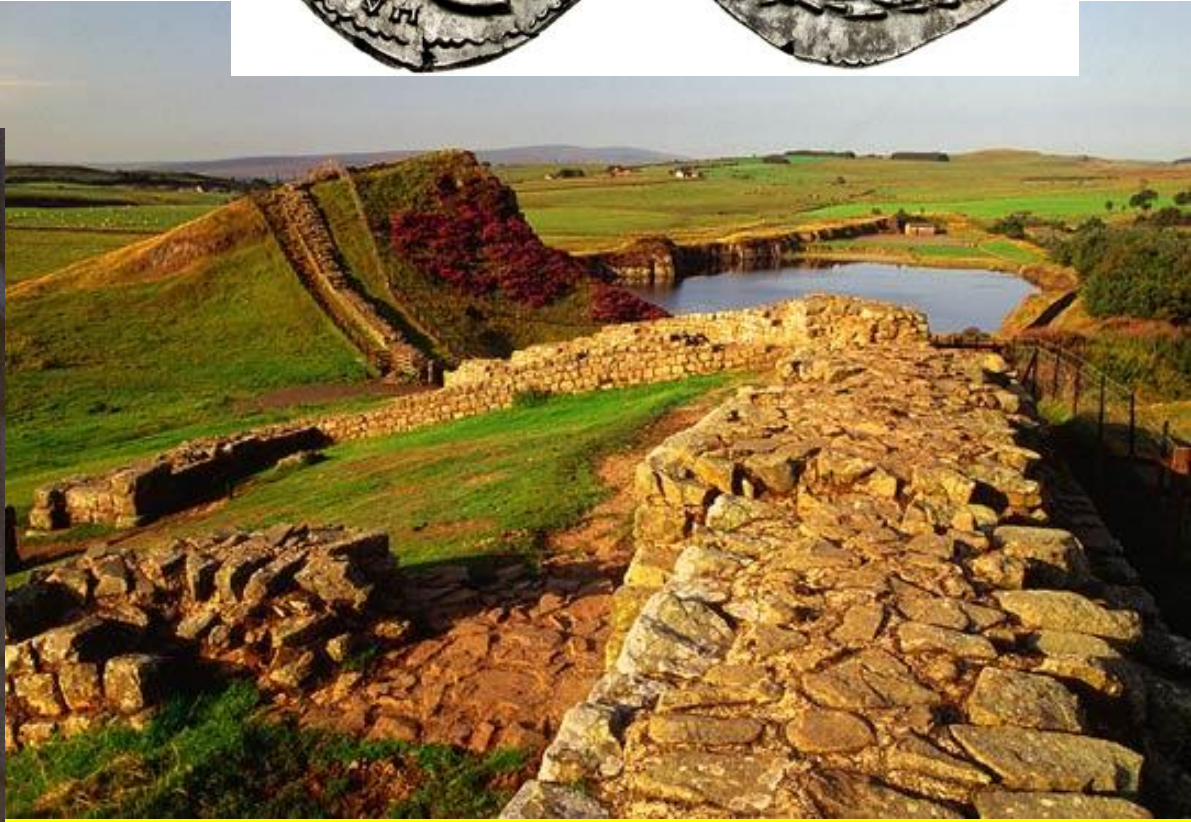
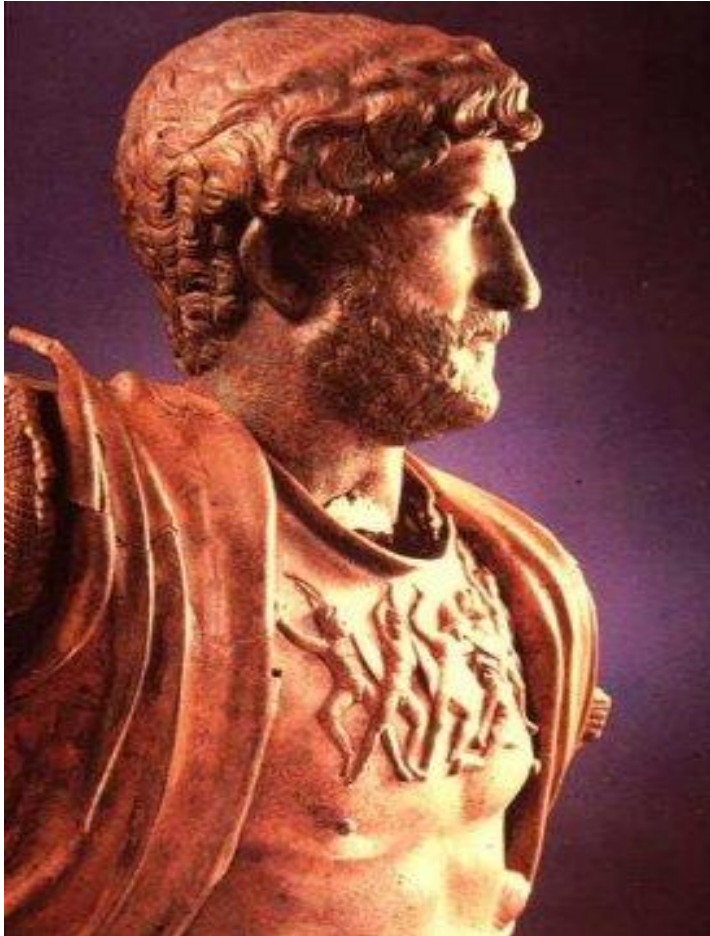




From Village to Empire. Lecture 25; Hadrian

Hadrian (117-138)



**Publius Aelius
Hadrianus, 76-138.**
Born in Italica.

Hadrian

- Member of the Spanish aristocracy, born 76
- Distinguished record under Trajan
- Controversial adoption
- Very strong power base
- Administrative continuity

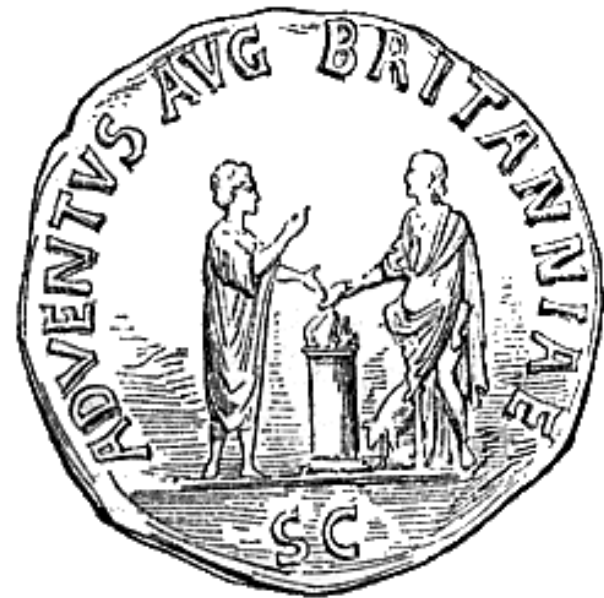
A travelling emperor

- A significant part of Hadrian's reign was spent visiting the provinces
- Settlement in the East
- Consolidation of the British northern frontier
- Several trips to the Greek East
- Stream of honours
- Interest in urban life
- Donations to communities

Restitutor orbis terrarum



Hadrian's journeys on coins



Florus on Hadrian

Ego nolo Caesar esse
Ambulare per Britannos,
Latitare per Germanos,
Scythicas pati pruinas!

*I would not like to be the Emperor
Always traveling through Britannia,
Hiding myself in Germania
And resisting the freezing Scytia!*

Hadrian's Answer to Florus

Ego nolo Florus esse
Ambulare per tabernas
Lacitare per popinas,
Culices pati rotundas!

*I would not like to be Florus
Always traveling through the pubs
Hiding myself in kitchens
And resisting the tedious fans !*

German Limes

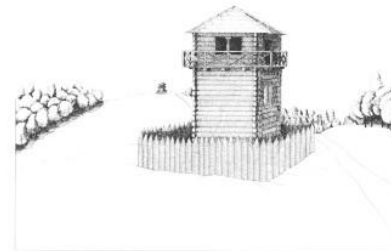


Abb. 19 Postenweg mit Holzwachtürmen - erste Bauphase am Limes



Abb. 20 Bau einer Palisade entlang des Postenweges in hadrianischer Zeit (um 120 n. Chr.).

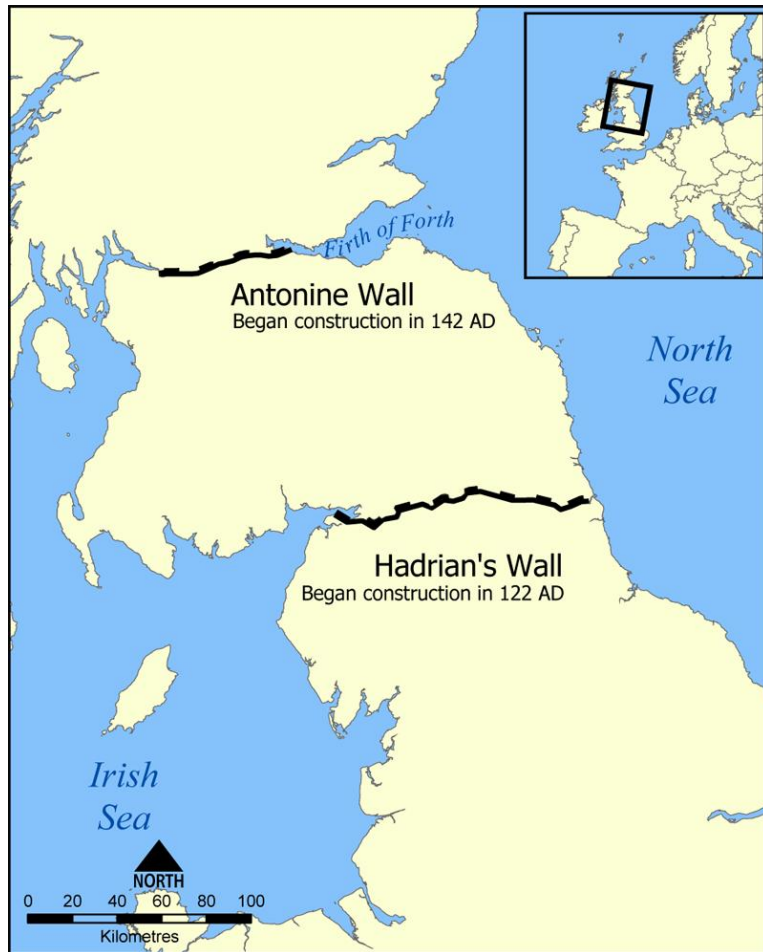


Abb. 21 Holztürme werden in der 2. Hälfte des 2. Jh. n. Chr. durch Steintürme ersetzt.



Abb. 22 Der obergermanische Limes wird Ende des 2./Anfang des 3. Jh. n. Chr. durch Graben und Wall verstärkt.

Hadrian's Wall



Hadrian in Britain



A Philhellenic emperor

- Three visits to Athens
- Local archonship
- Initiation to the Mysteries
- Public works programme
- Olympieion
- Panhellenion
- Two visits to Sparta
- Greek notables co-opted into the Senate
- Impressive amount of epigraphic evidence from Asia Minor

Hadrian – the new portrait from Sagalassos



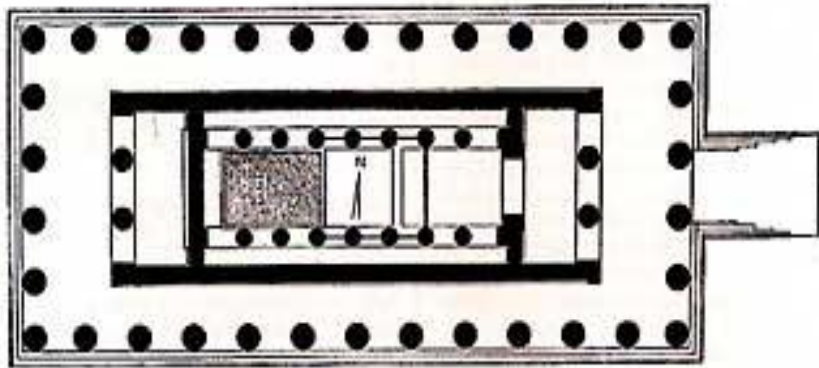
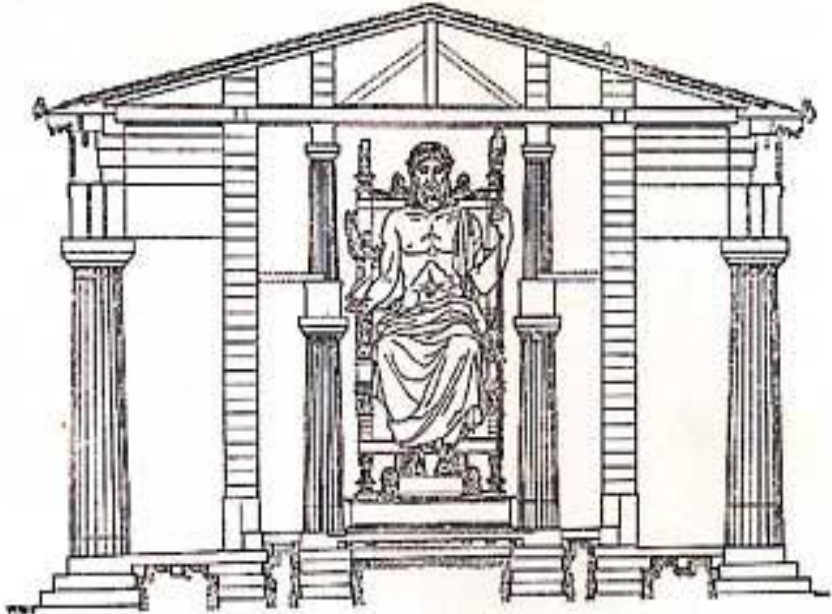
Roman Greece



Hadrian as restorator Achaiae



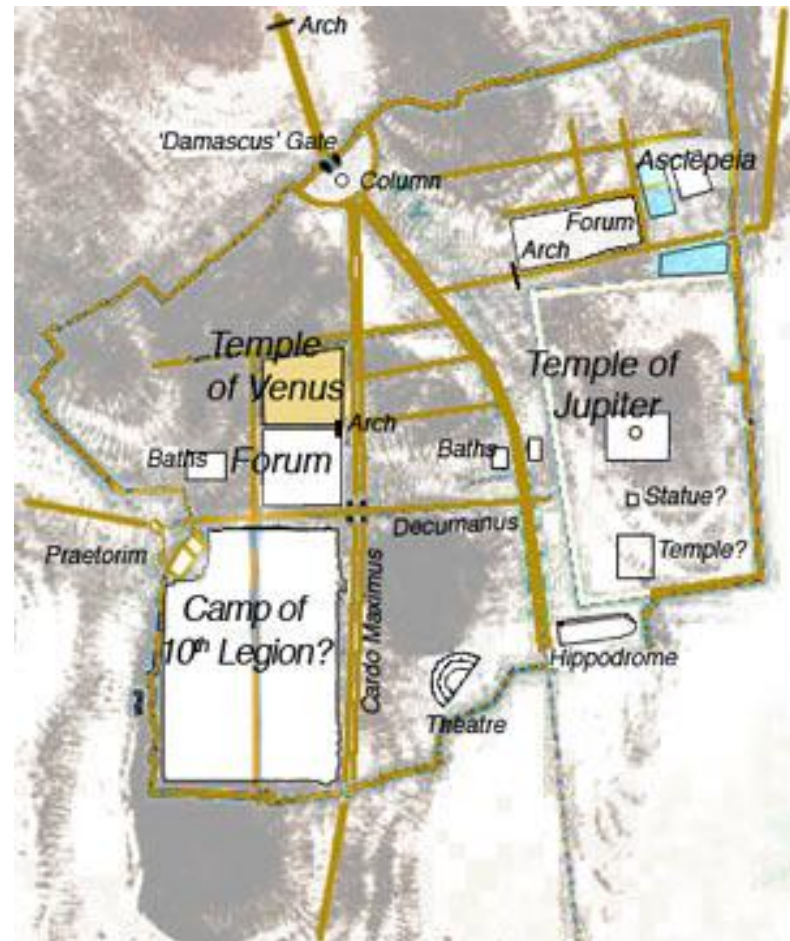
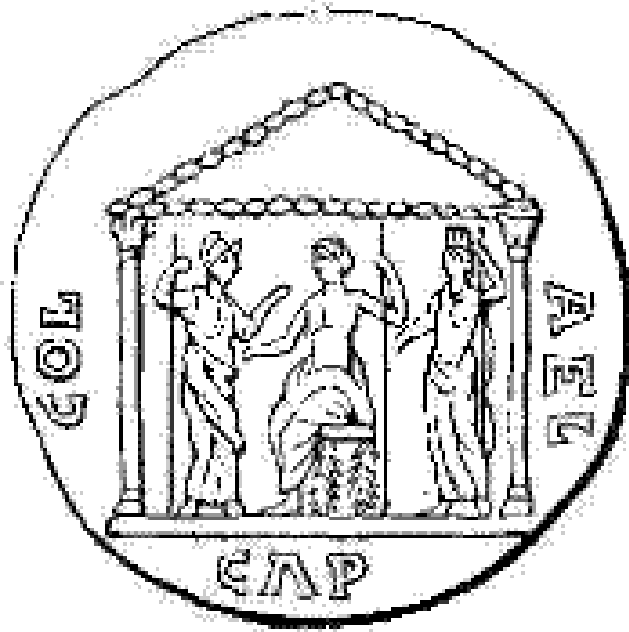
Colossus of Zeus Olympios



Events in the East

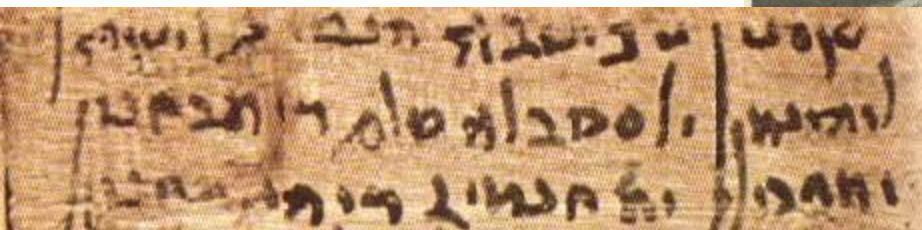
- Visit to Arabia in 129
- Jewish War: the Bar-Kochba Revolt in the 130s
- Refoundation of Jerusalem as *Aelia Capitolina*
- Visit to Egypt in 130

Jerusalem – Aelia Capitolina



Cassius Dio 69.13.1-2

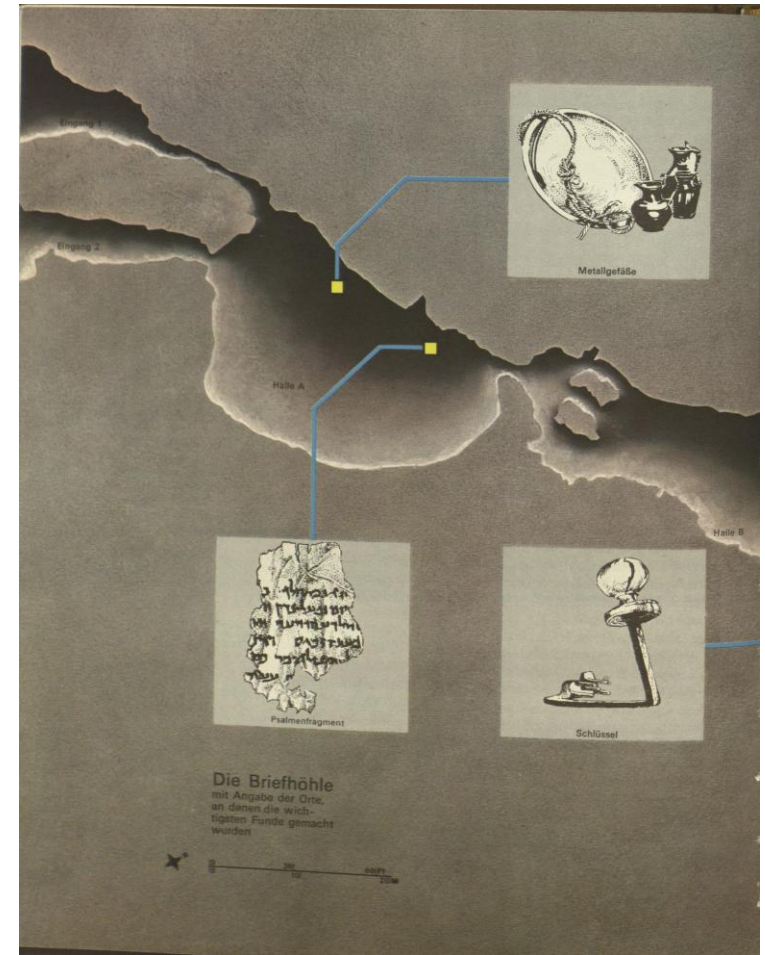
- Soon, the whole of Judaea had been stirred up, and the Jews everywhere were showing signs of disturbance, were gathering together, and giving evidence of great hostility to the Romans, partly by secret and partly by open acts; many others, too, from other peoples, were joining them from eagerness for profit, in fact one might almost say that the whole world was being stirred up by this business.



Bar-Kokhba Revolt



Bar-Kokhba Revolt



Hadrian in Egypt



Hadrian in Egypt

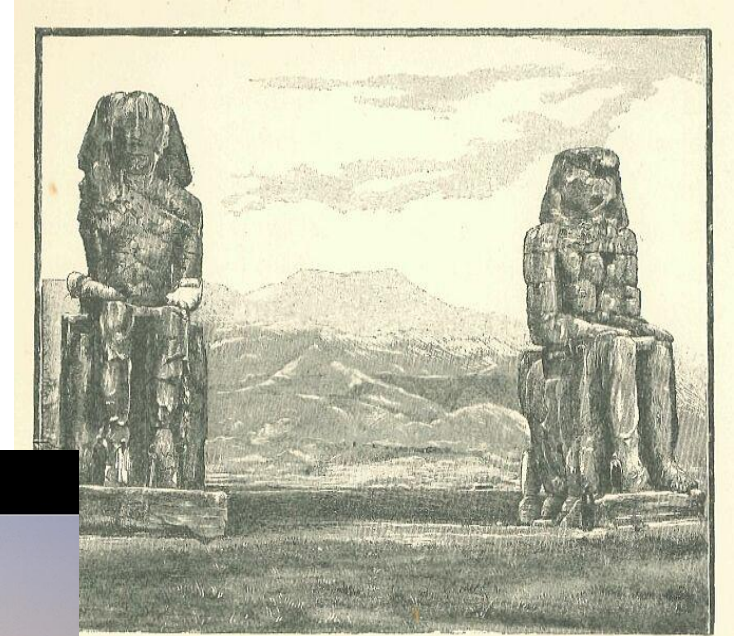
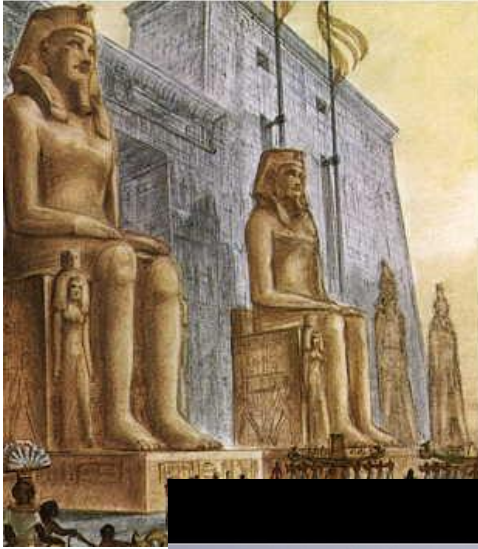


Hadrian in the Great Library. Historia Augusta, Hadrian 20, 2

Apud Alexandriam in
musio multas
quaestiones
professoribus
proposuit et
propositas ipse
dissolvit



Colossi of Memnon



THE TWO COLOSSI OF MEMNON IN THE PLAIN OF THEBES.¹



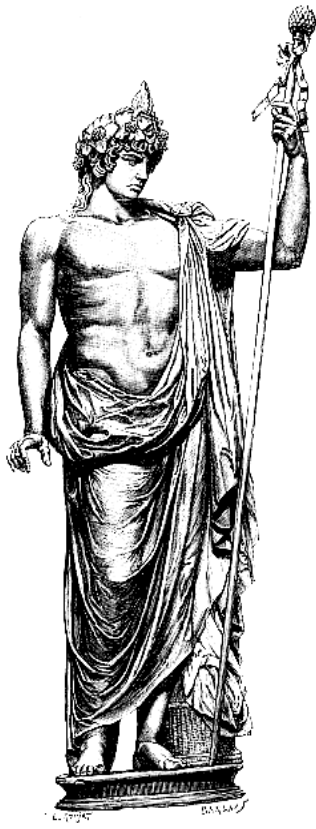
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Antinous: Death on the Nile



Divinization of Antinous



Hadrian and Rome. Historia

Augusta, Hadrian 7

- He then hastened to Rome in order to win over public opinion, which was hostile to him because of the belief that on one single occasion he had suffered four men of consular rank to be put to death. In order to check the rumours about himself, he gave in person a double largess to the people, although in his absence three aurei had already been given to each of the citizens. 4 In the senate, too, he cleared himself of blame for what had happened, and pledged himself never to inflict punishment on a senator until after a vote of the senate. 5 He established a regular imperial post, in order to relieve the local officials of such a burden. 6 Moreover, he used every means of gaining popularity. He remitted to private debtors in Rome and in Italy immense sums of money owed to the privy-purse, and in the provinces he remitted large amounts of arrears; and he ordered the promissory notes to be burned in the Forum of the Deified Trajan, in order that the general sense of security might thereby be increased.



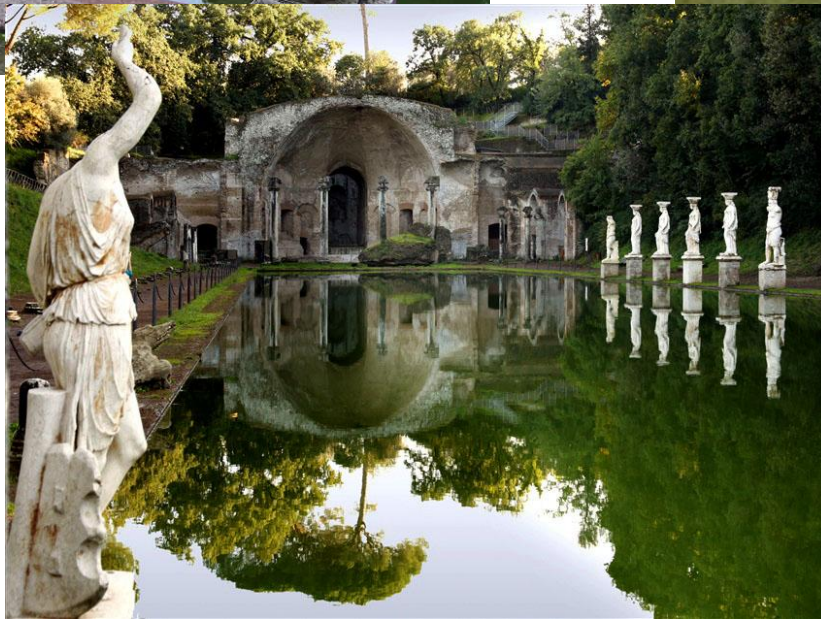


The Pantheon

- “Agrippa finished the construction of the building called the Pantheon. It has this name, perhaps because it received among the images which decorated it the statues of many gods, including Mars and Venus; but my own opinion of the name is that, because of its vaulted roof, it resembles the heavens.”

Cassius Dio *History of Rome* 53.27.2

Hadrian's Villa in Tibur



Hadrian's final years

- Journeys become less frequent
- L. Commodus is the first choice for the succession
- T. Aurelius Antoninus is adopted after Commodus' death
- Adoption of L. Ceionius Commodus and M. Annianus Verus: plan to choose successors for the following generation
- Hadrian dies in 138

Apotheosis of Sabina



Vibia Sabina (83–136/137)

Sabina ascends to heaven on the shoulders of a Nike. From Arco di Portogallo, which until the 17th century stood at the Via Corso. 2nd century CE.

Capitoline Museums: Palazzo dei Conservatori, Rome

Historia Augusta, Hadrian 25, 9

animula vagula blandula

Hospes comesque corporis,

quo nunc abibis? In loca

pallidula rigida nudula

nec, ut soles, dabis iocos

(O blithe little soul, thou, flitting away,

Guest and comrade of this my clay,

Whither now goest thou, to what place

Bare and ghastly and without grace?

Nor, as thy wont was, joke and play)

Mausoleum of Hadrian

