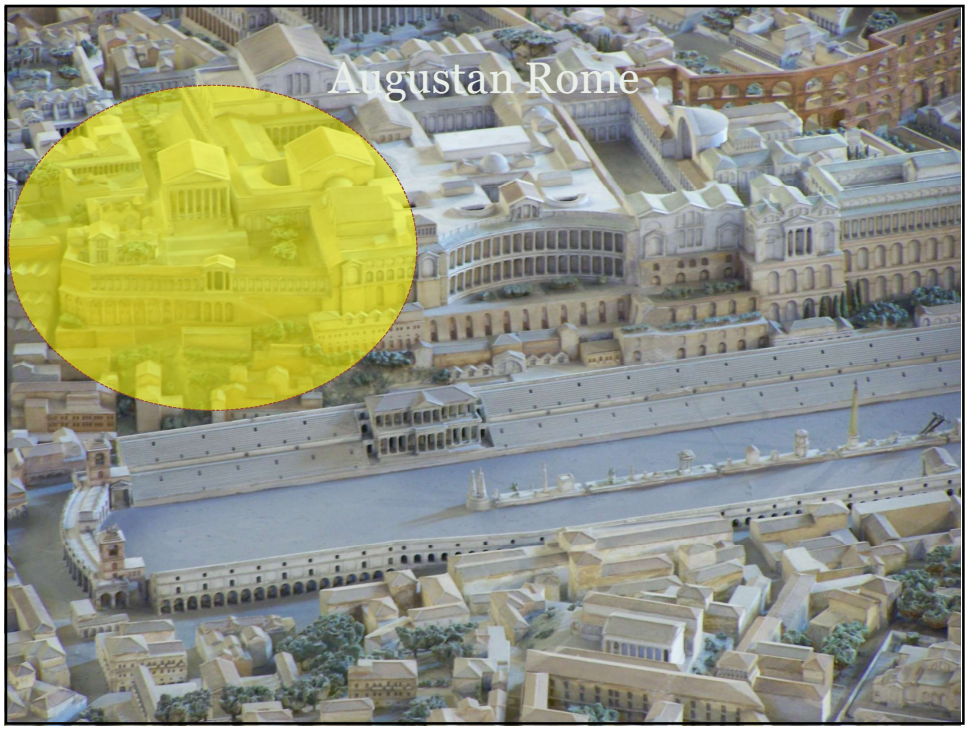


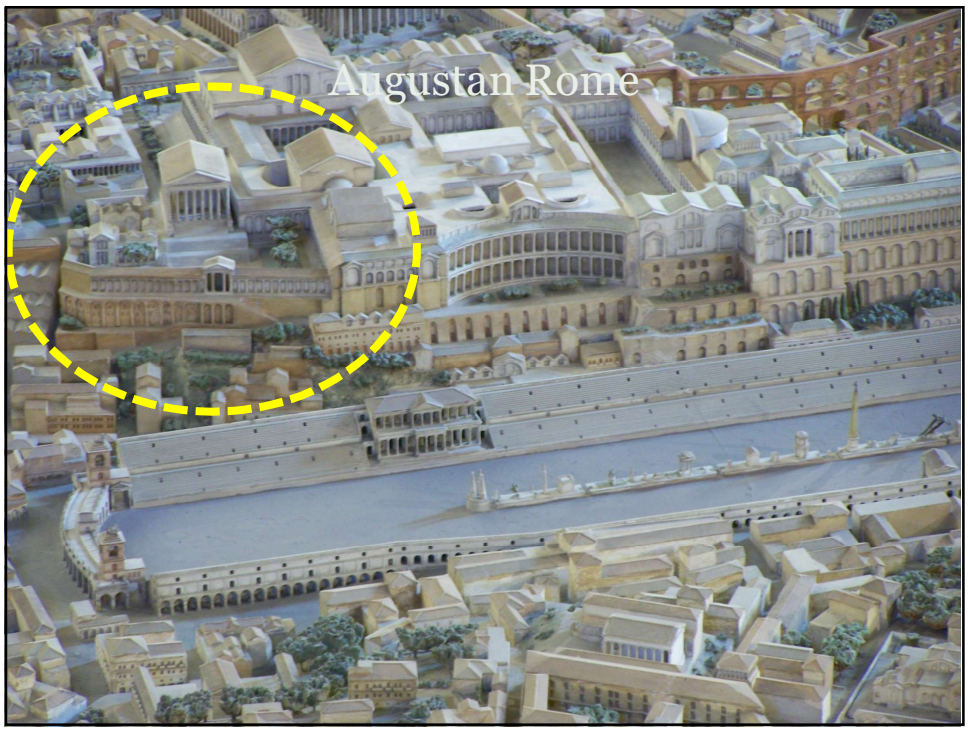
Ideology

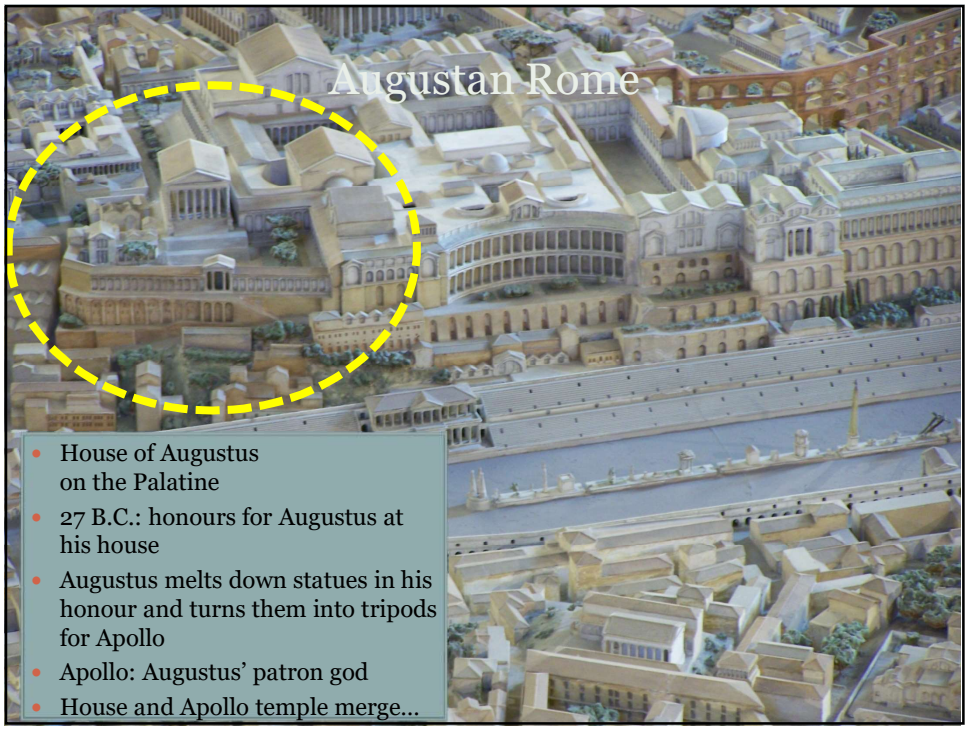



Ideology
Centre: Augustus
divine honours
Prosperity to the land
Ruling the known world
Victory
Pax
Victoria
+chariot/bigae
capricorn
Augustus
+civic crown
+lituus/augury stick
→just wars
Oikumene
inhabited world
Neptune/
Oceanus
triumphator?
Tiberius?
Germanicus?
Drusus?
Roma
Italia
+cornucopia
eagle
Mars?
tropaion / trophy of war
Celts/Germans?
anonymous soldiers?

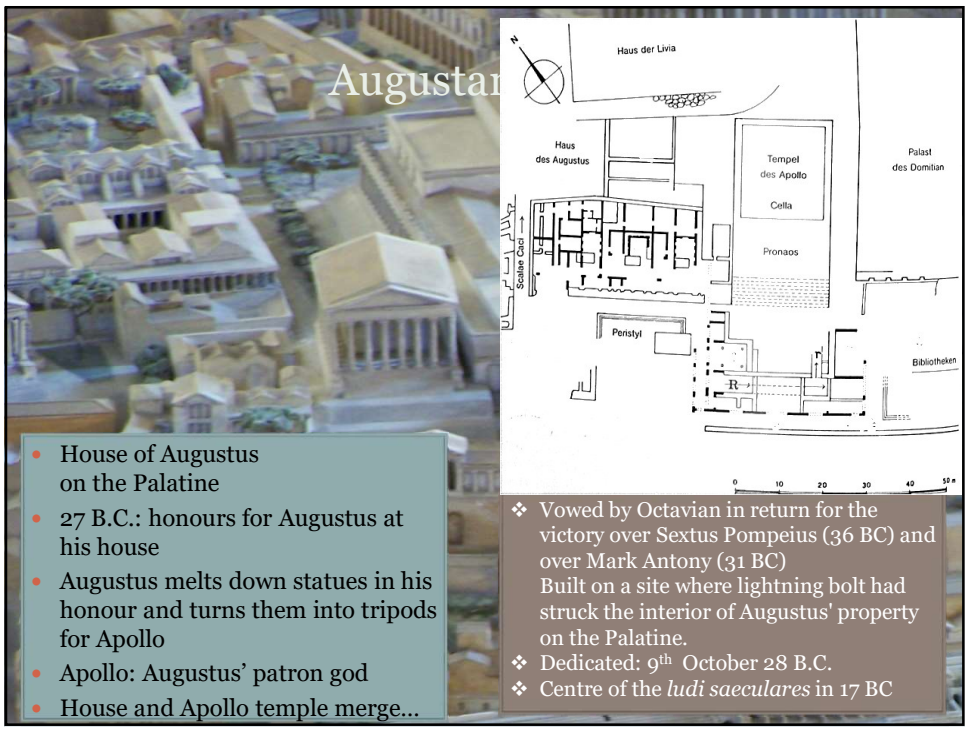

Augustan Rome
Augustus "found Rome a city of brick and left it a city of marble."
Suetonius Aug. 28
→ideology...?


Augustan Rome


Augustan Rome



- House of Augustus on the Palatine
- 27 B.C.: honours for Augustus at his house
- Augustus melts down statues in his honour and turns them into tripods for Apollo
- Apollo: Augustus' patron god
- House and Apollo temple merge…



- House of Augustus on the Palatine
- 27 B.C.: honours for Augustus at his house
- Augustus melts down statues in his honour and turns them into tripods for Apollo
- Apollo: Augustus' patron god
- House and Apollo temple merge…

- Vowed by Octavian in return for the victory over Sextus Pompeius (36 BC) and over Mark Antony (31 BC)
  Built on a site where lightning bolt had struck the interior of Augustus' property on the Palatine.
- Dedicated: 9th October 28 B.C.
- Centre of the *ludi saeculares* in 17 BC

Augus

- **Secular Games / *Ludi Seculare***
- 17 B.C.: revived by Augustus
  - every 110 years
  - key roles: Augustus and Agrippa (as *quindecemviri*)
  - Horace: *Carmen Seculare*
    - focus on Palatine deities Apollo and Diana (→Augustus)
- Golden Age
  - era of great peace, security and prosperity

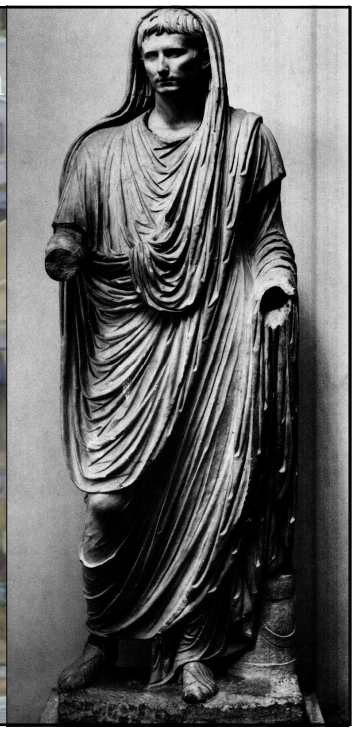
Virgil Eclogue ll.5-8
Now the last age by Cumae's Sibyl sung
Has come and gone, and the majestic roll
Of circling centuries begins anew:
Astraea returns,
Returns old Saturn's reign,
With a new breed of men sent down from heaven

Ovid Metamorphoses
The Golden Age was first; when Man, yet new,
No rule but uncorrupted Reason knew:
And, with a native bent, did good pursue.
Unforc'd by punishment, un-aw'd by fear.
His words were simple, and his soul sincere;
Needless was written law, where none opprest:
The law of Man was written in his breast

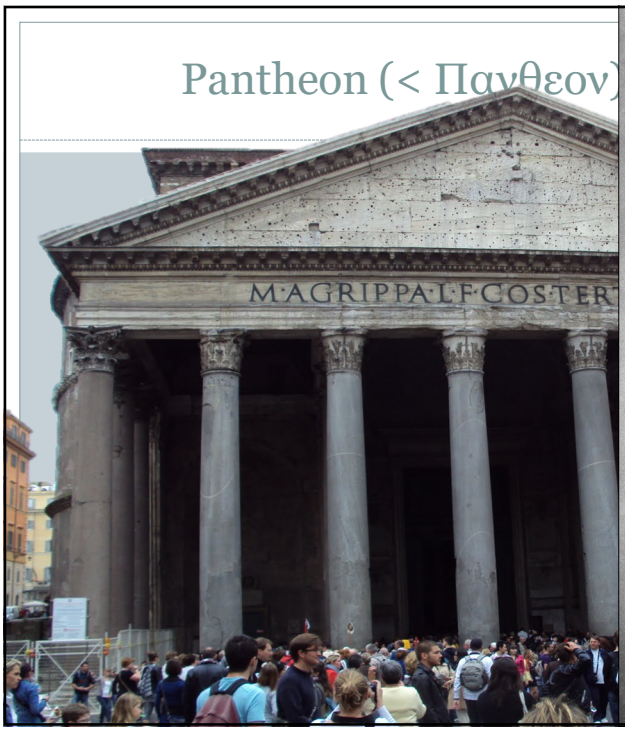
Augustan Rom

- Augustus' Religious Piety
- Horace *(Carm.* 3.6.1-4):

'although undeserving, you, Romans, shall suffer for the transgressions of your ancestors until you have repaired the temples and falling shrines of the gods and statues filthy from the black smoke'.

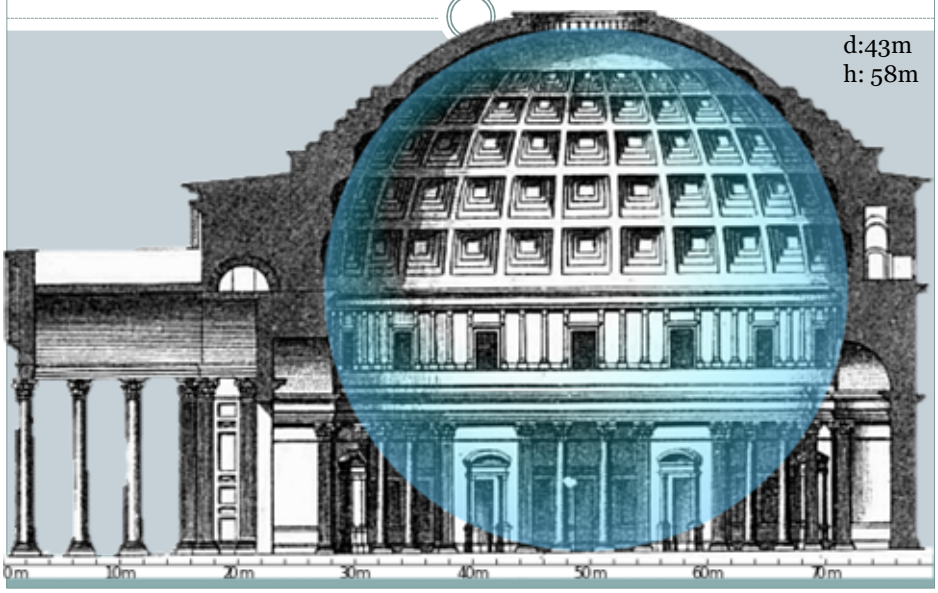


Pantheon (< Πανθεον)





Pantheon (< Πανθεον), 27 B.C.

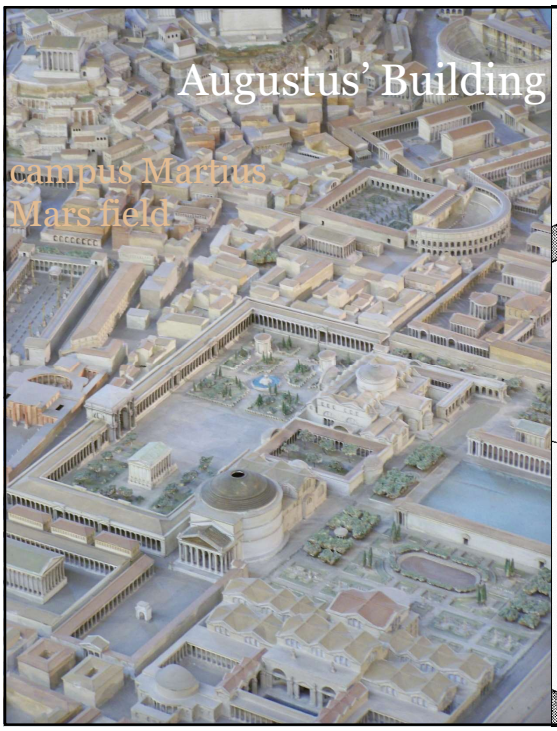


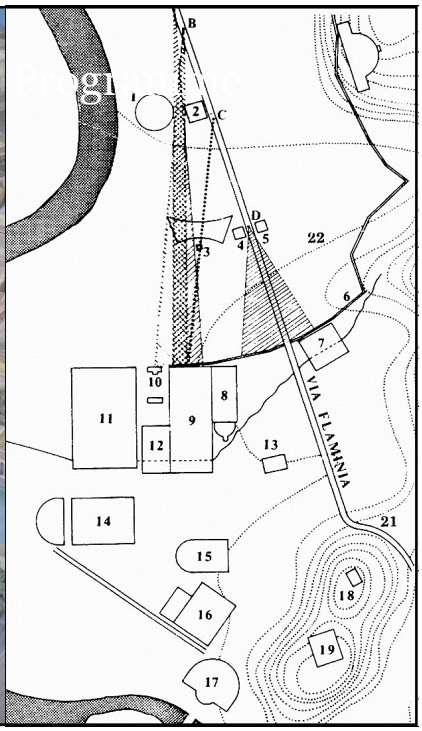
Pantheon (< Πα

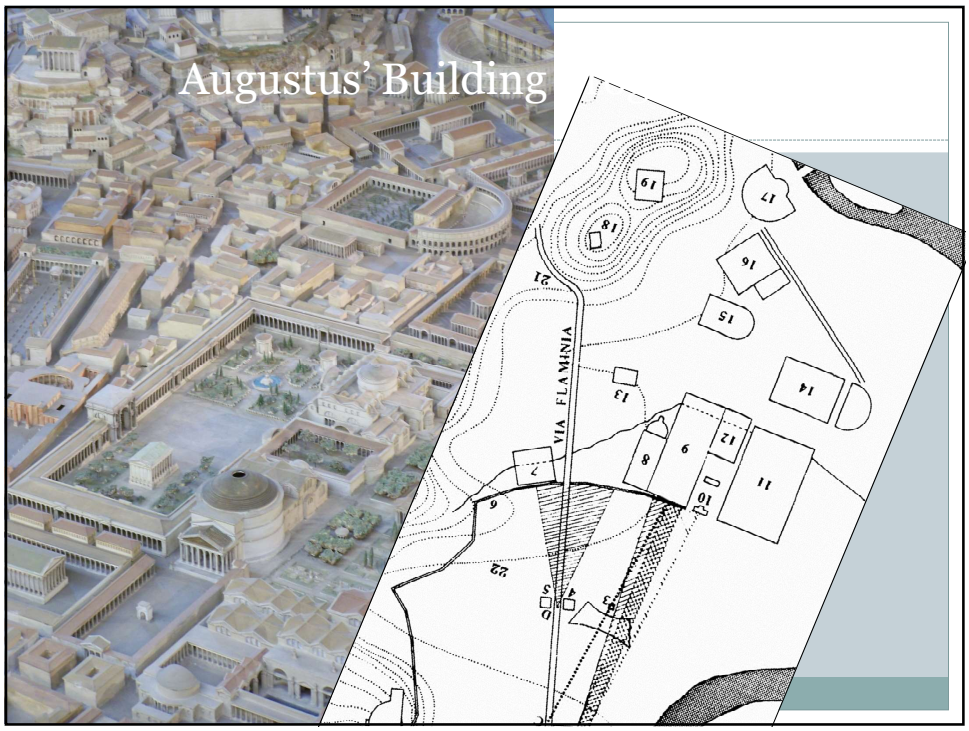


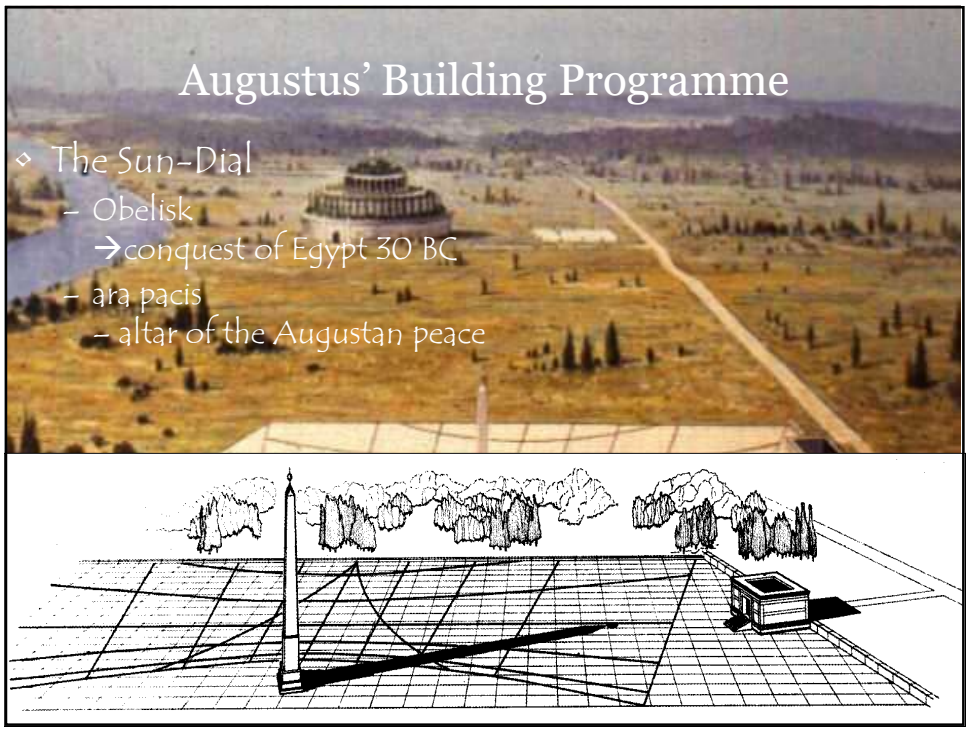
Augustus' Building Program

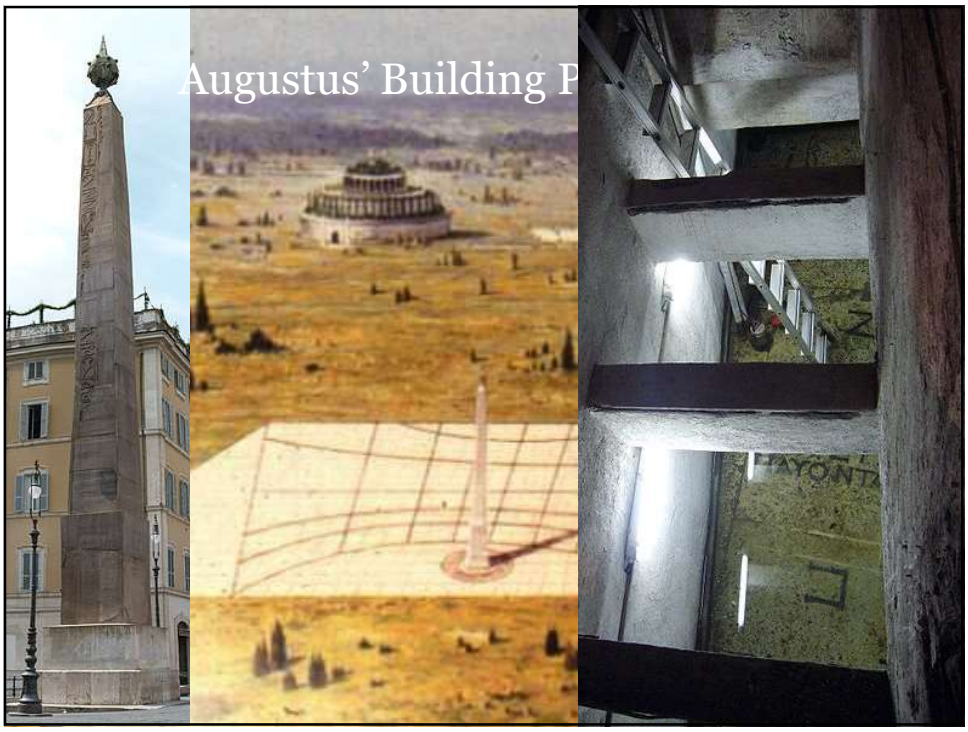
campus Martius
Mars field

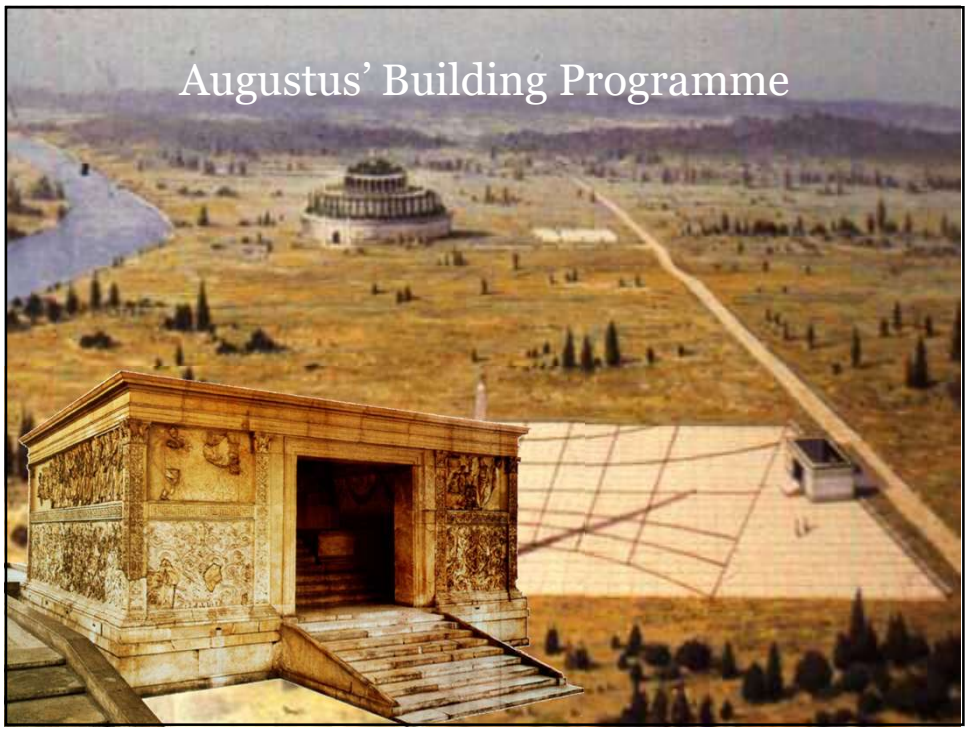





Augustus' Building
VIA FLAMINIA


Augustus' Building Programme
The Sun-Dial
– Obelisk
→conquest of Egypt 30 BC
– ara pacis
– altar of the Augustan peace


Augustus' Building P


Augustus' Building Programme

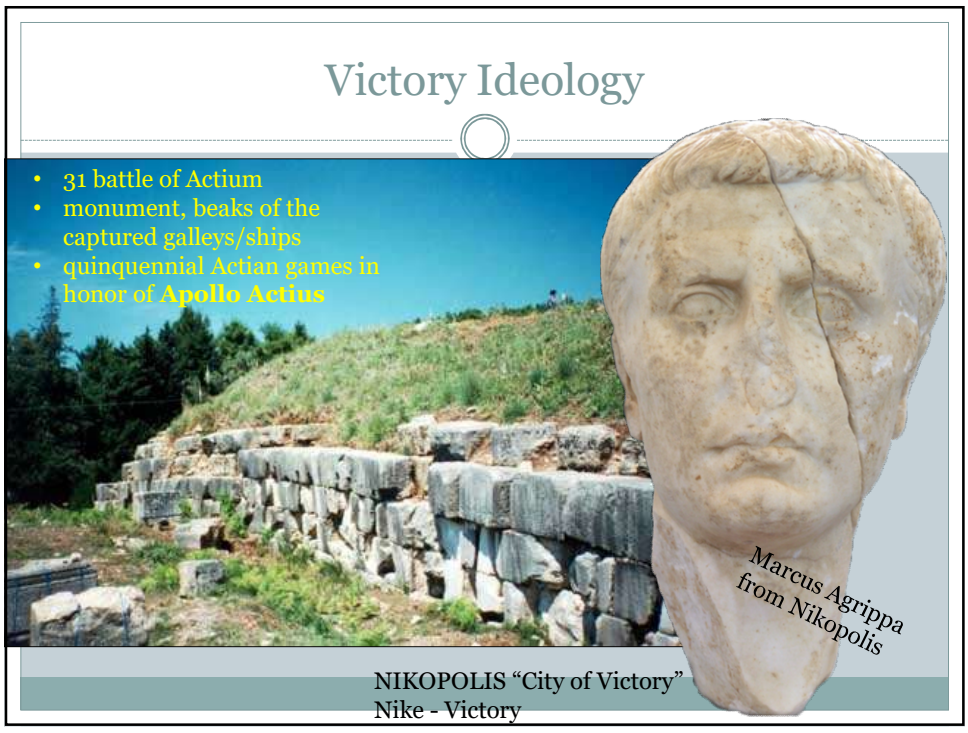

Ara Pacis Augustae, 30th Jan 9 B.C.


Augustus & Aeneas
founder of Rome
Ara Pacis A

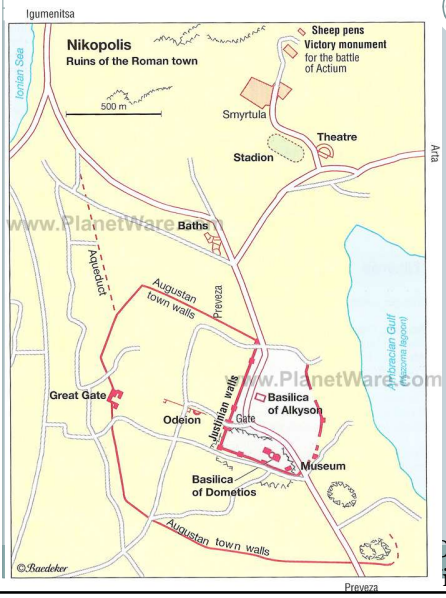

Tellus/Mother Earth // Italia or Venus genitrix // Pax // Ceres (harvest goddess)
children: ? Augustus' nephews: Gaius and Lucius Caesar
beneficial earth?
beneficial winds?
(bringing grain to Rome...)

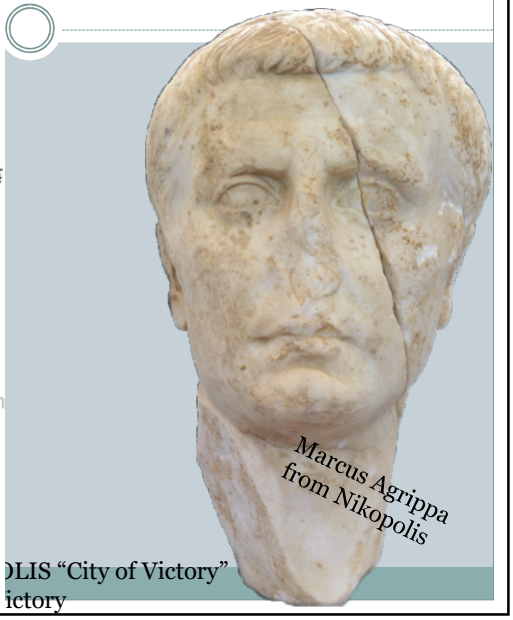

Pax Augusti / Pax Romana
AR 27mm, 12.05 gm - Ephesus, 28-20 B.C.
IMP CAESAR DIVI F COS VI LIBERTATIS P(opuli) R(omani) VINDEX
laureate head of Augustus right "'Protector of the Freedom of the Roman People"
PAX, Pax standing left holding caduceus, snake emerging from Cista Mystica (→local coin: *cistophori*) to right, all within laurel wreath. RIC 476. RPC 2203


Victory Ideology
ADRIATIQUE
EPIRE
Byllis
Cassandrèia
Dion
MER EGEE
Buthrote
Nicopolis
Patras
Dymè
ACHAÏE
Corinthe
CYCLADES
Colonies et fondations urbaines romaines en Grèce
Colonie fondée par César
Colonie fondée par Q. Hortensius Hortalus
Colonie fondée par Octavien-Auguste
Cité grecque fondée par Octavien-Auguste
NIKOPOLIS "City of Victory"
Nike - Victory


Victory Ideology
31 battle of Actium
monument, beaks of the captured galleys/ships
quinquennial Actian games in honor of Apollo Actius
Marcus Agrippa from Nikopolis
NIKOPOLIS "City of Victory"
Nike - Victory

Victory Ideology

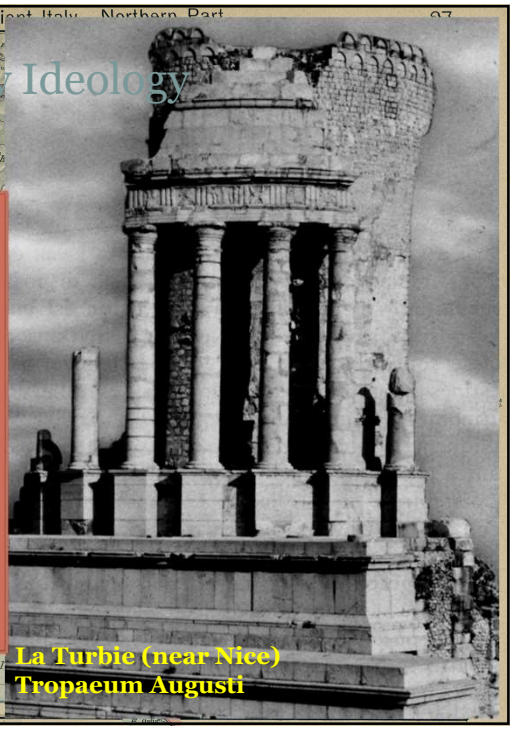




OLIS "City of Victory"
ictory

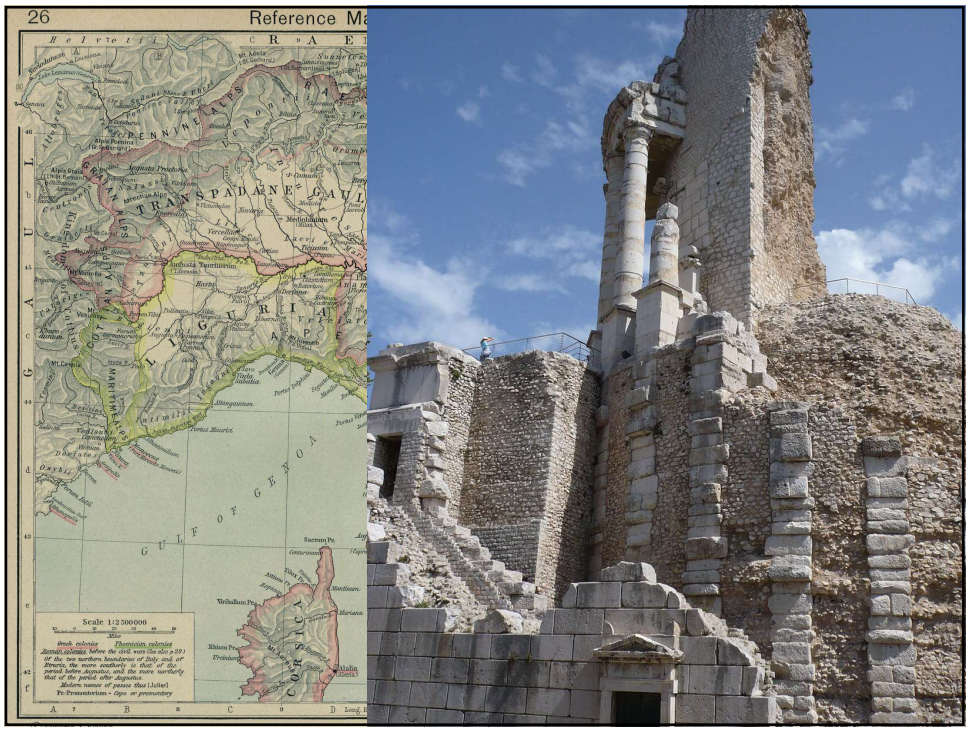


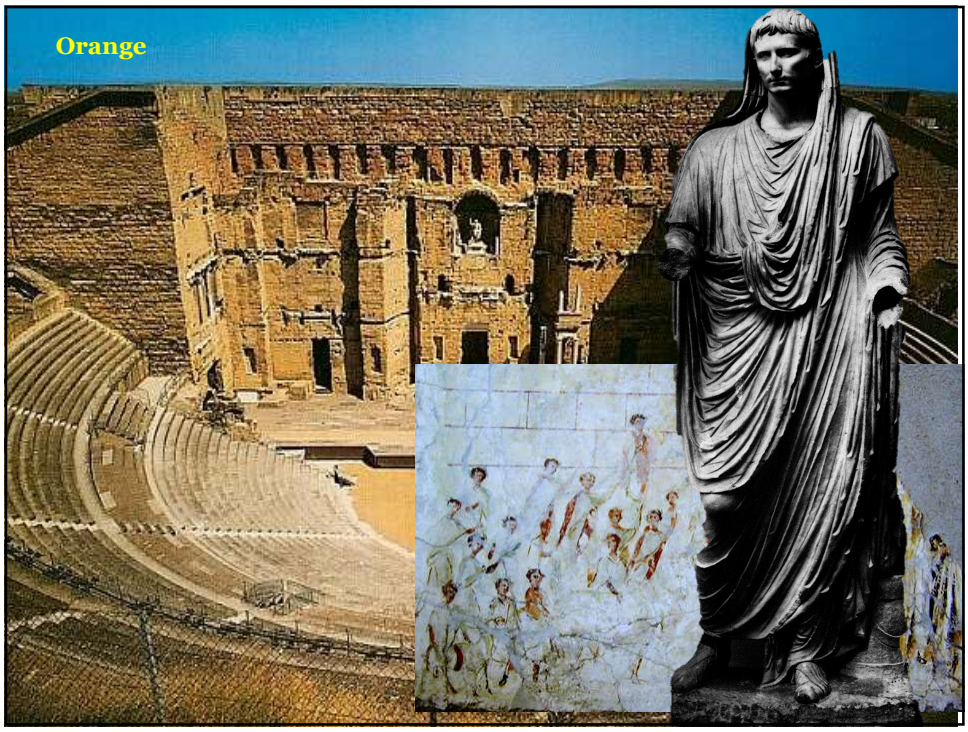
Imperatori Caesari Divi Filio Augusto Pont Max Imp XIIII Trib Pot XVII Senatus Populusque Romanus quod eius ductu auspiciisque gentes Alpinae omnes quae a mari supero ad inferum pertinebant sub imperium p r sunt redactae Gentes Alpinae devictae Trumpilini Camuni Vennonetes Venostes Isarci Breuni Genaunes Focunates Vindelicorum …
etc.

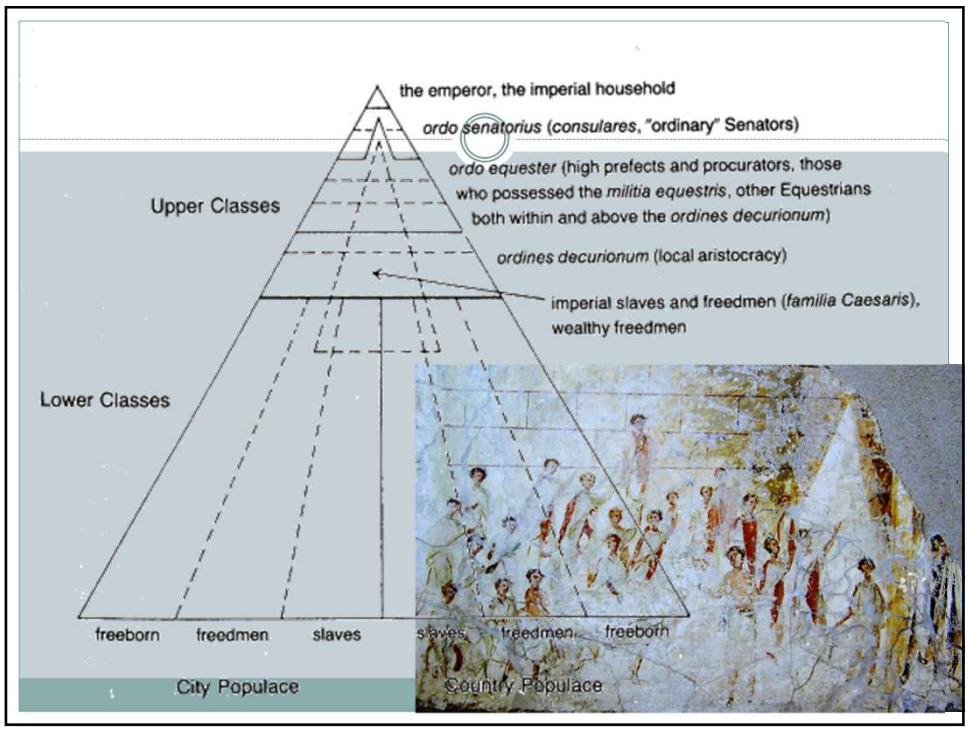


La Turbie (near Nice)
Tropaeum Augusti

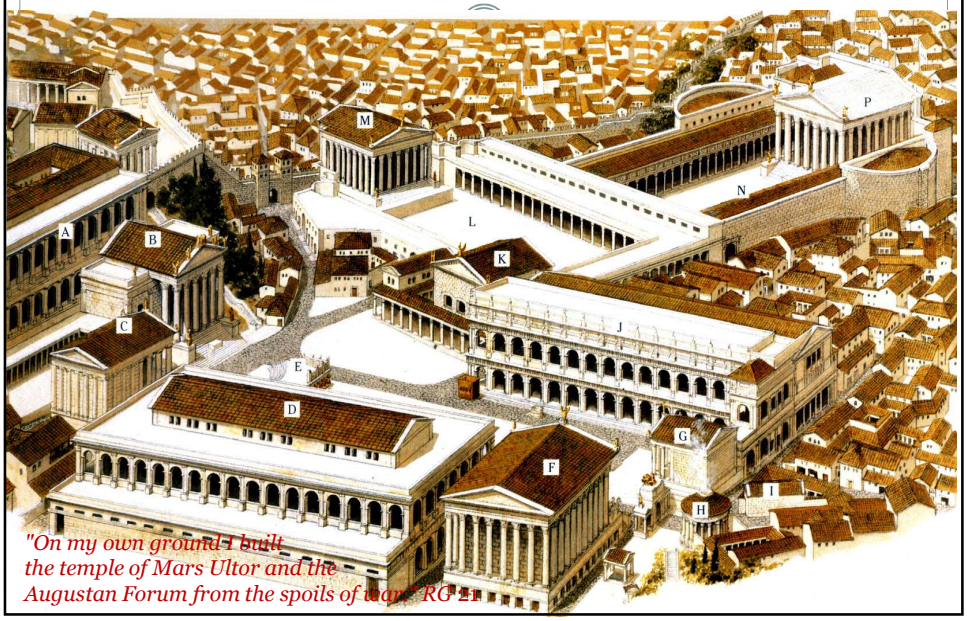

26
Reference Map of Ancient Italy, Northern Part
La Turbie (near Nice)
Tropaeum Augusti
La Turbie (near Nice)
Tropaeum Augusti


26
Reference Ma


Orange


the emperor, the imperial household
ordo senatorius (consulares, "ordinary" Senators)
ordo equester (high prefects and procurators, those who possessed the militia equestris, other Equestrians both within and above the ordines decurionum)
ordines decurionum (local aristocracy)
imperial slaves and freedmen (familia Caesaris), wealthy freedmen
Upper Classes
Lower Classes
freeborn
freedmen
slaves
slaves
freedmen
freeborn
City Populace
Country Populace

Forum Augusti – 2 B.C.



"On my own ground I built the temple of Mars Ultor and the Augustan Forum from the spoils of war." RG 21

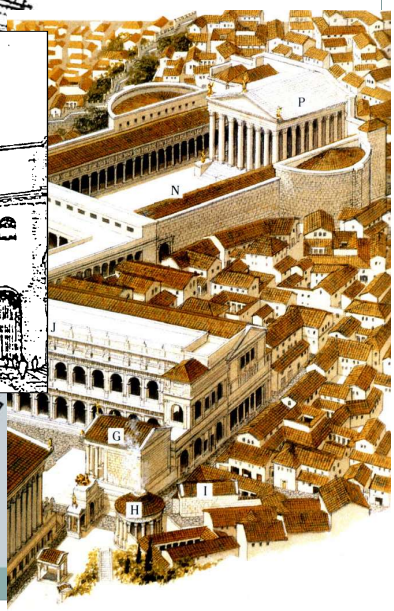
Forum Augusti – 2 B.C.



"On my own ground I built the temple of Mars Ultor and the Augustan Forum from the spoils of war." RG 21

n Augusti – 2 B.C.

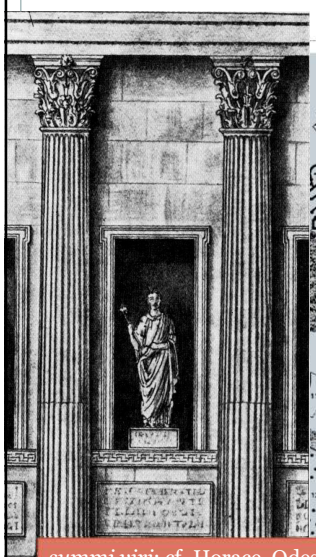


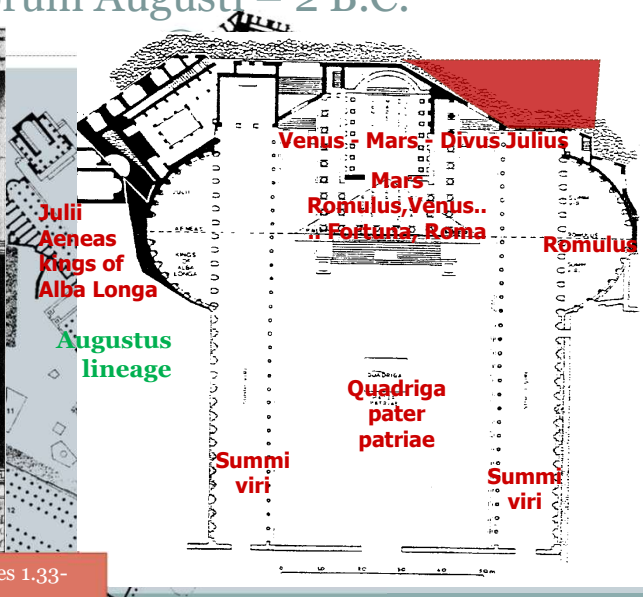


Constructed with white Luna marble from the quarries at Carrara, which Augustus was the first to exploit

"On my own ground I built the temple of Mars Ultor and the Augustan Forum from the spoils of war." RG 21

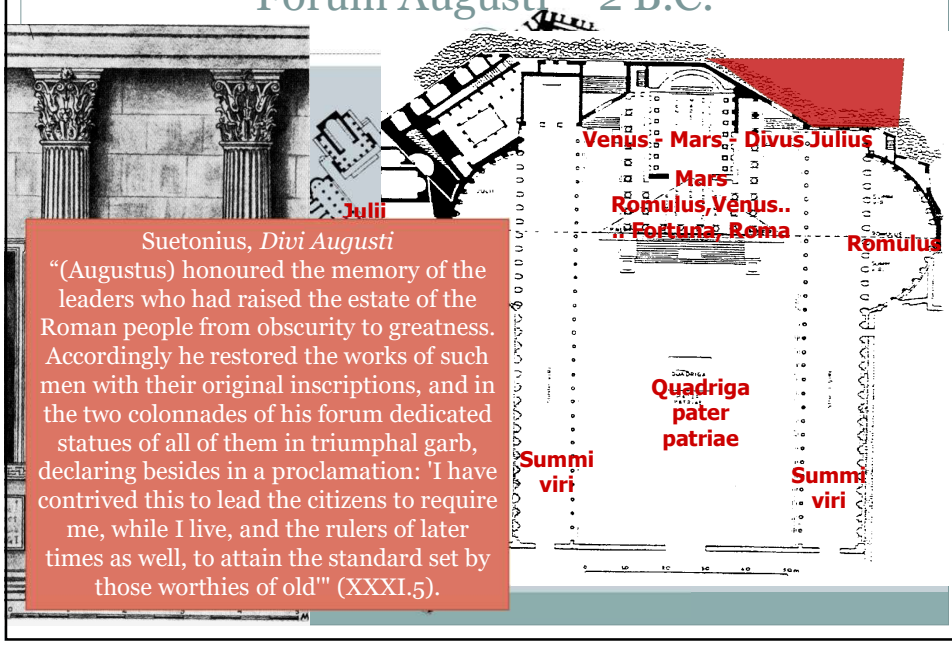
Forum Augusti – 2 B.C.





summi viri: cf. Horace, Odes 1.33-44; Vergil. Aen. 6.756ff
also cf. LIVY, *ab urbe condita*

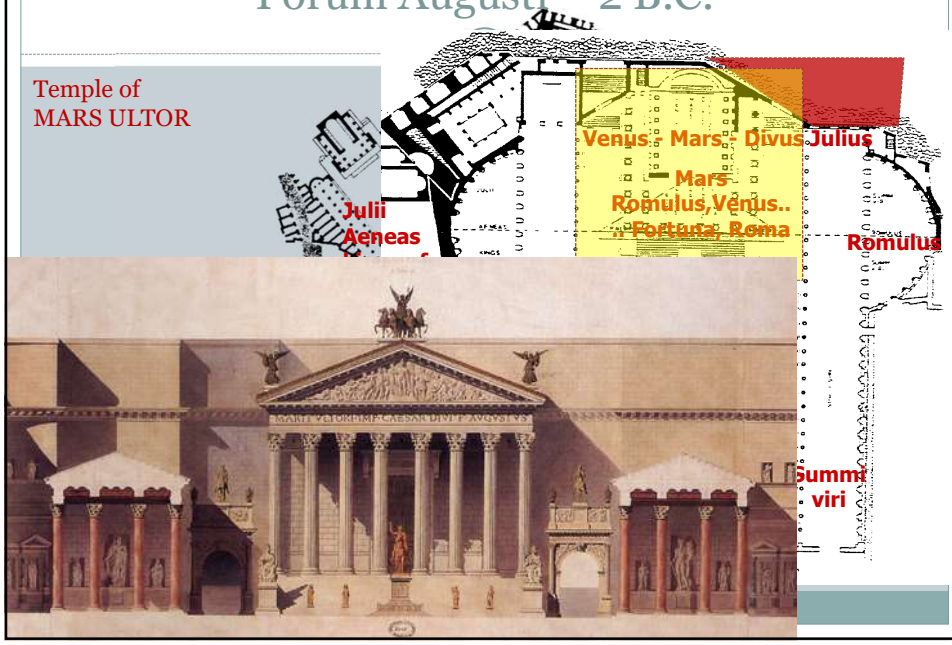
Forum Augusti – 2 B.C.



Suetonius, *Divi Augusti*

"(Augustus) honoured the memory of the leaders who had raised the estate of the Roman people from obscurity to greatness. Accordingly he restored the works of such men with their original inscriptions, and in the two colonnades of his forum dedicated statues of all of them in triumphal garb, declaring besides in a proclamation: 'I have contrived this to lead the citizens to require me, while I live, and the rulers of later times as well, to attain the standard set by those worthies of old'" (XXXI.5).

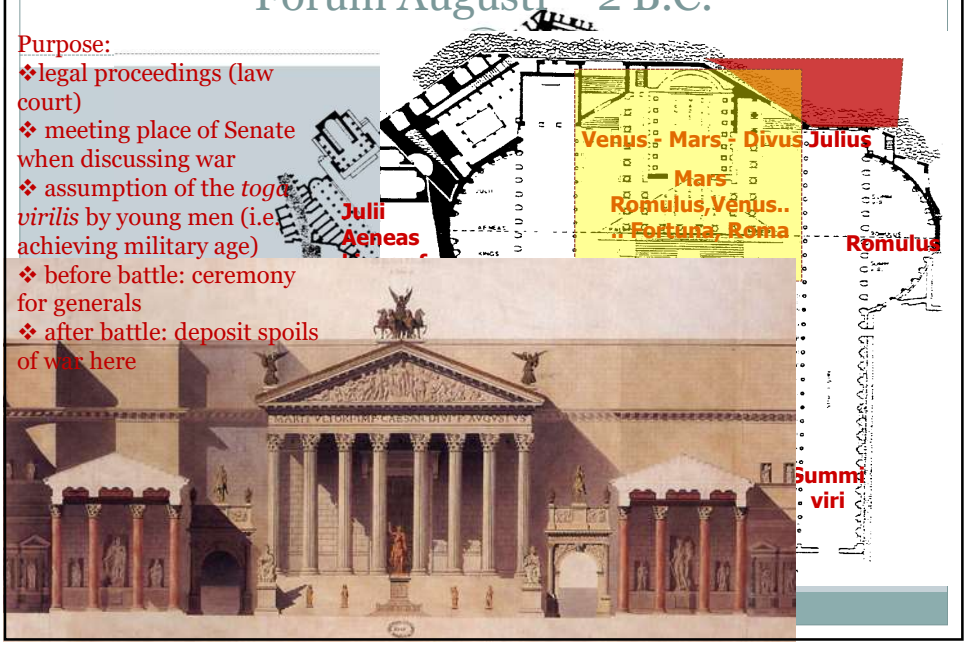
Forum Augusti – 2 B.C.



Forum Augusti – 2 B.C.

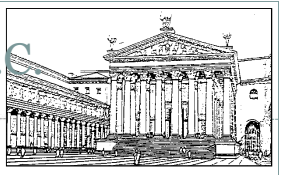
Purpose:

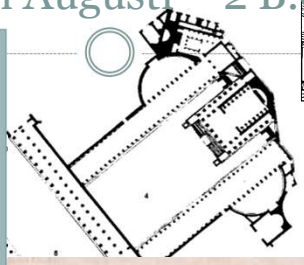
- ❖legal proceedings (law court)
- ❖ meeting place of Senate when discussing war
- ❖ assumption of the *toga virilis* by young men (i.e. achieving military age)
- ❖ before battle: ceremony for generals
- ❖ after battle: deposit spoils of war here



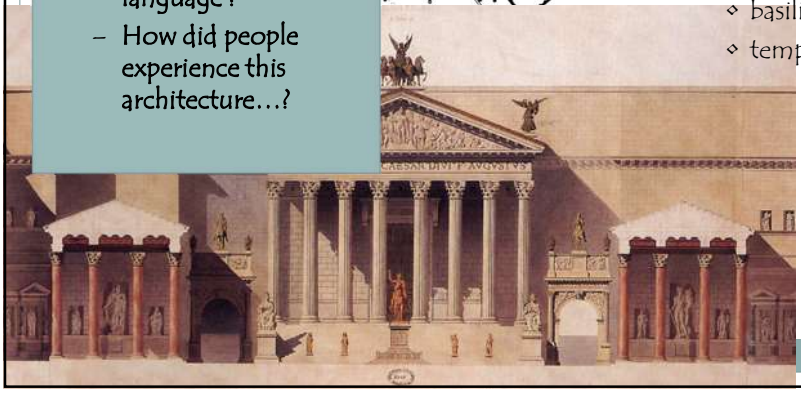
Forum Augusti – 2 B.C.

- The Forum Augusti as model for other towns-cities in the Roman empire?
- But why? Architectural language ?
- How did people experience this architecture…?

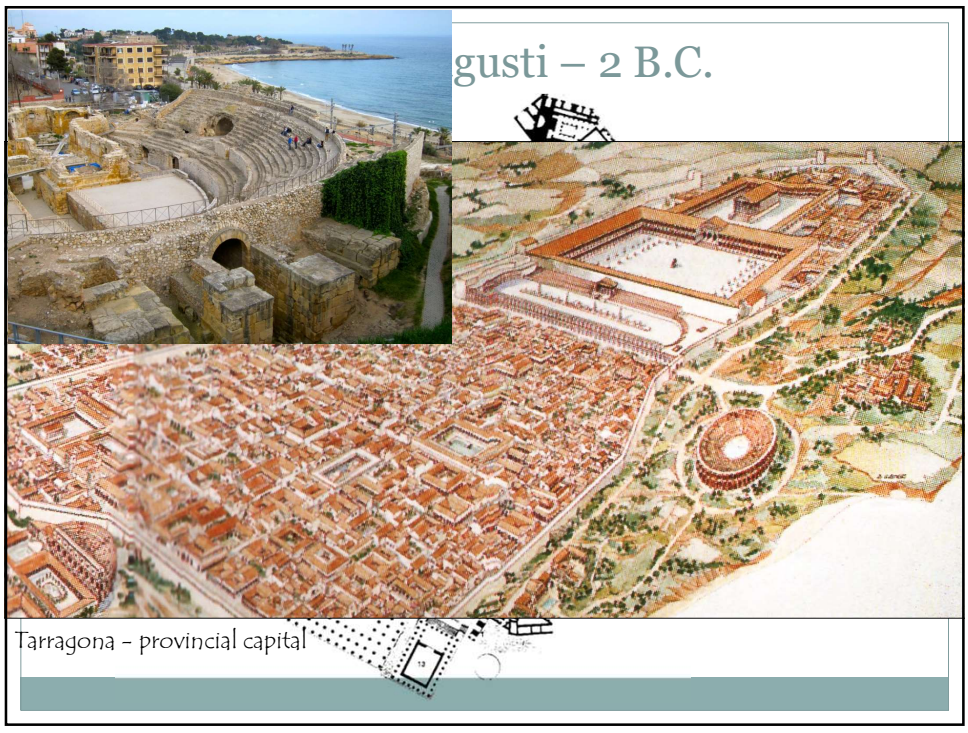


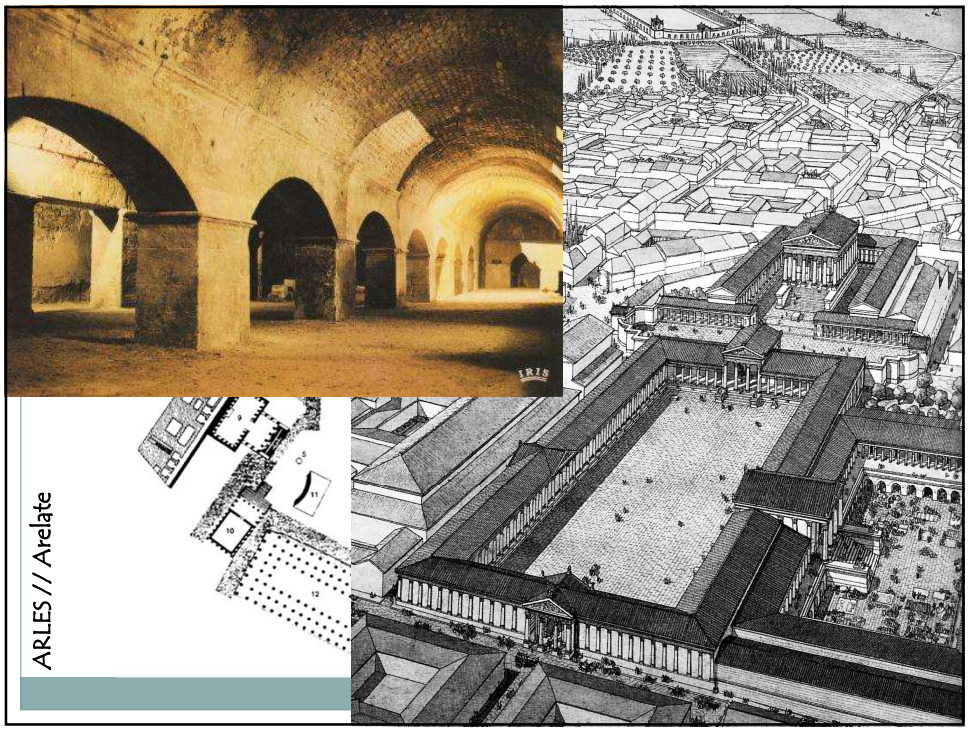


- Forum
  - a closed space
  - square
  - basilica
  - temple



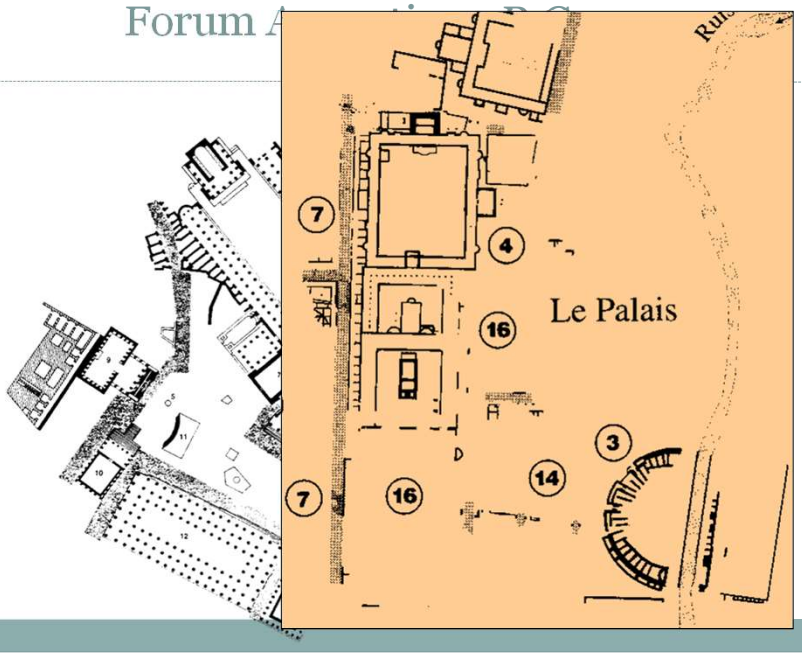

Forum Augusti


gusti – 2 B.C.
Tarragona - provincial capital


ARLES // Arelate


ARLES // Arelate
SENATVS
POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS
IMP CAESARI DIVI F AVGVSTO
COS VIII DEDIT CLVPEVM
VIRTVTIS CLEMENTIAE
IVSTITIAE PIETATIS ERGA
DEOS PATRIAMQVE

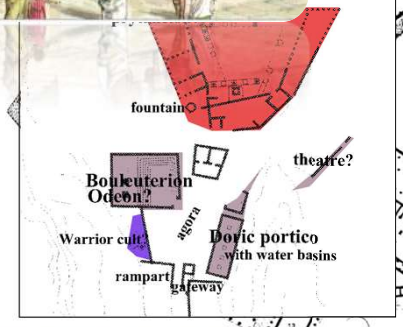
Forum A

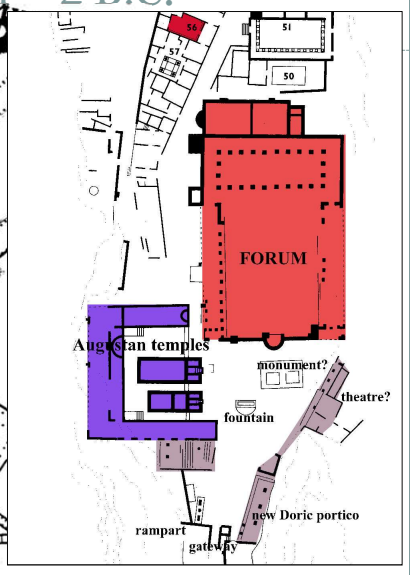


ALBA // Alba-la-Romaine

ugusti – 2 B.C.



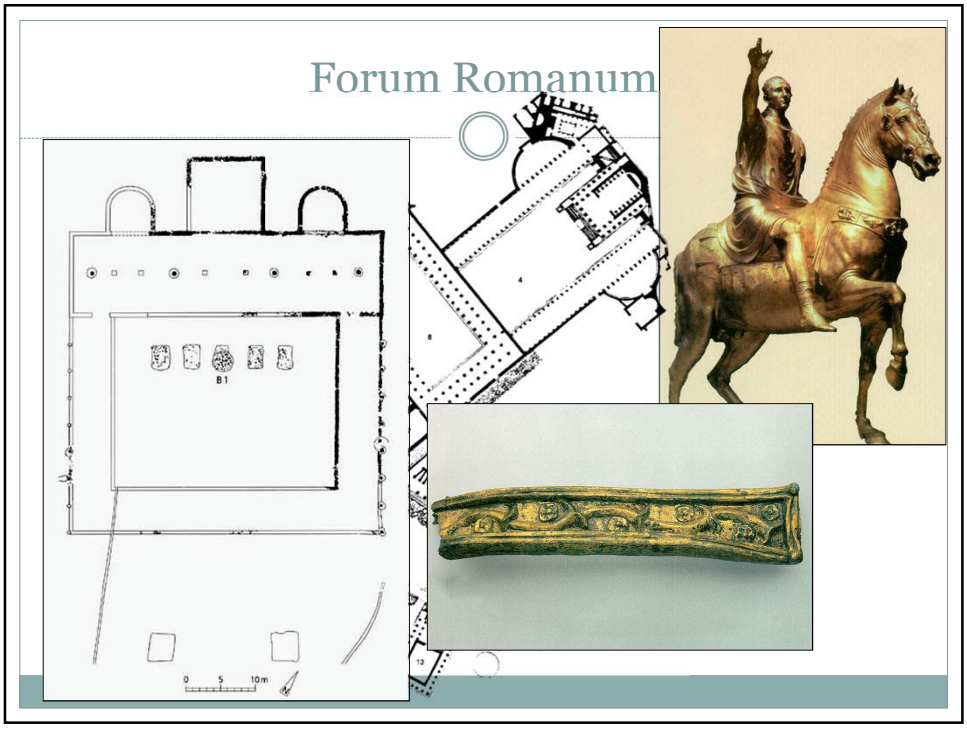




GLANUM // (Saint-Rémy-de

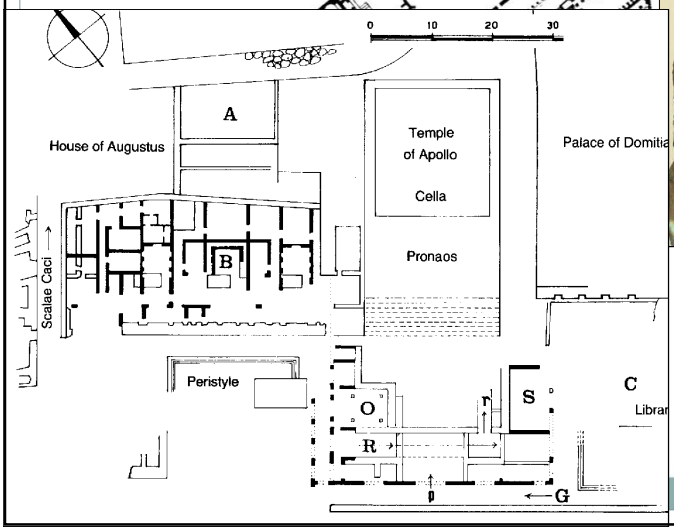
Agora - c. 100 B.C. Forum - from c. 25 B.C.


ugusti
(Saint-Rémy-de


Forum Romanum
B1
0 5 10m

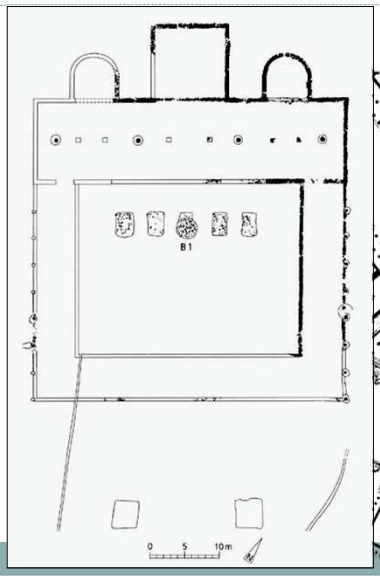
Forum Romanum

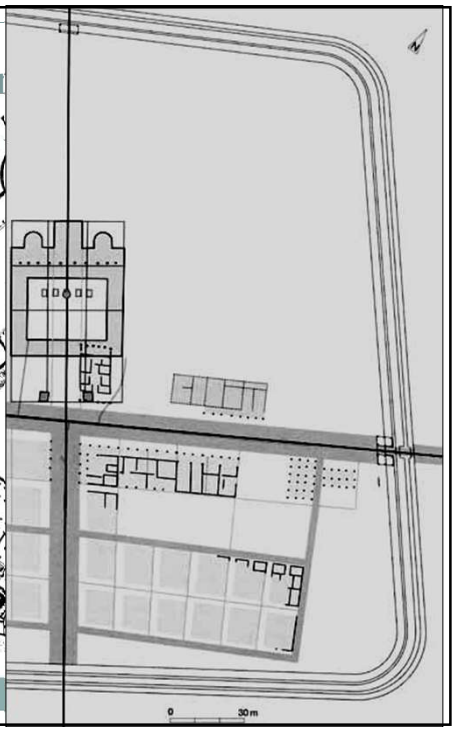
-> KULT DES KAISERS UND SEINER FAMILIE, sog. "Kaiserkult"





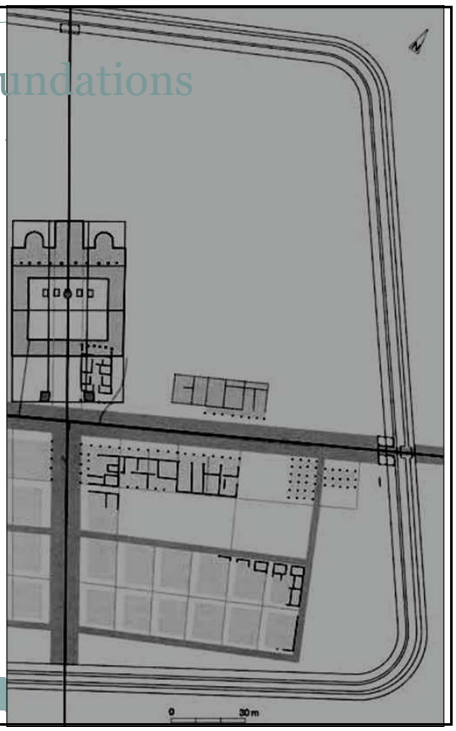
Forum Ro





Augustan Foundations

- **AVGVSTA BAGIENNORVM**
  (today: Bene)
- **AVGVSTA PRAETORIA**
  25 BC (today: **Aosta**)
- **AVGVSTA EMERITA**
  25 BC (today: Mérida)
- **AVGVSTA RAVRICA**
  originally 44 BC (today: Basel-**Augst**)
- **AVGVSTA TAURINORVM**
  IVLIA ~ (today: Turin)
- **AVGUVSTA TREVERORVM**
  (today: Trier)
- **AVGVSTA VINDELICVM**
  (today: Augsburg)



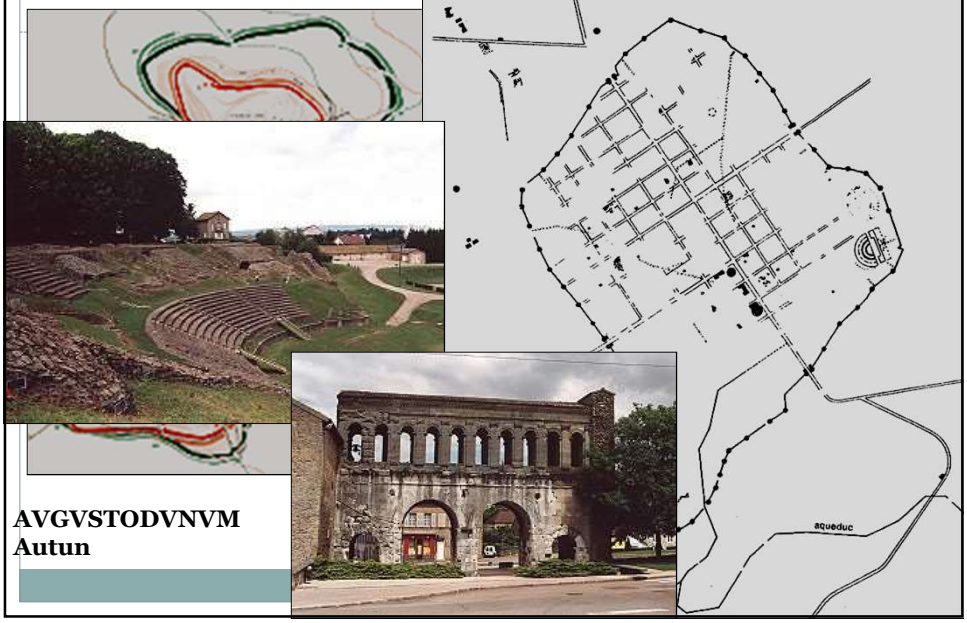
Augustan Foundations





BIBRACTE
Mont Beuvray

Augustan Foundations



AVGVSTODVNVM
Autun

Augustus' Cultural Revolution !??

- In the Roman West, there are lots of cultural changes from approx. the Augustan period onwards.
- The end of the pre-Roman, pre-Augustan cultures!
  - notably "Celtic" La Tene art
  - Language: Latin seemingly replaced indigenous languages (Celtic, Etruscan, etc.)
  - Roman lifestyle, Roman material culture, Roman diet, Roman clothes,...
- **But why?**
  - Elite – identification with Augustus and Roman lifestyle?
  - Participation in Civil War armies...?
  - etc.

