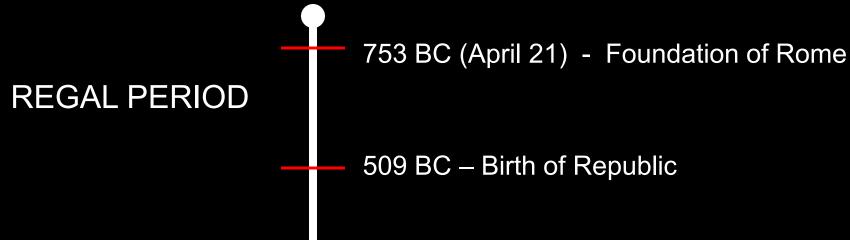
The Emergence of the Augustan Principate



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REPUBLIC

27 BC - Augustus



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EMPIRE

LATE EMPIRE

AD 476 – Deposition of Romulus Augustulus

AD 284 – Reforms of Diocletian

Evolution of Augustan Power

- 1) From the Ides to Actium, 44 27 BC
- 2) First 'constitutional settlement' 27 BC
- 3) Second settlement 23 BC
- 4) Grant of consular power 19 BC

44 – 30 BC Dramatis Personae

Marcus Antonius Brutus and Cassius

Marcus Aemilius Lepidus Sextus Pompey

Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus



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42 BC – Battle of Philippi

36 BC – Battle of Naulochus

31 BC – Battle of Actium

(Brutus & Cassius) (Sextus Pompey; Lepidus) (Marc Antony)

Res Gestae, 25

"The whole of Italy voluntarily took oath of allegiance to me and demanded me as its leader in the war in which I was victorious at Actium. The provinces of the Spains, the Gauls, Africa, Sicily, and Sardania took the same oath of allegiance."

From Velleius Paterculus and Res Gestae Divi Augusti, translated by Frederick W. Shipley. This material is in the public domain.

Res Gestae, 34

"In my sixth and seventh consulships (in 28 and 27 BC), when I had extinguished the flames of civil war, after receiving by universal content the absolute control of affairs, I transferred the republic from my own control to the will of the senate and the Roman people."



Suetonius, Augustus 47

"The stronger provinces, which could neither easily nor safely be governed by annual meetings, he (Augustus) took to himself; the others he assigned to proconsular governors selected by lot."

From Suetonius: The Life of the Twelve Caesars, translated by J.C. Rolfe. This material is in the public domain.

Cassius Dio 53.12

"His [Octavian] professed motive in this was that the senate might fearlessly enjoy the finest portion of the empire, while he himself had the hardships and the dangers; but his real purpose was that by this arrangement the senators will be unarmed and unprepared for battle, while he alone had arms and maintained soldiers."

Augustus' Honors in 27 BC

The corona civica



Image courtesy of Giovanni Dall'Orto. Source: Wikimedia Commons.

Augustus' Honors in 27 BC

The *clipeus virtutis*



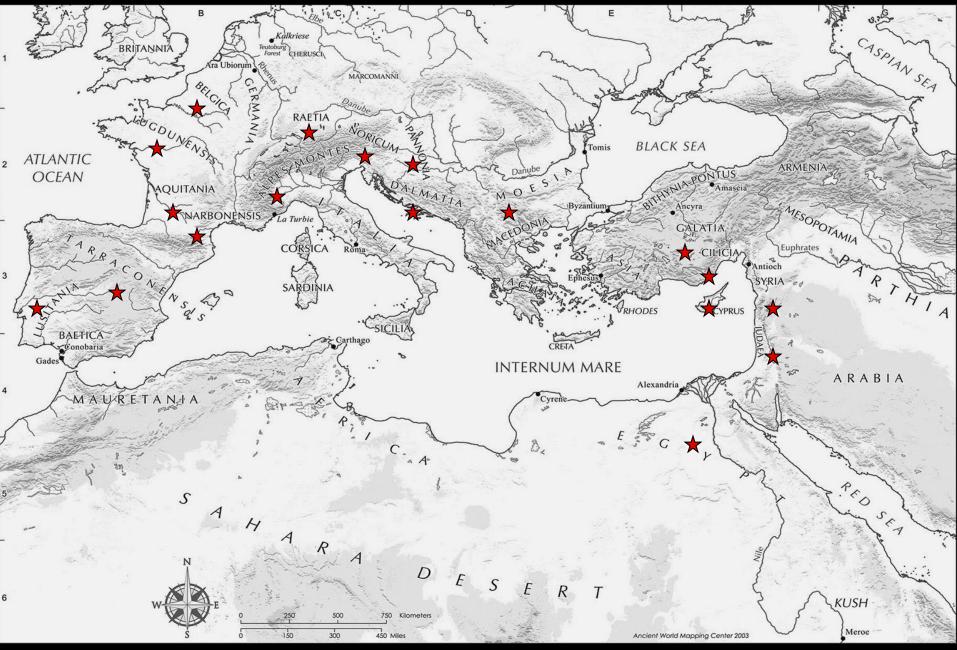
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Auctoritas

After that time [27 BC] I took precedence of all in authority, but of power I possessed no more than those who were my colleagues in any magistracy.

Res Gestae 34.3

From *Velleius Paterculus and Res Gestae Divi Augusti*, translated by Frederick W. Shipley and adapted by W. Broadhead. This material is in the public domain.



The Augustan Principate

'CONSTITUTIONAL' POWERS:

- Proconsular imperium (from 27)
 - For life and maius than that of governors (from 23)

• Tribunicia potestas – powers of a tribune for life (from 23)

Powers of a consul for life (from 19)

SHA, Hadrian 15

"And once Favorinus, when he yielded to Hadrian's criticism of a word which he had used, raised a merry laugh among his friends. For when they reproached him for having done wrong in yielding to Hadrian in the matter of a word used by reputable authors, he replied: 'You are urging a wrong course, my friends, when you do not suffer me to regard as the most learned of men the one who has thirty legions."

The Augustan Principate

'CONSTITUTIONAL' POWERS:

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- Powers of a consul for life (from 19)

MILITARY POWER:

- 24 Legions spread around the empire
- Praetorian Guard at Rome 9,000 men

Theater of Pompey, 61-55 BC



Image courtesy of the Theatrum Pompei Project. This image is in the public domain. Source: Wikimedia Commons.

Caesar Dictator

49: Dictator I (to oversee elections)

47: Consul II

Dictator II for a year after Pharsalus

46: Consul III

Dictator III annually renewed for 10 yrs.

45: Consul IV – sole consul – resigned in Fall Dictator IV



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44: Consul V

Dictator in perpetuity

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