Faculty of Education and Arts  
School of Humanities and Social Science  
http://www.newcastle.edu.au/school/hss/

Newcastle Campus  
University Drive,  
Callaghan 2308  

Office hours: 9am – 5pm  
Room: MC 127  
Phone: 02 4921 5172/5175/5155  
Fax: 02 4921 6933  
Email: Humanities-Socialscience@newcastle.edu.au  
Web: http://www.newcastle.edu.au/school/hss/

AHIS3110 - The Augustan Age: Politics, Society and Literature  
Course Outline

Course Co-ordinator: Hugh Lindsay  
Room: MCLG22C  
Ph: 02 4921 5226  
Fax: 02 4921 6933  
Email: hugh.lindsay@newcastle.edu.au  
Consultation hours: Thursday 9-12

Semester: Semester 2 - 2007  
Unit Weighting: 10  
Teaching Methods: Seminar  
Tutorial

Course Overview

Brief Course Description  
The course will introduce students to the key sources on the age of Augustus, and examine the major changes to Roman politics and society brought about by the introduction of an imperial regime. There will be a focus on developments in the city of Rome to accommodate and represent these changes. Augustan literature will be treated in parallel with this, and major themes will be explored in the writings of Vergil, Horace, Livy, Propertius and Ovid.

Contact Hours  
Seminar for 2 Hours per Week for the Full Term  
Tutorial for 1 Hour per Fortnight for the Full Term

Learning Materials/Texts

Set texts

- W. Eck, The Age of Augustus Publisher: Blackwell Publishing Limited (November 1, 2002)  
  ISBN-10: 0631229582

Course Outline Issued and Correct as at: Week 1, Semester 2 - 2007  
CTS Download Date: 5 July 2007
Course Objectives
1. To become familiar with and to analyse source materials relevant to the age of Augustus
2. To explore the different types of evidence and appreciate their limitations
3. To develop a broad knowledge of major developments both socially and politically under Augustus
4. To understand the dynamics of social and political change from the death of Caesar to the death of Augustus
5. To investigate the values of that society, as revealed by major authors active under Augustus

Course Content
Political history from the death of Caesar to the death of Augustus; the emergence of imperial constitution; the development of the court; the succession; moral regeneration and the new age; the rebuilding of Rome; legislation on marriage and slavery. A range of contemporary Augustan writers will be covered.

Assessment Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Essays / Written Assignments</th>
<th>Essay, worth 50%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Essays / Written Assignments</td>
<td>Two written assignments, worth 25% each</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assumed Knowledge
No assumed knowledge

Callaghan Campus Timetable
AHIS3110
THE AUGUSTAN AGE: POLITICS, SOCIETY & LITERATURE
Enquiries: School of Humanities and Social Science
Semester 2 - 2007
Seminar and Tutorial Thursday 14:00 - 16:00 [V02] Fortnightly commencing week 2
or Thursday 13:00 - 14:00 [MC102]
or Thursday 16:00 - 17:00 [MC102]
Plagiarism

University policy prohibits students plagiarising any material under any circumstances. A student plagiarises if he or she presents the thoughts or works of another as one’s own. Without limiting the generality of this definition, it may include:

- copying or paraphrasing material from any source without due acknowledgment;
- using another’s ideas without due acknowledgment;
- working with others without permission and presenting the resulting work as though it was completed independently.

Plagiarism is not only related to written works, but also to material such as data, images, music, formulae, websites and computer programs.

Aiding another student to plagiarise is also a violation of the Plagiarism Policy and may invoke a penalty.

For further information on the University policy on plagiarism, please refer to the Policy on Student Academic Integrity at the following link -


The University has established a software plagiarism detection system called Turnitin. When you submit assessment items please be aware that for the purpose of assessing any assessment item the University may -

- Reproduce this assessment item and provide a copy to another member of the University; and/or
- Communicate a copy of this assessment item to a plagiarism checking service (which may then retain a copy of the item on its database for the purpose of future plagiarism checking);
- Submit the assessment item to other forms of plagiarism checking

Written Assessment Items

Students may be required to provide written assessment items in electronic form as well as hard copy.

Extension of Time for Assessment Items, Deferred Assessment and Special Consideration for Assessment Items or Formal Written Examinations

Students are required to submit assessment items by the due date, as advised in the Course Outline, unless the Course Coordinator approves an extension of time for submission of the item. University policy is that an assessment item submitted after the due date, without an approved extension, will be penalised.

Any student:
1. who is applying for an extension of time for submission of an assessment item on the basis of medical, compassionate, hardship/trauma or unavoidable commitment; or
2. whose attendance at or performance in an assessment item or formal written examination has been or will be affected by medical, compassionate, hardship/trauma or unavoidable commitment; must report the circumstances, with supporting documentation, to the appropriate officer following the instructions provided in the Special Circumstances Affecting Assessment Procedure - Policy 000641.

Note: different procedures apply for minor and major assessment tasks.

Please go to the Policy at http://www.newcastle.edu.au/policylibrary/000641.html for further information, particularly for information on the options available to you.

Students should be aware of the following important deadlines:

- Requests for Special Consideration must be lodged no later than 3 working days after the due date of submission or examination.
- Requests for Extensions of Time on Assessment Items must be lodged no later than the due date of the item.
- Requests for Rescheduling Exams must be received in the Student Hub no later than ten working days prior the first date of the examination period
Your application may not be accepted if it is received after the deadline. Students who are unable to meet the above deadlines due to extenuating circumstances should speak to their Program Officer in the first instance.

### Changing your Enrolment

The last dates to withdraw without financial or academic penalty (called the HECS Census Dates) are:

- For semester 1 courses: 31 March 2007
- For semester 2 courses: 31 August 2007
- For Trimester 1 courses: 16 February 2007
- For Trimester 2 courses: 8 June 2007

Students may withdraw from a course without academic penalty on or before the last day of semester. Any withdrawal from a course after the last day of semester will result in a fail grade.

Students cannot enrol in a new course after the second week of semester/trimester, except under exceptional circumstances. Any application to add a course after the second week of semester/trimester must be on the appropriate form, and should be discussed with staff in the Student Hubs.

To change your enrolment online, please refer to


### Faculty Information

The Student Hubs are a one-stop shop for the delivery of student related services and are the first point of contact for students on campus.

The four Student Hubs are located at:

- **Callaghan campus**
  - Shortland Hub: Level 3, Shortland Union Building
  - Hunter Hub: Student Services Centre, Hunter side of campus
- **City Precinct**
  - City Hub & Information Common: University House, ground floor in combination with an Information Common for the City Precinct
- **Ourimbah campus**
  - Ourimbah Hub: Administration Building

### Faculty websites

- Faculty of Business and Law
- Faculty of Education and Arts
- Faculty of Engineering and Built Environment
- Faculty of Health
- Faculty of Science and Information Technology

### Contact details

Callaghan, City and Port Macquarie
Various services are offered by the University Student Support Unit: 

Alteration of this Course Outline

No change to this course outline will be permitted after the end of the second week of the term except in exceptional circumstances and with Head of School approval. Students will be notified in advance of any approved changes to this outline.

Web Address for Rules Governing Undergraduate Academic Awards

Web Address for Rules Governing Postgraduate Academic Awards

Web Address for Rules Governing Professional Doctorate Awards

STUDENTS WITH A DISABILITY OR CHRONIC ILLNESS

The University is committed to providing a range of support services for students with a disability or chronic illness.

If you have a disability or chronic illness which you feel may impact on your studies, please feel free to discuss your support needs with your lecturer or course coordinator.

Disability Support may also be provided by the Student Support Service (Disability). Students must be registered to receive this type of support. To register please contact the Disability Liaison Officer on 02 4921 5766, or via email at: student-disability@newcastle.edu.au

As some forms of support can take a few weeks to implement it is extremely important that you discuss your needs with your lecturer, course coordinator or Student Support Service staff at the beginning of each semester.

For more information related to confidentiality and documentation please visit the Student Support Service (Disability) website at: www.newcastle.edu.au/services/disability

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- End of CTS Entry ----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Online Tutorial Registration:

Students are required to enrol in the Lecture and a specific Tutorial time for this course via the Online Registration system. Refer - [http://studinfo1.newcastle.edu.au/rego/stud_choose_login.cfm](http://studinfo1.newcastle.edu.au/rego/stud_choose_login.cfm)

NB: Registrations close at the end of week 2 of semester.

Studentmail and Blackboard: Refer - [www.blackboard.newcastle.edu.au/](http://www.blackboard.newcastle.edu.au/)

This course uses Blackboard and studentmail to contact students, so you are advised to keep your email accounts within the quota to ensure you receive essential messages. To receive an expedited response to queries, post questions on the Blackboard discussion forum if there is one, or if emailing staff directly use the course code in the subject line of your email. Students are advised to check their studentmail and the course Blackboard site on a weekly basis.

Further Information

Details about the following topics are available on your course Blackboard site (where relevant). Refer - [www.blackboard.newcastle.edu.au/](http://www.blackboard.newcastle.edu.au/)

- Written Assignment Presentation and Submission Details
- Online copy submission to Turnitin
- Penalties for Late Assignments
- Special Circumstances
- No Assignment Re-submission
- Re-marks & Moderations
- Return of Assignments
- Preferred Referencing Style
- Student Representatives
- Student Communication
- Essential Online Information for Students
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Lecture title</th>
<th>Lecturer</th>
<th>Tutorial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>19/7/07</td>
<td>Res Gestae and political realities</td>
<td>HML</td>
<td>No tutorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>History and biography: the age of Augustus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>26/7/07</td>
<td>The murder of Caesar and the adoption of Octavian</td>
<td>HML</td>
<td>Sources on Augustus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Introduction to the poets</td>
<td>MMJ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2/8/07</td>
<td>The formation of the triumvirate and the triumviral period</td>
<td>HML</td>
<td>No tutorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Settling veterans and jockeying for position</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>9/8/07</td>
<td>Sextus Pompey: the creation of a Pirate</td>
<td>HML</td>
<td>Perusine war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Conflict with Antony and the battle of Actium</td>
<td>HML</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>16/8/07</td>
<td>The new age: the Roman myth Reinterpreted</td>
<td>MMJ</td>
<td>No tutorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vergil and the epic of Rome</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>23/8/07</td>
<td>No lectures or tutorials</td>
<td>MMJ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>30/8/07</td>
<td>Propertius</td>
<td>MMJ</td>
<td>Actium and the Victor's Version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The aftermath of Actium and the Constitution under the Principate</td>
<td>HML</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>6/9/07</td>
<td>Reconstructing Rome: urban renewal</td>
<td>HML</td>
<td>No tutorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The reform programme and social engineering under Augustus</td>
<td>HML</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>13/9/07</td>
<td>Background of Horace &amp; Maecenas as patron and politician</td>
<td>MMJ</td>
<td>The urban image of the new Rome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The crisis in 23-22 BC: Senatorial opposition to the Principate in the 20s</td>
<td>JB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>20/9/07</td>
<td>Julia, Agrippa and the imperial Family</td>
<td>JB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Augustus, Tiberius and the Succession</td>
<td>JB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>27/9/07</td>
<td>Julia in disgrace</td>
<td>JB</td>
<td>Horace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New succession arrangements in AD 4</td>
<td>JB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>18/10/07</td>
<td>The world of Ovid</td>
<td>MMJ</td>
<td>No tutorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ovid and the poetry of exile</td>
<td>MMJ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEMESTER BREAK 1-12 OCTOBER
13  25/10/07  The career of Tiberius in the Reign of Augustus
The Varian disaster of AD 9  JB  Ovid

14  1/11/07  The death of Augustus and the accession of Tiberius  JB  No tutorial

Key to lecturers
JB  Dr Jane Bellemore
MMJ  Dr Marguerite Johnson
HML  Mr H. Lindsay.

Summary of Assessment
1. Source analysis, tutorial topic 1  25% (due 15/8/07, Week 5)
   Length: 1000-1500 words
2. Tutorial paper, tutorials 2-6  25% (due one week after date of tutorial, Length: 1000-1500 words
   Length: 2000 words

NOTE 1: The question for the source analysis (due WEEK 5) is provided with the reading list for Tutorial 1.
NOTE 2: Detailed points for discussion and reading lists are provided here for topics 2-4. Topics 5 & 6 will be provided as soon as available.
NOTE 3: Topics and reading lists for the Major Essay (due WEEK 14) will be provided in the first half of the semester.
NOTE 4: All books and articles cited as reading for tutorials are available in the Short Loans Collection of the Auchmuty Library.

Major ancient sources for this course are available online on the Lacus Curtius site:
http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/home.html

Hugh Lindsay, course co-ordinator, ph. 4921 5226, room MCLG22C
Hugh.lindsay@newcastle.edu.au

---

School of Humanities and Social Science
Tutorial 1 (Week 2: 26/7.07)

Suetonius Life of Augustus

The text of this life can be consulted in the prescribed Penguin edition [Suetonius the Twelve Caesars Publisher: Penguin Classics; Reissue edition (May 6, 2003)] or on-line on the Lacus Curtius site: http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/home.html

For the tutorial read the life of Augustus, and consider some of the following points:

1. The overall plan of Suetonian biographies (i.e. topical rather than chronological), and the emphases.
2. The characterisation of Augustus.
3. The political approach, especially the treatment of the transition to Empire, and specifically Antony (e.g. Suet. Aug. 2; 12-13; 17; 28; 69).
4. What should be in a biography?
   - Ancestry/parentage
   - Birth details
   - Appearance?
   - Education
     - Oratory
     - Military
     - Religious?
   - Experience
     - Political/Oratory
     - Military
     - Religious?
5. ‘Balanced’ biography
   - Reasons for including both ‘good’ and ‘bad’ material in Suetonius

READING

Modern works:
- Grant, M., The Roman Historians (1970)(938.007022 GRAN)

Source analysis topic: all students are to attempt this exercise, due 15/8/07, Week 5.
Length 1000-1500 words

Using the passages extracted below, compare the approaches of Nicolaus of Damascus, Suetonius and Dio to the relationship of Antony and Augustus in the aftermath of the murder of Caesar. Can you detect traces of Augustan propaganda in these sources? (this is an exercise to be written largely on the basis of the texts below: you may cite the above secondary literature, or further secondary works, but remember that the exercise is about careful reading of these texts).

Passages

Extracts below selected from Nicolaus of Damascus, Suetonius Augustus and Dio Cassius Book 45
For the full text of Nicolaus see http://www.csun.edu/~hcfl004/nicolaus.html

Extracts

Nicolaus
(17) Octavius put out to sea on ships which were at hand, though it was still quite perilously wintry, and crossing the Ionian Sea, arrived at the nearest promontory of Calabria, where the news regarding the revolution at Rome had not yet been clearly announced to the inhabitants. He came ashore here and started on foot for Lupiae. When he arrived there he met people who had been in Rome when Caesar was buried; and they told him, among other things, that he had been named in the will as Caesar's son, inheriting three fourths of his property, the remaining share having been set aside to pay the sum of seventy-five drachmae to each man in the city. He had enjoined Atia, the youth's mother, to take charge of his burial, but a great crowd had forced its way into the Forum and there cremated the body and interred the remains. They told Octavius that Brutus and Cassius and the other murderers had taken possession of the Capitol, and were obtaining, through the promise of freedom, the slaves as allies. On the first two days while Caesar's friends were still panic stricken many men came and joined the murderers; but when colonists from the neighboring cities (whom Caesar had furnished with grants and had established in those cities) began to come in large numbers and attach themselves to the followers of Lepidus, the Master of the Horse, and to those of Antonius, Caesar's colleague in the consulsip, who were promising to avenge Caesar's death, most of the conspirators' group dispersed. The conspirators being thus deserted gathered some gladiators and others who were implacably hostile to Caesar, or who had had a share in the plot. A little later, all these came down from the Capitoline, having received pledges of safety from Antonius who now had a large force, but who for the present had given up his plan to avenge Caesar's murder. (That was why they were allowed to leave Rome safely and go to Antium). Even their houses were besieged by the people, not under any leader, but the populace itself was enraged on account of the murder of Caesar, of whom they were fond, and especially when they had seen his bloody garment and newly slain body brought to burial when they had forced their way into the Forum and had there interred it.

(18) When Octavius heard this he was moved to tears and grief because of his memory and affection for the man, and his sorrow stirred anew. Then he stopped and waited for other letters from his mother and friends in Rome, although he did not disbelieve those who had reported the events, for he saw no reason why they should fabricate any falsehood. After this he set sail for Brundisium, for he had now learned that none of his enemies were there, though previously he had been suspicious lest the city might be held by some of them, and consequently he had not recklessly approached it directly from the other shore. There arrived from his mother also a letter in which was written an urgent request for him to return to hear and the whole household as soon as possible, so that no treachery should come upon him from without, seeing that he had been designated Caesar's son. It bore out the earlier news, and said that the whole populace was aroused against Brutus and Cassius and their party, and was greatly vexed at what they had done. His stepfather Philippus sent him a letter asking him not to take steps to secure Caesar's bequest but even to retain his own name because of what had happened to Caesar and to live free from politics and in safety. Octavius knew that this advice was given with kind intent, but he thought differently, as he already had his mind on great things and he was full of confidence; he therefore took upon himself the toil and danger and the enmity of men whom he did not care to please. Nor did he propose to cede to anyone a name or a rule so great as his, particularly with the state on his side and calling him to come into his father's honors; and very rightly, since both naturally and by law the office be

This was the beginning of good both for himself and all mankind, but especially for the state and the entire Roman people. He sent immediately to Asia for the money and means that Caesar had previously dispatched
for the Parthian War, and when he received it along with a year's tribute from the people of Asia, contenting
himself with the portion that had belonged to Caesar he turned the public property over to the state treasury.
At that time, too, some of his friends urged him as they had at Apollonia to go to Caesar's colonies and to
levy an army, inducing the men to join an expedition on his behalf by employing the prestige of the great
name of Caesar. They declared that the soldiers would gladly follow the leadership of Caesar's son and
would do everything for him; for there persisted among them a wonderful loyalty and good will toward
Caesar and a memory of what they had accomplished with him in his lifetime, and they desired under the
auspices of Caesar's name to win the power which they had formerly bestowed upon Caesar. However, the
opportunity for this did not seem to be at hand. He therefore turned his attention toward seeking legally,
through a senatorial decree, the dignity his father had held; and he was careful not to acquire the reputation
of being one who was ambitious and not a law abiding man. Accordingly, he listened especially to the eldest
of his friends and those of the greatest experience, and set out from Brundisium for Rome.

(27) the conspirators withdrew again to the Capitoline and took council as to what ought to be done
under the present circumstances. They decided to send envoys to Lepidus and Antonius to persuade
them to come to them in the temple and there confer with them in planning the future of the state;
and to promise them that everything which they possessed from Caesar's hands would be
considered as authorized gifts, so that there would be no cause for dissent on these grounds. When
the envoys arrived Antonius and Lepidus said that they would answer on the following day. These
things were done in the late evening, and a greater confusion laid hold on the city. Everyone saw to
his own property, deserting the public interests, for they feared sudden plots and attacks, seeing that
the leaders were encamped under arms in opposition to each other; nor was it yet clear to them who
would gain complete control. When night came on they dispersed. On the following day the consul
Antonius was under arms; and Lepidus, having collected a considerable force of auxiliaries
proceeded through the middle of the Forum, having decided to avenge Caesar. When those who had
previously been in doubt saw this, they joined Antonius and Lepidus, with their respective retinues
under arms, and the result was an army of considerable size. There were some who acted thus
through fear, not wishing to seem too delighted at Caesar's death, and at the same time looking to
their future interests by joining the consuls.

Many messages were sent to those who had benefited at Caesar's hands (whether through grants of dwelling
places in cities, through grants of land, or allotments of money)saying that everything would be changed
unless some strenuous efforts were exerted by them as well. Then his friends received many mournful
entreaties, reminding those especially who had once taken the field with him how he had suffered death
abandoned by his friends, great as he was. Accordingly, many joined the consuls out of compassion and
friendship, finding a chance for private gain as well as what would result from a revolution, especially since
the course of their opponents seemed to lack vigour and was not what they previously expected it to be when
they believed that the had a stronger force. Now it was openly said that Caesar must be avenged, and that this
was the only thing to do, and that his death must not go unpunished. Gathering into groups they expressed
various views, some suggesting one course, others another.

However, those who advocated a republican form of government were gratified at the whole change, and
only blamed Caesar's murderers because they had not done away with more of the people who were at that
time viewed with suspicion, and thus brought about a real liberty; for those who were still left would be
likely to give considerable trouble. There were also men who had a reputation for greater foresight, and who
had gained knowledge from experience with what had happened before in Sulla's time; they cautioned one
another to keep to a middle course, for at the time of Sulla those who were thought to have been destroyed,
suddenly took fresh courage and drove out their late conquerors. They declared that Caesar would give his
murderers and their companions much trouble, even though he was dead, since here was a large force
threatening them, with energetic men in charge of it.

Antonius and his associates before preparing for action sent a legation to parley with the forces on the
Capitoline, but later, emboldened by the amount of their arms and the number of their men, they felt justified
in taking full charge of the government, and ending the disturbance in the city. First of all they took council
(having asked their friends to be present) how they ought to act toward the assassins. Lepidus proposed that
they should fight them and avenge Caesar. Hirtius thought that they should discuss the matter with them and come to friendly terms. Someone else, supporting Lepidus, expressed the opposite opinion, saying that it would be sacrilegious to pass by the murder of Caesar unavenged, and furthermore, it would not be safe for all those who had been his friends; 'for even if the murderers are inactive now, yet as soon as they get more power, they will go still further.' Antonius favoured the proposal of Hirtius, and voted to save them. There were others who urged that they be dismissed from the city under truce.

(28) After the great Caesar's death and burial, his friends counselled Octavian to cultivate Antonius' friendship, and put him in charge of his interests . . . . [long lacuna, some months]. And though there were many other contributory causes toward disagreement between them, he seemed the more to incite enmity between them, for he was at odds with Octavian, and a partisan of Antonius. Octavian, however, in no wise frightened, because of his high spirit, gave some exhibitions on the occasion of the festival of Venus Genetrix which his father had established. He again approached Antonius with a number of his friends, requesting that permission be given for the throne and wreath to be set up in his father's honour. Antonius made the same threat as before, if he did not drop that proposal and keep quiet. Octavian withdrew and made no opposition to the veto of the consul. When he entered the theatre, however, the people applauded him loudly, and his father's soldiers, angered because he had been prevented from paying tribute to the honoured memory of his father, gave him, as a mark of their approval, one round of applause after another all through the performance. Then he counted out for the people their allotted money, and that secured him their especial good will.

From that day Antonius was manifestly still more ill disposed toward Octavian, who stood in the way of the people's zeal for him. Octavian saw (what had become very plain to him from the present situation) that he was in need of political authority. He also saw that the consuls, secure in much power, were openly resisting him and appropriating still more power for themselves. Even the city treasury, which his father had filled with funds, they had emptied within two months after Caesar's death, wasting money in large lots on any excuse that offered in the general confusion; and furthermore they were on good terms with the assassins. So Octavian was the only one left to avenge his father, for Antonius let the whole matter pass, and was even in favour of an amnesty for the assassins. A number of men, indeed, joined Octavian, but many joined Antonius and Dolabella also. There were others who, from a middle ground, tried to foment enmity between them, and doing so . . . . [lacuna]. The chief of these were the following men: Publius, Vibius, Lucius and especially Cicero. Octavian was not ignorant of the reason why the associated themselves with him, trying to provoke him against Antonius, but he did not repel them, for he wished to have their assistance and a more powerful guard thrown around him, though he was aware that each of these men was very little concerned over public interests but that they were looking about for an opportunity to acquire public office and supreme power. To their mind, the man who had previously enjoyed that power was out of the way, and Octavian was altogether too young and not likely to hold out against so great a tumult, with one man looking out for one thing, another for another, and all of them seizing what they could for their own gain. For with all attention to public welfare put away, and with the foremost citizens separated into many factions, and everyone trying to encompass all the power for himself, or at least as much of it as could be detached, the rule showed many strange aspects.

Suetonius

Suet. Aug. 9-10: 9 The civil wars which he waged were five, called by the names of Mutina, Philippi, Perusia, Sicily, and Actium; the first and last of these were against Marcus Antonius, the second against Brutus and Cassius, the third against Lucius Antonius, brother of the triumvir, and the fourth against Sextus Pompeius, son of Gnaeus. 10 The initial reason for all these wars was this: since he considered nothing more incumbent on him than to avenge his uncle's death and maintain the validity of his enactments, immediately on returning from Apollonia he resolved to surprise Brutus and Cassius by taking up arms against them; and when they foresaw the danger and fled, to resort to law and prosecute them for murder in their absence. Furthermore, since those who had been appointed to celebrate Caesar's victory by games did not dare to do so, he gave them himself. 2 To be able to carry out his other plans with more authority, he announced his candidature for the position of one of the tribunes of the people, who happened to die; though he was a patrician, and not yet a senator. But when his designs were opposed by Marcus Antonius, who was then consul, and on whose help he had especially counted, and Antony would
not allow him even common and ordinary justice without the promise of a heavy bribe, he went over to the aristocrats, who he knew detested Antony, especially because he was besieging Decimus Brutus at Mutina, and trying to drive him by force of arms from the province given him by Caesar and ratified by the senate. Accordingly at the advice of certain men he hired assassins to kill Antony, and when the plot was discovered, fearing retaliation he mustered veterans, by the use of all the money he could command, both for his own protection and that of the State. Put in command of the army which he had raised, with the rank of propraetor, and bidden to join with Hirtius and Pansa, who had become consuls, in lending aid to Decimus Brutus, he finished the war which had been entrusted to him within three months in two battles. In the former of these, so Antony writes, he took to flight and was not seen again until the next day, when he returned without his cloak and his horse; but in that which followed all agree that he played the part not only a leader, but of a soldier as well, and that, in the thick of the fight, when the eagle-bearer of his legion was sorely wounded, he shouldered the eagle and carried it for some time.

**Dio Cassius**

**Dio 45.** In this way he who was formerly called Octavius, but already by this time Caesar, and subsequently Augustus, took a hand in public affairs; and he managed and dealt with them more vigorously than any man in his prime, more prudently than any graybeard. In the first place, he entered the city as if for the sole purpose of succeeding to the inheritance, coming as a private citizen with only a few attendants, without any display. Again, he did not utter threats against any one nor show that he was displeased at what had occurred and would take vengeance for it. Indeed, so far from demanding of Antony any of the money that he had previously plundered, he actually paid court to him, although he was insulted and wronged by him. For Antony did him many injuries both in word and deed, particularly when the **lex curiata** was proposed by which the transfer of Octavius into Caesar's family was to take place; Antony himself pretended to be doing his best to have it passed, but through some tribunes he kept securing its postponement, in order that the young man, not being as yet Caesar's son according to law, might not meddle with the property and might be weaker in all other ways. Caesar was vexed at this, but as he was unable to speak his mind freely, he bore it until he had won over the multitude, by whom he understood his father had been raised to honour. For he knew that they were angry at Caesar's death and hoped they would be devoted to him as his son, and he perceived that they hated Antony on account of his conduct as master of the horse and also for his failure to punish the assassins. Hence he undertook to become tribune as a starting point for popular leadership and to secure the power that would result from it; and he accordingly became a candidate for the place of Cinna, which was vacant. Though hindered by Antony's followers, he did not desist, and after using persuasion upon Tiberius Cannutius, a tribune, he was by him brought before the populace; and taking as his pretext the gift bequeathed the people by Caesar, he addressed them in appropriate words, promising that he would discharge the debt at once and giving them cause to hope for much besides. After this came the festival appointed in honour of the completion of the **temple of Venus**, which some, while Caesar was still alive, had promised to celebrate, but were now holding in slight regard, even as they did the games in the Circus in honour of the Parilia; so, to win the favour of the populace, he provided for it at his private expense, on the ground that it concerned him because of his family. At this time out of fear of Antony he did not bring into the theatre either Caesar's gilded chair or his crown set with precious stones, as had been permitted by decree. When, however, a certain star during all those days appeared in the north toward evening, which some called a comet, claiming that it foretold the usual occurrences, while the majority, instead of believing it, ascribed it to Caesar, interpreting it to mean that he had become immortal and had been received into the number of the stars, Octavius then took courage and set up in the **temple of Venus** a bronze statue of him with a star above his head. And when this act also was allowed, no one trying to prevent it through fear of the populace, then at last some of the other decrees already passed in honour of Caesar were put into effect. Thus they called one of the months July after him, and in the course of certain festivals of thanksgiving for victory they sacrificed during one special day in memory of his name. For these reasons the soldiers also, particularly since some of them received largess of money, readily took the side of Caesar.

A rumour accordingly got abroad and it seemed likely that something unusual would take place. This belief was due particularly to the circumstance that once, when Octavius wished to speak with Antony in court about something, from an elevated and conspicuous place, as he had been wont to do in his father's lifetime, Antony would not permit it, but caused his lictors to drag him down and drive him out. All were
exceedingly vexed, especially as Caesar, with a view to casting odium upon his rival an attracting the multitude, would no longer even frequent the Forum. So Antony became alarmed, and in conversation with the bystanders one day remarked that he harboured no anger against Caesar, but on the contrary owed him good-will, and was ready to end all suspicion. The statement was reported to the other, they held a conference, and some thought they had become reconciled. For they understood each other's feeling accurately, and, thinking it inopportune at that time to put them to the test, they tried to come to terms by making a few mutual concessions. And for some days they kept quiet; then they began to suspect each other afresh, as a result either of some actual treachery or some false calumny, as regularly happens under such conditions, and fell out again. For when men become reconciled after some great enmity they are suspicious of many acts that have no significance and of many chance occurrences; in brief, they regard everything, in the light of their former hostility, as done on purpose and for an evil end. And in the meantime those who are neutral aggravate the trouble between them by bearing reports back and forth under the pretence of good-will and thus exasperating them still further. For there is a very large element which is anxious to see all those who have power at variance with one another, an element which consequently takes delight in their enmity and joins in plots against them. And the one who has previously suffered from calumny is very easy to deceive with words adapted to the purpose by friends whose attachment is free from suspicion. Thus it was that these men, who even before this had not trusted each other, became now more estranged than ever.

Tutorials 2-6: Students are required to write a paper on one of these topics, 1000-1500 words due one week after the tutorial selected.

Tutorial 2:
Topic: The Perusine War, 40 BC
What impact did the Perusine war have on the future of the triumvirate?
Points you may consider:
1 What was the political context of the Perusine war?
2 Was Octavian in a strong position in its aftermath?
3 How did the war affect the status of Sextus Pompeius?
4 Why did Antony intervene in Italy?
5 Explain how a reconciliation between Antony and Octavian was effected.

READING
Ancient sources:
All available at http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/home.html
Velleius 2.74-76; Plutarch Antony 23-24; 30-31; Suet. Aug. 15; Appian Civil Wars 5.12-65; Dio 48.1-33

Modern works:
Gowing, Alain M, The triumviral narratives of Appian and Cassius Dio (1992) (Call no. 937.05072 GOWL), especially 78-84.
Holmes, T.R, The architect of the Roman empire I: especially 95-100 (Call no.937.07092 AUGU-2 HOLM V.I)

Tutorial 3:
Topic: Actium and the Victor's Version
EITHER
Why did Octavian succeed at Actium?
OR
What did Antony hope to gain from his presence in the East and the relationship with Cleopatra? Why did he fail?
Points you may consider
1. The relationship of Antony and Octavian
2. The reasons for Antony’s presence in the East
3. Antony’s own objectives
4. The methods used by Octavian to strengthen his position in Italy and weaken Antony in the East
5. Traces of Octavian's propaganda
6. Was Antony a victim of Cleopatra’s scheming?
7. What did Cleopatra hope to gain from Antony in political terms?
8. What caused desertions from the Antonian cause in the lead up to Actium?
9. What is the significance of Antony's will?
10. How did Octavian justify the declaration of war in 32 BC?
11. Plutarch’s account of Antony and Cleopatra: its bias and intention

READING
ANCIENT SOURCES
All available at http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/home.html

See also Res Gestae 25.2; Vell.2.82-84 (texts below); Suet. Aug. 2; 17; 69.

Res Gestae 25.2
All of Italy of its own accord swore allegiance to me, and demanded me as leader in the war which I won at Actium.

Vell. 2.82-84
82. In the summer in which Caesar so successfully buried the war in Sicily, fortune though gentle in the case of Caesar and the res publica, raged in the East. For Antonius with thirteen legions moving through Armenia and Media, and heading for the Parthians through these regions, had a confrontation with their king. Firstly he lost two legions with all their baggage and weaponry as well as his legate Statianus, then, frequently with the greatest danger to his whole army, entered upon dangers from which he despaired of being able to extricate himself. When he had lost not less than a quarter of his soldiers, he was saved through the stratagem and fidelity of a certain prisoner, who was nonetheless a Roman. He had been captured in the Crassan disaster, but had not changed his loyalty with his fortune. He approached the Roman outpost by night, and warned them not to follow their intended route, but to go ahead by a different way through the woods. This was the saving of M. Antonius and his many legions. Nonetheless not less than a quarter of these soldiers and of his whole army was lost, as we have stated, and a third of the camp followers and slaves. Scarcely any of the baggage was saved. But Antonius called this flight of his a victory, because he had escaped alive! He returned to Armenia three years later, and having deceived their king Artavasdes bound him in chains, though golden ones, so that he should not lack distinction. Then with growth in the flame of his love for Cleopatra, as well as his vices (which are always nourished by resources and licence and flattery), he decided to make war on his country, when he had already ordered that he should be called the new Father Liber (Bacchus), and when at Alexandria, crowned with ivy and wrapped in a saffron robe, holding a thyrsus and wearing buskins, he had been carried in a chariot as though Father Liber.

83. During this preparation for war, Plancus went over to Caesar, not though an impression of choosing the right, nor through a love of the res publica nor Caesar himself (for he was always at odds with these), but as a man treacherous through disease, since he had been a most lowly crawler to the queen, a client beneath even slaves. He was secretary to Antonius and author and actor in his most dastardly deeds. He was for sale for all things and all men. Painted blue and in the nude, his head encircled with reeds, and dragging a tail, crawling on his knees at a banquet, he had danced the role of Glaucus the Nereid. Coldly treated by Antonius because of the manifest evidence of his depredations, he fled to Caesar. And afterwards he would interpret the victor's clemency in favour of his own excellence, repeatedly saying that Caesar had approved what he
had merely pardoned. Titius soon followed the example of this man who was his uncle. Coponius, a most dignified man of praetorian rank, and father-in-law of P. Silius, was not wrong when he said, as Plancus in the Senate, fresh from his flight, was piling many horrendous charges on the absent Antony, 'By Hercules, Antonius did a lot before you left him'.

84. Then in the consulship of Caesar and Messala Corvinus, there was a showdown at Actium, when the victory of the Julian faction, which had long previously been a certainty, was fought to its conclusion. Within this faction both soldiery and leader were strong, in the other everything was in decline. On the one side the rowers were most vigorous, on the other they were weakened by dearth. On the one side were moderate sized ships not unsuited to speed, on the other ships more formidable only in appearance. Nobody was going over from Caesar to Antonius, daily someone was deserting to Caesar. King Amyntas had followed the better and more advantageous side. For Delius, tenacious of his own example, just as he had crossed over from Dolabella to Cassius, and from Cassius to Antonius, so he crossed from Antonius to Caesar. And the most illustrious Cn. Domitius, who alone of the Antonian faction never greeted the queen except by name, went over to Caesar at very great and imminent risk to himself. Finally before the very eyes of the Antonian fleet, Leucas was stormed by M. Agrippa, Patrae was captured, and the enemy fleet was twice bested before the final defeat.

MODERN WORKS
Tarn, W.W. and Charlesworth, M.P., Octavian, Antony and Cleopatra [Auchmuty 937.05 TARN].
Rice-Holmes, T., The Architect of the Roman Empire I: 140-167 (Call no.937.07092 AUGU-2 HOLM V.I).


Tutorial 4
The Urban Image and the new Rome
What are the most important physical changes to the arrangement of the city of Rome under the Augustan regime?

Points you may consider:
1 Changes in focus in political life
2 The function of the forum in the Republic and Empire
3 The development of the Forum Iulium and the Forum Augustum
4 The role of the imperial palace
5 The role of imperial women
6 The symbolism and use of images in Augustan Rome
7 The function of the Mausoleum of Augustus and the Ara Pacis in the reformed city

READING
*Favro, Diane G., The urban image of Augustan Rome (1996) (Call no. 937.06 FAVR).


*These are the most significant works to consult.

Role of women in the reconstruction of Augustan Rome:
