

*Caesar Was Emperor At 40 Habits of Success-Ridden People [Todd Connor] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Caesar Was Emperor At 38 takes a fresh look at leadership, becoming successful, and fulfilling our productive desires.*

Despite their ancient pedigree, the Julii Caesares were not especially politically influential, although they had enjoyed some revival of their political fortunes in the early 1st century BC. His coming of age coincided with a civil war between his uncle Gaius Marius and his rival Lucius Cornelius Sulla. Both sides carried out bloody purges of their political opponents whenever they were in the ascendancy. Sulla gave in reluctantly and is said to have declared that he saw many a Marius in Caesar. He served with distinction, winning the Civic Crown for his part in the Siege of Mytilene. He lacked means since his inheritance was confiscated, but he acquired a modest house in Subura, a lower-class neighbourhood of Rome. Dictator Lucius Cornelius Sulla stripped Caesar of the priesthood. On the way across the Aegean Sea, [24] Caesar was kidnapped by pirates and held prisoner. The pirates demanded a ransom of 20 talents of silver, but he insisted that they ask for. He had them crucified on his own authority, as he had promised while in captivity [29] – a promise that the pirates had taken as a joke. As a sign of leniency, he first had their throats cut. He was soon called back into military action in Asia, raising a band of auxiliaries to repel an incursion from the east. He was elected quaestor for 69 BC, [31] and during that year he delivered the funeral oration for his aunt Julia, and included images of her husband Marius in the funeral procession, unseen since the days of Sulla. His wife Cornelia also died that year. On his return in 67 BC, [34] he married Pompeia, a granddaughter of Sulla, whom he later divorced in 61 BC after her embroilment in the Bona Dea scandal. He ran against two powerful senators. Accusations of bribery were made by all sides. Even so, to avoid becoming a private citizen and thus open to prosecution for his debts, Caesar left for his province before his praetorship had ended. In Spain, he conquered two local tribes and was hailed as imperator by his troops; he reformed the law regarding debts, and completed his governorship in high esteem. In the Roman Republic, this was an honorary title assumed by certain military commanders. After an especially great victory, army troops in the field would proclaim their commander imperator, an acclamation necessary for a general to apply to the Senate for a triumph. However, he also wanted to stand for consul, the most senior magistracy in the republic. If he were to celebrate a triumph, he would have to remain a soldier and stay outside the city until the ceremony, but to stand for election he would need to lay down his command and enter Rome as a private citizen. He could not do both in the time available. He asked the senate for permission to stand in absentia, but Cato blocked the proposal. Faced with the choice between a triumph and the consulship, Caesar chose the consulship. Caesar won, along with conservative Marcus Bibulus. Pompey and Crassus had been at odds for a decade, so Caesar tried to reconcile them. The three of them had enough money and political influence to control public business. His lictors had their fasces broken, two high magistrates accompanying him were wounded, and he had a bucket of excrement thrown over him. In fear of his life, he retired to his house for the rest of the year, issuing occasional proclamations of bad omens. Roman satirists ever after referred to the year as "the consulship of Julius and Caesar. The term of his governorship, and thus his immunity from prosecution, was set at five years, rather than the usual one. Caesar had four legions under his command, two of his provinces bordered on unconquered territory, and parts of Gaul were known to be unstable. The Romans feared these tribes were preparing to migrate south, closer to Italy, and that they had warlike intent. Caesar raised two new legions and defeated these tribes. Caesar treated this as an aggressive move and, after an inconclusive engagement against the united tribes, he conquered the tribes piecemeal. Meanwhile, one of his legions began the conquest of the tribes in the far north, directly opposite Britain. In 55 BC, Caesar repelled an incursion into Gaul by two Germanic tribes, and followed it up by building a bridge across the Rhine and making a show of force in Germanic territory, before returning and dismantling the bridge. Late that summer, having subdued two other tribes, he crossed into Britain, claiming that the Britons had aided one of his enemies the previous year, possibly the Veneti of Brittany. He advanced inland, and established a few alliances. However, poor harvests led to widespread revolt in Gaul, which forced

Caesar to leave Britain for the last time. In 53 BC Crassus was killed leading a failed invasion of the east. Rome was on the brink of civil war. Pompey was appointed sole consul as an emergency measure, and married the daughter of a political opponent of Caesar. The Triumvirate was dead. Pompey accused Caesar of insubordination and treason. Upon crossing the Rubicon, Caesar, according to Plutarch and Suetonius, is supposed to have quoted the Athenian playwright Menander, in Greek, "the die is cast". Pompey, despite greatly outnumbering Caesar, who only had his Thirteenth Legion with him, did not intend to fight. Caesar pursued Pompey, hoping to capture Pompey before his legions could escape. In an exceedingly short engagement later that year, he decisively defeated Pompey at Pharsalus, in Greece. The owner of the House of Marcus Fabius Rufus at Pompeii walled off the room with this painting, most likely in immediate reaction to the execution of Caesarion on orders of Augustus in 30 BC, when artistic depictions of Caesarion would have been considered a sensitive issue for the ruling regime. The royal barge was accompanied by additional ships, and Caesar was introduced to the luxurious lifestyle of the Egyptian pharaohs. Caesar continued his relationship with Cleopatra throughout his last marriage—in Roman eyes, this did not constitute adultery—and probably fathered a son called Caesarion. Caesar had not proscribed his enemies, instead pardoning almost all, and there was no serious public opposition to him. Caesar also wrote that if Octavian died before Caesar did, Decimus Junius Brutus Albinus would be the next heir in succession. During his early career, Caesar had seen how chaotic and dysfunctional the Roman Republic had become. The republican machinery had broken down under the weight of imperialism, the central government had become powerless, the provinces had been transformed into independent principalities under the absolute control of their governors, and the army had replaced the constitution as the means of accomplishing political goals. With a weak central government, political corruption had spiralled out of control, and the status quo had been maintained by a corrupt aristocracy, which saw no need to change a system that had made its members rich. Second, he wanted to create a strong central government in Rome. Finally, he wanted to knit together all of the provinces into a single cohesive unit. Finally, he enacted a series of reforms that were meant to address several long-neglected issues, the most important of which was his reform of the calendar. A naval battle was held on a flooded basin at the Field of Mars. A riot broke out, and only stopped when Caesar had two rioters sacrificed by the priests on the Field of Mars. He passed a sumptuary law that restricted the purchase of certain luxuries. After this, he passed a law that rewarded families for having many children, to speed up the repopulation of Italy. Then, he outlawed professional guilds, except those of ancient foundation, since many of these were subversive political clubs. He then passed a term-limit law applicable to governors. He passed a debt-restructuring law, which ultimately eliminated about a fourth of all debts owed. The calendar was then regulated by the movement of the moon, and this had left it in a mess. Caesar replaced this calendar with the Egyptian calendar, which was regulated by the sun. He set the length of the year to Thus, the Julian calendar opened on 1 January 45 BC. Shortly before his assassination, he passed a few more reforms. He also extended Latin rights throughout the Roman world, and then abolished the tax system and reverted to the earlier version that allowed cities to collect tribute however they wanted, rather than needing Roman intermediaries. His assassination prevented further and larger schemes, which included the construction of an unprecedented temple to Mars, a huge theatre, and a library on the scale of the Library of Alexandria. Militarily, he wanted to conquer the Dacians and Parthians, and avenge the loss at Carrhae. Thus, he instituted a massive mobilisation. Shortly before his assassination, the Senate named him censor for life and Father of the Fatherland, and the month of Quintilis was renamed July in his honour. He was granted a golden chair in the Senate, was allowed to wear triumphal dress whenever he chose, and was offered a form of semi-official or popular cult, with Mark Antony as his high priest. Caesar held both the dictatorship and the tribunate, but alternated between the consulship and the proconsulship. The offending tribunes in this case were brought before the Senate and divested of their office. After he had first marched on Rome in 49 BC, he forcibly opened the treasury, although a tribune had the seal placed on it. After the impeachment of the two obstructive tribunes, Caesar, perhaps unsurprisingly, faced no further opposition from other members of the Tribunician College. He also set the precedent, which his imperial successors followed, of requiring the Senate to bestow various titles and honours upon him. He was, for example, given the title of "Father of the Fatherland" and "imperator". This

addressed the underlying problem that had caused the Social War decades earlier, where persons from outside Rome or Italy did not have citizenship. In February 44 BC, one month before his assassination, he was appointed dictator in perpetuity. Under Caesar, a significant amount of authority was vested in his lieutenants, [96] mostly because Caesar was frequently out of Italy. Since his absence from Rome might limit his ability to install his own consuls, he passed a law which allowed him to appoint all magistrates in 43 BC, and all consuls and tribunes in 42 BC. Several Senators had conspired to assassinate Caesar. Mark Antony, having vaguely learned of the plot the night before from a terrified liberator named Servilius Casca , and fearing the worst, went to head Caesar off. When he heard the commotion from the Senate chamber, Antony fled. Caesar then cried to Cimber, "Why, this is violence! Caesar turned around quickly and caught Casca by the arm. According to Plutarch, he said in Latin, "Casca, you villain, what are you doing? Within moments, the entire group, including Brutus, was striking out at the dictator. Caesar attempted to get away, but, blinded by blood, he tripped and fell; the men continued stabbing him as he lay defenceless on the lower steps of the portico. According to Eutropius , around 60 men participated in the assassination. He was stabbed 23 times.

2: Julius Caesar - Wikipedia

The Roman emperor was the ruler of the Roman Empire during the imperial period (starting in 27 BC). The emperors used a variety of different titles throughout history. Often when a given Roman is described as becoming "emperor" in English, it reflects his taking of the title Augustus or Caesar.

Julian allegedly uttered them as he died in battle with the Persians on the eastern border of the Roman empire. Julian had earned the nickname "The Apostate" because, having been raised a Christian, he converted to paganism when he was about twenty years old and adopted the gods of the Greco-Roman pantheon as his own. In writing his refutation of the New Testament, the gospels especially and the life of Jesus in particular, he acknowledges that the events of the life of Christ are alleged to have occurred in the reign of the emperor Tiberius. But he dismisses the history of Jesus as fiction because, so he argues, none of this history is mentioned by Greco-Roman historians. Christianity is therefore clearly an aberrant superstition, of no significance because unnoticed. Modern liberal fundamentalism agrees in principle with Julian the Apostate as J. Gresham Machen demonstrated in *Christianity and Liberalism*: Julian the Apostate was not the first pagan to attack the historicity of the gospels and the New Testament record. If the modern Jesus Seminar echoes some of his observations, we learn that with respect to unbelief, there is nothing new under the sun. Thank you, Gotthold Ephraim Lessing! What Jesus said and did actually happened in concrete, objective history. Now Luke advances this record of objective historicity in a number of ways. But I want to direct your attention to how he does this in Luke 2: In Luke 2, he mentions the reign of emperor Caesar Augustus. In Luke 3, he mentions the reign of Tiberius Caesar. These two emperors form the bookends of the life and death of Jesus of Nazareth. Beginning with Luke 3: The historical point is subtle, yet significant. Pontius Pilate was appointed governor or prefect not procurator of Judea in 26 A. I make a point of the term prefect not procurator to correct the mistake of Josephus first century Jewish historian and Tacitus first century Roman historian. They labeled Pilate a procurator. But an inscription discovered in Palestinian Caesarea in reads: Pontius Pilatus Praefectus Iudaeae. The governor of Judea was called a prefect, not a procurator during the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius Caesar. That Pilate was sent off to Judea in 26 A. Sejanus was the powerful commander of the Praetorian Guard, the Roman equivalent of the Secret Service, only decidedly more ruthless. So the bookend recurs: Luke is not only an accurate historian; he is a gifted writer foreshadowing the end of his story of Jesus in the beginning. The emperor Tiberius is mentioned only here in the New Testament. This lavish city on the west side of the Sea of Galilee or Sea of Tiberias, as it is called in John 6: Now you will notice, the Herod mentioned in Luke 3: Herod and his brother, Philip, mentioned here in 3: The rule of Jewish Palestine in the 1st century A. There was the climate; there was the religious fanaticism; there was the factiousness of the social classes; and there was the Old Testament with its prognostication of a Messiah. Pilate, like Herod Antipas, in an attempt to honor his emperor Tiberius in Jerusalem, ran afoul of Jewish sensitivities. The historian Josephus tells us that Pilate erected standards or ensigns in Jerusalem with the effigy of Tiberius etched into them Antiquities, There is a denarius of Tiberius undoubtedly circulated in Palestine during his procuratorship. There is another famous incident in which Pilate exacerbated the sensitivities of his Jewish subjects. He dedicated some gilded shields in honor of Tiberius at his gubernatorial residence in Jerusalem. Philo, the first century Jewish philosopher, tells this story Legatio ad Gaium, The shields evidently bore a dedication to the emperor which Pilate ostensibly knew would irritate the Jews there is some evidence that Pilate and his Roman patron, Sejanus, harbored anti-Semitic tendencies. Tiberius ordered Pilate to remove the offending objects from Jerusalem and transfer them to Caesarea. Pilate could have lost his job over this incident, but Tiberius permitted him to stay on in Judea. But Luke tells us even more about the character of Pilate. He records a reference to the "Galileans whose blood Pilate had mingled with their sacrifices" Pilate had avoided bloodshed in the matter of the ensigns and shields, but he did spill the blood of these devout Galilean pilgrims. Nice public works project! But to pay for it here is the bureaucrat in Pilate, he raided the Temple treasury and seized the funds Antiquities, The ensuing protest resulted in death for many of the protestors. Thus, by the time we arrive at Good Friday, we should not be surprised that

Pontius Pilate is compliant in shedding innocent blood. Now to Tiberius himself. When the Roman Senate rejected the imperial proposal to favor Christ, Caesar allegedly threatened wrath against all accusers of Christians. He goes on to point out that Nero was the first emperor to persecute Christians. Tertullian contrasts the vicious Nero, destroyer of Christians, with the altruistic defender of Christ, Tiberius. But Tertullian, though basically right about Nero, is wrong about Tiberius. Tiberius became Caesar on the death of Caesar Augustus in 14 A. As with all the Roman emperors from Augustus on, Tiberius was declared a son of a god *divi filius* and the savior of the fatherland. The divine Tiberius was the son of the deified Augustus and as such was guaranteed a place of reverence in the imperial pantheon upon his own death. So happy were the citizens of Rome when the news of his death reached their ears that they took to the streets shouting "To the Tiber with Tiberius! Well, in truth, he was not the son of Augustus. Augustus had adopted him only after his legitimate sons and grandsons had died. Tiberius becomes a legitimate heir to the Roman throne through the illegitimate divorce of his mother and father. Was it this dysfunctional family situation that drove Tiberius to the army? And his occasional visits to Rome? But Augustus was not finished bringing unhappiness to the life of Tiberius. Both manipulated by the tyrannical power of the emperor Caesar Augustus. And the new liaison? It was a disaster. Julia was a notorious and open adulteress, flaunting her sexual favors brazenly before the Roman public. Tiberius was revolted by her. For eight years, he studied, devoted himself to the occult, idolized astrology and divination. Augustus would recall Tiberius to Rome in the year 2 A. Tiberius was all that was left. Tiberius Emperor Ten years later, Tiberius became king of the world. His disillusionment with life had already made him slightly paranoid; his disillusionment with life already made him cruel. Nor was there peace between the new emperor and the Roman Senate. As if sensing the hesitancy and disillusionment in their new emperor, the Roman Senate responded to him with hesitancy and suspicion. The Senate and Tiberius were never quite sure of one another: Tiberius distrusted the Senate and remained aloof from its deliberations. He once spoke contemptibly of the Senators as "men fit to be slaves. Twelve years after ascending the Palatine Hill to receive the imperial laurel, Tiberius quit Rome once and for all. And there, on that island overlooking the beautiful, azure blue Bay of Naples, Tiberius secluded himself in a cliff-top villa overlooking the peaceful waters of the Tyrrhenian Sea. But in that villa, on that isle of retreat if we can believe the Roman historians, Suetonius and Tacitus, unhappy, bitter, paranoid Tiberius indulged every perverse lust and aspiration to the full. Was he getting even? Our own culture has not advanced beyond Tiberius in this regard. Tiberius, like so many sinners before and after, would find happiness in the abuse of others even as his happiness had been abused. Tiberius and Sejanus In that famous year when he left Rome never to return, in the year 26 A. He appointed Pontius Pilate governor of Judea. Beginning in 26 A. As commander of the Praetorian Guard, Sejanus controlled the most powerful fighting force in Rome. Every soldier in the Guard had worked his way up the ladder through long, hardened endurance in military service. This elite corps was sworn to protect the emperor, and in his absence, Sejanus became the power broker. Sejanus was arrested, beheaded and disgraced. For six years, from 31 to 37 A. I want to return to Luke 3 verse 1. In this passage, Luke is giving us a date; he is dating the baptism of Jesus by John the Baptist in the Jordan. Now when did Tiberius come to the throne? There we have it! A fixed date in the life of Jesus.

3: List of Roman emperors - Wikipedia

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He was only 18 when, against the advice of his stepfather and others, he decided to take up this perilous inheritance and proceeded to Rome. The Senate, encouraged by Cicero, broke with Antony, called upon Octavius for aid granting him the rank of senator in spite of his youth, and joined the campaign of Mutina Modena against Antony, who was compelled to withdraw to Gaul. Today, however, he is habitually described as Octavian until the date when he assumed the designation Augustus. On November 27, 43 bce, the three men were formally given a five-year dictatorial appointment as triumvirs for the reconstitution of the state the Second Triumvirate –the first having been the informal compact between Pompey, Crassus, and Julius Caesar. The east was occupied by Brutus and Cassius, but the triumvirs divided the west among themselves. These ties of kinship did not deter Sextus, after the Perusine War, from making overtures to Antony; but Antony rejected them and reached a fresh understanding with Octavian at the treaty of Brundisium, under the terms of which Octavian was to have the whole west except for Africa, which Lepidus was allowed to keep and Italy, which, though supposedly neutral ground, was in fact controlled by Octavian. The peoples of the empire were overjoyed by the treaty, which seemed to promise an end to so many years of civil war. In 38 bce Octavian formed a significant new link with the aristocracy by his marriage to Livia Drusilla. But a reconciliation with Sextus Pompeius proved abortive, and Octavian was soon plunged into serious warfare against him. Antony handed over the ships, but Octavian never sent the troops. The treaty also provided for renewal of the Second Triumvirate for five years, until the end of 33 bce. Military successes In the following year the balance of power began to change: His deliberate rivalry with Antony for the eventual mastership of the Roman world became increasingly apparent. With the help of Agrippa, he also lavished large sums on the adornment of Rome. In 32 bce the triumvirate had officially ended, and Octavian, unlike Antony, professed no longer to be employing its powers. Each leader induced the populations under his control to swear formal oaths of allegiance to his own cause. Then, in spite of grave discontent aroused by his exactions in Italy, Octavian declared war –not against Antony but against Cleopatra. At the Battle of Actium, Antony tried to extricate his ships in the hope of continuing the fight elsewhere. Though Cleopatra and then Antony succeeded in getting away, only a quarter of their fleet was able to follow them. Cleopatra and Antony fled to Egypt and committed suicide when Octavian captured the country in the following year. National Maritime Museum, London. From this point on, by a long and gradual series of tentative, patient measures, he established the Roman principate, a system of government that enabled him to maintain, in all essentials, absolute control. Gradually reducing his 60 legions to 28, he retained approximately, legionaries, mostly Italian, and supplemented them by about the same number of auxiliaries drawn from the provinces. A permanent bodyguard the Praetorians, based on the bodyguards maintained by earlier generals, was stationed partly in Rome and partly in other Italian towns. A superb network of roads was created to maintain internal order and facilitate trade, and an efficient fleet was organized to police the Mediterranean. In 28 bce Octavian and Agrippa held a census of the civil population, the first of three during the reign. They also reduced the Senate from about 1, to later compliant members, and Octavian was appointed its president. Government and administration Remembering, however, that Caesar had been assassinated because of his resort to naked power, Octavian realized that the governing class would welcome him as the terminator of civil war only if he concealed his autocracy beneath provisions avowedly harking back to republican traditions. At the same time, he was granted a year tenure of an area of government provincia comprising Spain, Gaul, and Syria, the three regions containing the bulk of the army. The remaining provinces were to be governed by proconsuls appointed by the Senate in the old republican fashion. The word augustus was often contrasted with humanus; its adoption as the title representing the new order cleverly indicated, in an extraconstitutional fashion, his superiority over the rest of mankind. With the aid of writers such as Virgil, Livy, and Horace, all of whom in their different ways shared the same ideas, he showed his patriotic veneration of the old Italian faith by

reviving many of its ceremonials and repairing numerous temples. Military operations continued in many frontier areas. In 25 bce recalcitrant Alpine tribes were reduced, and Galatia central Asia Minor was annexed. Mauretania , on the other hand, was transferred from Roman provincial status to that of a client kingdom, for such dependent monarchies , as in the later republic, bore a considerable part of the burden of imperial defense. Augustus himself visited Gaul and directed part of a campaign in Spain until his health gave out; in 23 bce he fell ill again and seemed on the point of death. Feeling, amid reports of conspiracies , that new constitutional steps were necessary, he proceeded to terminate his series of consulships in favour of a power imperium majus that was separated altogether from office and its practical inconveniences. He was also awarded the power of a tribune tribunicia potestas for life. Earlier he had accepted certain privileges of a tribune. The full power he now assumed carried with it practical advantages, notably the right to convene the Senate. This was, perhaps, needed all the more because Augustus himself "while admittedly supporting the interests of poorer people by a great extension of the right of judicial appeal" tended to back the established classes as the keystone of his system. Meanwhile Augustus himself traveled in Sicily , Greece , and Asia 22" In 19 bce Agrippa completed the subjugation of Spain. In 17 there were resplendent celebrations of ancient ritual, known as the Secular Games , to purify the Roman people of their past sins and provide full religious inauguration of the new age. Although the principate was not an office which could be automatically handed on, Augustus seemed to be indicating his views regarding his ultimate successor when he adopted the two sons of his daughter Julia, boys aged three and one, who were henceforward known as Gaius Caesar and Lucius Caesar. Proceeding across the Alps , they annexed Noricum and Raetia , comprising large parts of what are now Switzerland , Austria , and Bavaria , and extended the imperial frontier from Italy to the upper Danube 16"15 bce. It was probably during these years that an executive, or drafting, committee consilium of the Senate was established in order to help Augustus to prepare senatorial business. His administrative burden was also lightened by the expansion of his own staff knights, who could also now rise to a number of key posts, and freedmen to form the beginnings of a civil service , which had never existed before but was destined to become an essential feature of the imperial system. Gradually, too, a completely reformed administrative structure of Rome , Italy , and the whole empire was evolved. The financial system that made this possible was evidently far more effective than anything the empire had ever seen until then. The system was based on the central treasury aerarium , but the details of its relationship with the treasuries of the provinces , and particularly the provincia of Augustus, are still imperfectly understood, partly because, although the emperor proudly recorded his gifts to the central treasury, he did not report what funds passed in the opposite direction. The taxation providing these resources apparently included two main direct taxes: There were also indirect taxes, which as in the past were farmed out to contractors because their yield was unpredictable and the embryonic civil service lacked the resources to handle them. The republican customs dues continued; but the rates were low enough not to hamper trade, which, in the peaceful conditions created by Augustus, flourished in wholly unprecedented fashion. Industries did not exist on a very large scale, but commerce was greatly stimulated by a sweeping reform and expansion of the Roman coinage. Gold and silver pieces, their designs reflecting many facets of imperial publicity, were issued in great quantities at a number of widely distributed mints. The Rome mint was reopened for this purpose about 20 bce. The absence of bronze token coinage, which had been sparse for many decades, was remedied by the creation of abundant mintages in yellow orichalcum and red copper. In the west the principal mint for these pieces, besides Rome, was Lugdunum Lyon , whose coins displayed a view of the Altar of Rome and Augustus that formed a model for other provincial capitals. The Roman citizen colonies of the west, many of them established by Augustus to settle his veterans, supplemented this output by their own local coinages, and in the east, particularly Asia Minor and Syria, numerous Greek cities were also allowed to issue small change. Expansion of the empire The death in 12 bce of Lepidus enabled Augustus finally to succeed him as the official head of the Roman religion , the chief priest pontifex maximus. In the same year, Agrippa, too, died. Augustus compelled his widow, Julia, to marry Tiberius against both their wishes. During the next three years, however, Tiberius was away in the field, reducing Pannonia up to the middle Danube , while his brother Drusus crossed the Rhine frontier and invaded Germany as far as the Elbe, where he died in 9 bce. In the following year, Augustus lost another of his

intimates, Maecenas, who had been the adviser of his early days and was an outstanding patron of letters. Roman EmpireThe extent of the Roman Empire in ce. But shortly afterward he went into retirement on the island of Rhodes. Gaius was sent to the east and Lucius to the west. Both, however, soon died. Tiberius returned home in 2, and in 4 Augustus adopted him as his son, who in turn was required to adopt Germanicus, the son of his brother Drusus. An invasion of Bohemia was planned and had already been launched from two directions when news came in 6 that Pannonia and Illyricum had revolted. It took three years for the rebellion to be put down; and this had only just been completed when Arminius raised the Germans against their Roman governor Varus and destroyed him and his three legions. As Augustus could not readily replace the troops, the annexation of western Germany and Bohemia was postponed indefinitely; Tiberius and Germanicus were sent to consolidate the Rhine frontier. Although Augustus was now feeling his age, these years in association with Tiberius were marked by administrative innovations: When, in the same year, the powers of Augustus were renewed for 10 years—such renewals had been granted at intervals throughout the reign—Tiberius was made his equal in every constitutional respect. The best-preserved copy of the latter document is on the walls of the Temple of Rome and Augustus at Ankara, Turkey the Monumentum Ancyranum. In 14 ce Tiberius was due to leave for Illyricum but was recalled by the news that Augustus was gravely ill. He died on August 19, and on September 17 the Senate enrolled him among the gods of the Roman state. Agrippa Postumus, who had been named his coheir but was later banished, was put to death. The order to kill him may already have been given by Augustus, but this is not certain. AtilimGunesBaydin Personality and achievement Augustus was one of the great administrative geniuses of history. The gigantic work of reorganization that he carried out in every field of Roman life and throughout the entire empire not only transformed the decaying republic into a new, monarchic regime with many centuries of life ahead of it but also created a durable Roman peace, based on easy communications and flourishing trade. It was this Pax Romana that ensured the survival and eventual transmission of the classical heritage, Greek and Roman alike, and provided the means for the diffusion of Judaism and Christianity. Although his regime was an autocracy, Augustus, being a tactful and imaginative master of propaganda of many kinds, knew how to cloak that autocracy in traditionalist forms that would satisfy a war-worn generation—perhaps, most of all, the upper bourgeoisie immediately below the leading nobility, since it was they who benefited from the new order more than anyone. He was also able to win the approbation, through the patronage of Maecenas, of some of the greatest writers the world has ever known, including Virgil, Horace, and Livy. AugustusAugustus, statue in Rome. This was in contrast to the views of Antony and Cleopatra, who had envisaged some sort of Greco-Roman partnership such as began to prevail only three or four centuries later. These were also partly responsible for his patriotic, antiquarian attachment to the ancient religion and for his puritanical social policy. Augustus was a cultured man, the author of a number of works all lost: The conventional view of his character distinguishes between his cruelty in early years and his mildness in later life. But there was not so much need for cruelty later on, and, when it was needed notably in the suppression of alleged plots, he was still ready to apply it. It is probable that nothing short of this degree of political ruthlessness could have achieved such enormous results. His domestic life, however, was simple and homespun. Within his family, the successive deaths of those he had earmarked as his successors or helpers caused him much sadness and disappointment. His devotion to his wife Livia Drusilla remained constant, though, like other Romans, he was unfaithful. His surviving letters show kindness to his relations. Yet he exiled his daughter Julia for offending against his public moral attitudes, and he exiled her daughter by Agrippa for the same reason; he also exiled the son of Agrippa and Julia, Agrippa Postumus, though the suspicion that he later had him killed is unproved. He needed them because the burden was so heavy, and he especially needed them in the military sphere because he was not a great commander. In Agrippa and Tiberius and a number of others, he had men who supplied this deficiency, and although, on his deathbed, he is said to have advised against the further expansion of the empire, he himself, with their assistance, had expanded its frontiers in many directions.

4: Roman emperor - Wikipedia

The first "emperor", Caesar Augustus, was indeed an imperator, but the word essentially meant "great general", not emperor. Emperor is a much more modern word, and even the later emperors didn't use the title the way we think of it today.

His great generals Belisarius and Narses reconquered many parts of the empire, including the city of Rome itself. This code was then used as the basis of all the systems of laws in the western world. He also oversaw constructions of great buildings in his capital – the city of Constantinople, the most remarkable of them being the church of Hagia Sophia, which later on became the center of Eastern Orthodox Christianity for many centuries. Aurelius Feb AD- May AD The famous emperor, who went on to become the first christian emperor in the history, was a ruler of major historical importance. He was also known as Constantine as he reunited a divided empire under a single emperor and scored important wins against some ardent enemies like the Franks, Alamanni, Goths and Sarmatians. He also re-occupied some of the long lost Roman provinces. He created his own capital and named it after himself – Constantinople, which went on to be cradle of Byzantine empire for centuries. For that reason, he was also known as the founder of Byzantine. He was more noticeably known to understand the inevitable need of christian support, whose number were in a significant rise. Eventually, he became a historical figure of christianity by becoming the first emperor to adorn it. His first act as an emperor was to grant honors to his adoptive father Hadrian. And as a part of deal, Antoninus adopted the future to-be-emperor, Marcus Aurelius. There were no records of any military related acts in his time. However, there were a few fickle conflicts here and there, but none of them caused any serious concern. He also built temples, theaters, and mausoleums, promoted the roman arts and sciences, and bestowed honors and financial rewards upon the teachers of rhetoric and philosophy. This style of government was highly praised by his contemporaries and later generations. He founded the Flavian dynasty that went on to rule the Roman empire for 27 years. His rule started at one of the most troubled times in Roman history – the Romans were just recovering from the antics of infamous emperors like Nero and Caligula, and a civil war that saw four emperors in a single year. A down to earth man himself, and a competent general, who had proved his mettle in the battlefield, Vespasian was handed the task of bringing balance in Rome. In his reign, much money was spent on public works as well as on restoration and beautification of Rome. He initiated construction of the temple of peace, a number of public baths and one of the most majestic structures in ancient Rome – the Colosseum. Sadly by the time Colosseum was completed, he was dead. After his death in 79, he was succeeded by his eldest son Titus and thus became the first Roman Emperor to be directly succeeded by his own natural son and establishing the Flavian dynasty. He travelled nearly every province in his rule, connecting to the public people at provincial level. A known admirer of Greece, he soughted to bring Greek architecture to its old glory. He rebuilt the Pantheon and constructed the temple of venus and Roma. Hadrian also spent a considerable time of his rule with the military, where he usually wore military attire and at times even dined and slept amongst the soldiers. But despite his reputation as an efficient military administrator, his reign was marked by a general lack of major conflicts, apart from Second Roman-Jewish war, which he handled rather cunningly. He was the son of Drusus and Antonia Minor, and the fact that he was afflicted with a limp and slight deafness – he was rather unfairly excluded from public office until his consulship by his family. But as it happens, this particularly infirmity directly or indirectly saved him from fate of Tiberius and Caligula, for potential enemies never saw him as a serious threat. His rule was seen vulnerable by the eyes of nobility and senate for they thoroughly opposed his ascend to the throne, but he got his biggest support from the military. Claudius comes as a positive mishmash of conflicting characteristics: But despite all these and his evident lack of experience, Claudius proved to be an able and efficient administrator. He was also an ambitious builder. He constructed many new roads, aqueducts, and canals across the Empire. During his reign the Empire began the conquest of Britain. Having a personal interest in law, he presided at public trials, and issued up to twenty edicts a day. He was later adopted by Augustus as his heir, that is when he took the name Tiberius Julius Caesar, a name bearing the subsequent emperors after Tiberius

would also take. But he came to be remembered as a dark, reclusive, and sombre ruler who never really desired to be emperor, yet was thrust upon with that responsibility. Were he to have died prior to AD 23, a period marred by the purge, he might have been hailed as an exemplary ruler. Despite the overwhelmingly negative characterization left by Roman historians, Tiberius left the imperial treasury with nearly 3 billion sesterces upon his death. Rather than going in expensive conquests, he decided to build additional bases and use diplomacy over conflicts. All these innovative steps showed their colors when Rome became a stronger, more consolidated empire. During his reign, the Empire defeated a revitalized Parthian Empire in the East, in central Europe, he fought the Marcomanni, Quadi, and Sarmatians with success during the Marcomannic Wars, with the threat of the Germanic tribes beginning to represent a troubling reality for the Empire. A possible revolt in the East led by Avidius Cassius might have caused serious issues if it had gained momentum, but Aurelius suppressed it immediately. Under his rule, the empire reached its largest extent. He was remembered as a successful soldier-emperor who presided over the greatest military expansion in Roman history, leading the empire to attain its maximum territorial extent by the time of his death. He was respected by the common people, senate and the military alike, having made his name for his philanthropic rule that oversaw extensive public building programs and welfare policies. He went on to avenge the death of Caesar together with Mark Antony, before falling out with him. He defeated Mark Antony together with the famous Egyptian queen Cleopatra and thereafter, together with the senate of Rome, created a new constitution for the great empire. Yes, there were several wars at Roman frontiers for expansion and a year long civil war too, but after the succession of Augustus into the throne, the Roman world was free of any large scale warfare for more than two centuries. Augustus stood at the head of this empire as the emperor. He used his ruled wisely and built roads, aqueducts and buildings. Not only was Augustus the first, but he was most certainly one of the best emperors Rome ever had. Throughout its entire period, the Roman empire had a number of emperors who took over the rule. Many of them had a stable rule with considerably peaceful reign while at the time of crises, Rome also saw a single year with four emperors and another single year with none less than six emperors. And there were some rather infamous, in fact downright notorious ones such as Caligula and Nero whose reign led to biggest turmoils in the state. But all the emperors listed here had a minimum reign of 10 years each. They also had a significant contribution in expansion of Roman boundaries and also in representation of Roman culture. What he started by famously taking the state and senate in his hand led to a chain of sequences that made the rise of Roman empire possible.

5: Augustus Facts for Kids

Julius Caesar was dictator and had a lot of power, but he was not emperor as historians understand the term. He lacked authority over several magistrates of the empire, governors, and the Senate. Augustus became emperor because he surpassed the achievements of his predecessor.

His father, also Gaius Julius Caesar, was a Praetor who governed the province of Asia and his mother, Aurelia Cotta, was of noble birth. It should be understood that the Optimate and the Popular were not political parties in conflict with each other but, rather, political ideologies which many people shifted toward and from, regardless of class in society. Deciding that belonging to the priesthood would bring the most benefit to the family, he managed to have himself nominated as the new High Priest of Jupiter. As a priest not only had to be of patrician stock, but married to a patrician, Caesar broke off his engagement to a plebian girl and married the patrician, Cornelia, daughter of a high profile and influential member of the Populares, Lucius Cinna. When the Roman ruler Sulla declared himself dictator, he began a systematic purge of his enemies and particularly of those who held to the Populare ideology. Left without means of supporting himself or his family, Caesar joined the army. He proved himself an effective soldier, even being awarded the civic crown for saving a life in battle, and was promoted to the staff of the military legate to Bithynia to secure a fleet of ships. In this, as in his time as a soldier, Caesar was successful and, when Sulla died, he decided to return to Rome and try his luck as an orator a modern-day lawyer. In this, too, he proved a success and became well known as an eloquent speaker. In keeping with the high opinion he had of himself, it is said that when the pirates told him he would be ransomed for twenty talents, Caesar claimed he was worth at least fifty. While he was held captive by them, Caesar was treated well and consistently maintained a friendly relationship with the pirates. He is said to have repeatedly told them that, upon his release, he would hunt them down and have them crucified for the affront to his family and personal dignity and this threat the pirates understood as a joke. Upon his release, however, Caesar made good on that threat. Rising now in prominence in Rome, Caesar had enough prestige to effectively support Gnaeus Pompeius later known as Pompey the Great for a generalship. During this time he also became friends with the wealthiest man in Rome, Marcus Licinius Crassus. In 62 he was elected praetor, divorced Pompeia after a scandal she was implicated in with another man, and sailed for Spain in 61 as Proprætor governor of Hispania. In Spain, Caesar defeated the warring rival tribes, brought stability to the region, and won the personal allegiance of his troops through his skill on the battlefield. He was awarded a consulship by the senate. Caesar married Calpurnia, the daughter of a wealthy and powerful Popular senator, and married his daughter Julia to Pompey to further cement their arrangements. The three men together then effectively ruled Rome, Caesar as consul, by pushing through measures favored by Pompey or Crassus in the senate. Caesar proposed legislation for reform of government, opposing Optimate sentiment, and a redistribution of land to the poor, both long-held Popular goals. As long as Caesar was a public servant he was safe from prosecution by his Optimate enemies for his legal indiscretions but, once his consulship ended, he was sure to be indicted. Further, Caesar was deeply in debt, both financially and politically, to Crassus, and needed to raise both money and his prestige. He defeated the tribes there just as he had done in Spain and secured the borders of the provinces. When the Germanic tribes seemed threatening to invade, Caesar built a bridge over the Rhine River, marched his legions across in a show of force, then marched them back and had the bridge dismantled. The Germans understood the message and never invaded. He was now effectively the sovereign of the province of Gaul with all the attendant wealth at his disposal. Back in Rome, however, The First Triumvirate had disintegrated. Crassus was killed in battle against the Parthians in 54 BCE and, that same year, Julia died in childbirth. This was considered an act of war as the Rubicon was the border between the province of Gaul and Rome. Pompey himself escaped from the battle and went to Egypt where he expected to find friends from his time spent there. According to the historian Durant, he then secretly sent for Cleopatra VII, co-regent with Ptolemy XIII who had been deposed and was in exile, who had herself smuggled through enemy lines rolled up inside a carpet according to other sources, Cleopatra took the initiative herself, recognizing in Caesar her only hope to regain the throne. Besieged in the palace by the

Egyptians under Achilles, Caesar and Cleopatra held out for six months until reinforcements arrived in March of 47 BCE and the Egyptian army was defeated. Julius Caesar and Cleopatra seemed to have become lovers shortly after meeting, perhaps even that very night, and he remained in Egypt with her nine months. At this time, Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, fomented rebellion in the east and Caesar rose to crush it. Leaving Cleopatra as ruler in Egypt, Julius Caesar led his legions through Asia Minor, defeating the tribes and subjugating the people there, and then turned his attention to his enemies in Rome. Caesar, however, named his grandnephew, Gaius Octavius Thurinus Octavian heir. He did, however, bring Cleopatra, their son, and her entourage, to Rome and set them up comfortably in a home which he visited frequently, despite the fact that he was already married to Calpurnia. Although the senate seemed incensed by this indiscretion as the bigamy laws in Rome were strictly enforced Caesar was granted the title Dictator Perpetuus dictator for life in 44 BCE. He initiated many reforms including further land redistribution among the poor, land reform for veterans which eliminated the need to displace other citizens, as well as political reforms which proved unpopular with the senate. He ruled without regard to the senate, usually simply telling them which laws he wanted passed and how quickly, in an effort to consolidate and increase his own personal power. He reformed the calendar, created a police force, ordered the rebuilding of Carthage, and abolished the tax system, among many other pieces of legislation of which quite a few were long-time Popular goals. His time as dictator is generally regarded as a prosperous one for Rome but the senators, and especially those among the Optimate faction, feared he was becoming too powerful and could soon abolish the senate entirely to rule absolutely as a king. In time, the former allies went to war and met in final battle. After Octavian consolidated his power as the first emperor of Rome, he had Caesar deified and, as his adopted heir, proclaimed himself a son of god and took the name Augustus Caesar, Emperor. In doing so, he initiated the end of the Roman Republic and the beginning of the Roman Empire.

6: Julius Caesar: Roman Politician and General - Learning History

The Roman emperor Augustus began a cult of personality of Caesar, which described Augustus as Caesar's political heir. The modern historiography is influenced by the Octavian traditions, such as when Caesar's epoch is considered a turning point in the history of the Roman Empire.

Although he did not rule for long, he gave Rome fresh hope and a whole dynasty of emperors. Dangerous times Born into an aristocratic family in around BC, Julius Caesar grew up in dangerous times. Rome could not yet handle its own size and power. The nobility were widely discredited and order had given way to chaos. The only clear alternative was military dictatorship. Caesar allied himself against the nobility. As his career took off, he won a number of political offices, not always by reputable means. By 63 BC, he had become a well-known, but controversial figure. Viva Espana Despite his notoriety, he was appointed governor of Farther Spain. This was a lucrative position, because it offered him the chance to plunder the local inhabitants at will. He returned to Rome in 60 BC and, the following year, was elected consul, the highest office in the republic. Now holding real power, Caesar allied himself with two key people, Pompey and Crassus. Pompey was a war hero who had been badly treated by the Senate, while Crassus was a multimillionaire. This was unpopular, so to get the measure through he engineered a riot and used the chaos to get his own way. He then used his power to secure the governorship of Gaul modern day France and Belgium. Gaul gave Caesar a power-base to recruit soldiers and conduct the military campaigns that would make his name and secure his fortune. When battling foreign enemies, Caesar was ruthless. Besieging rebels in what is now the Dordogne part of France, he waited until their water supply ran out and then cut off the hands of all the survivors. Under threat back home He now turned his attention back home. His triumvirate was badly strained. After Crassus was killed in battle, Pompey and Caesar drifted apart, ultimately finding themselves on opposing sides. By now, Caesar was very successful, but he had many enemies and found his position and his life under threat. He believed the only way he could protect himself was by seizing power. Civil war Caesar scored some early victories and, by 46 BC, was dictator of Rome. After a year spent eliminating his remaining enemies, he returned home. Generous in victory, he was kind to his defeated rivals, giving them all amnesties and even inviting some to join him in government. Yet his position remained insecure. Without a son of his own, he needed an heir. Caesar quickly adopted his great nephew, Augustus. He also moved fast to strengthen the northern borders of the empire and tackle its enemies in the east. At home, he reformed the Roman calendar, tackled local government, resettled veterans into new cities, made the Senate more representative and granted citizenship to many more foreigners. Beware the Ides of March But his rule would be cut short. Old enemies joined forces with some of his supporters, fed up of his dictatorial style. Although his own rule was unremarkable, his victory in the civil war replaced a republic, ruled by the consuls and the Senate, with an empire, reigned over by emperors and their hereditary successors. It was the start of a brand new age for Rome.

7: Augustus - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Augustus IMPERATOR CAESAR DIVI FILIUS AUGUSTUS: September 23, 63 BC, Rome, Italia Great-nephew and adopted son of Julius Caesar; became de facto emperor as a result of the 'first settlement' between himself and the Roman Senate.

His father, also Gaius Octavius, came from a respectable but undistinguished family of the equestrian order and was governor of Macedonia before his death in 58 BC. In 46 BC Caesar, who had no legitimate children, took his grand-nephew soldiering in Hispania, and adopted him by testament as his heir. By virtue of his adoption, following Roman custom, Octavius then assumed the name C. Julius Caesar Octavianus hereafter "Octavian". At the time, he was only eighteen years old. Reign Portraits of Augustus show the emperor with idealized features Having gained power by means of great audacity, Augustus ruled with great prudence. In exchange for near absolute power, he gave Rome 40 years of civic peace and increasing prosperity, celebrated in history as the Pax Romana, or Roman Peace. Augustus waged no major wars. In domestic matters, Augustus channeled the enormous wealth brought in from the Empire to keeping the army happy with generous payments, and keeping the Romans happy by beautifying the capital and staging magnificent games. Augustus also launched a morality crusade, promoting marriage, family, and childbirth while discouraging luxury and adultery. It was largely unsuccessful. A patron of the arts, Augustus showered favors on poets, artists, sculptors, and architects, and his reign is considered the Golden Age of Roman literature. Augustus was deified soon after his death, and both his borrowed surname, Caesar, and his title, Augustus, became the permanent titles of the rulers of Rome for the next years, and were still in use at Constantinople fourteen centuries after his death, and the derived titles "Kaiser" and "Tsar" would be used until the early part of the 20th century. He was handsome, intelligent, decisive, and a very shrewd politician, but he was not perhaps as charismatic as the earlier Caesar or his rival Antony; as a result, Augustus is not as renowned as either man, and is often confused with Julius Caesar. Nevertheless, his legacy has proved more enduring. In looking back on the reign of Augustus and its legacy to the Roman world, its longevity ought not to be overlooked as a key factor in its success. Images Bust of Augustus in old-age, palace of Versailles A denarius from 44 BC, showing Julius Caesar on the obverse and the goddess Venus on the reverse of the coin A reconstructed statue of Augustus as a younger Octavian, dated ca. A denarius minted c. Bust of Augustus, wearing the Civic Crown. A colossal statue of Augustus, seated and wearing a laurel wreath Extent of the Roman Empire under Augustus. Bust of Tiberius, a successful military commander under Augustus before he was designated as his heir and successor. A Parthian returning an aquila, relief in the heroic cuirass of the Augustus of Prima Porta statue. This is also an imitation of a coin of Augustus.

8: Caligula Emperor. March 28, 37 AD. - VCoins Community

Augustus or Octavius (as he was called until his great-uncle, Julius Caesar, adopted him) was born 23 September, 63 B.C. In 48 B.C., he was elected to the pontifical college. In 45 he followed Caesar to Spain.

Romans of the Imperial era used several titles to denote their emperors, and all were associated with the pre-Imperial, Republican era. Every emperor held the latter office and title until Gratian surrendered it in AD to Pope Siricius ; it eventually became an auxiliary honor of the Bishop of Rome. As a result, he formally outranked provincial governors and ordinary magistrates. He could veto any act or proposal of any magistrate, including the tribunes of the people *ius intercedendi* or *ius intercessionis*. His person was held to be sacrosanct. Roman magistrates on official business were expected to wear the form of toga associated with their office; different togas were worn by different ranks; senior magistrates had the right to togas bordered with purple. A triumphal imperator of the Republic had the right to wear the *toga picta* of solid purple, richly embroidered for the duration of the triumphal rite. During the Late Republic, the most powerful had this right extended. Pompey and Caesar are both thought to have worn the triumphal toga and other triumphal dress at public functions. Later emperors were distinguished by wearing *togae purpurae*, purple togas; hence the phrase "to don the purple" for the assumption of imperial dignity. As *princeps senatus lit*. In modern terms these early emperors would tend to be identified as chiefs of state. The office of *princeps senatus*, however, was not a magistracy and did not entail imperium. Imperator The title imperator dates back to the Roman Republic , when a victorious commander could be hailed as imperator in the field by his troops. The Senate could then award or withhold the extraordinary honour of a triumph ; the triumphal commander retained the title until the end of his magistracy. It seems that from then on Octavian later the first emperor Augustus used imperator as a first name praenomen: Imperator Caesar not Caesar imperator. From this the title came to denote the supreme power and was commonly used in that sense. Otho was the first to imitate Augustus, but only with Vespasian did imperator emperor become the official title by which the ruler of the Roman Empire was known. Principate and Roman Emperor Principate The word princeps plural principes , meaning "first", was a republican term used to denote the leading citizen s of the state. It was a purely honorific title with no attached duties or powers. It was the title most preferred by Caesar Augustus as its use implies only primacy, as opposed to another of his titles, imperator , which implies dominance. In the era of Diocletian and beyond, princeps fell into disuse and was replaced with dominus "lord" ; [12] later emperors used the formula Imperator Caesar NN. Pius Felix Invictus Augustus: As a result, historians distinguish the Augustan period as the principate and the period from Diocletian to the 7th-century reforms of Emperor Heraclius as the dominate from the Latin for "lord". Reaching back to the oldest traditions of job-sharing in the republic, however, Diocletian established at the top of this new structure the Tetrarchy "rule of four" in an attempt to provide for smoother succession and greater continuity of government. Under the Tetrarchy, Diocletian set in place a system of co-emperors, styled "Augustus", and junior emperors, styled "Caesar". When a co-emperor retired as Diocletian and his co-emperor Maximian did in or died, a junior "Caesar" would succeed him and the co-emperors would appoint new Caesars as needed. The four members of the Imperial college as historians call the arrangement shared military and administrative challenges by each being assigned specific geographic areas of the empire. From this innovation, often but not consistently repeated over the next years, comes the notion of an east-west partition of the empire that became popular with historians long after the practice had stopped. The two halves of empire, while often run as de facto separate entities day-to-day, were always considered and seen, legally and politically, as separate administrative divisions of a single, insoluble imperium by the Romans of the time. The Roman Empire survived in the east until , but the marginalization of the former heartland of Italy to the empire[clarification needed] had a profound cultural impact on the empire and the position of emperor. In , the official language was changed from Latin to Greek. But many in Western Europe began to refer to the political entity as the "Greek Empire". The evolution of the church in the no-longer imperial city of Rome and the church in the now supreme Constantinople began to follow divergent paths, culminating in the schism between the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox faiths. The position of

emperor was increasingly influenced by Near Eastern concepts of kingship. Starting with Emperor Heraclius, Roman emperors styled themselves "King of Kings" from the imperial Persian Shahanshah from and "Basileus" from the title used by Alexander the Great from. The later period of the empire is today called the Byzantine Empire as a matter of scholarly convention. The consular and censorial offices especially were not an integral part of the Imperial dignity, and were usually held by persons other than the reigning emperor. The last emperor to be bestowed the title by the Senate was Constans II, who was also the last emperor to visit Rome. Dominus "Lord" or "Master": Being pontifex maximus made the emperor the chief administrator of religious affairs, granting him the power to conduct all religious ceremonies, consecrate temples, control the Roman calendar adding or removing days as needed, appoint the vestal virgins and some flamens, lead the Collegium Pontificum, and summarize the dogma of the Roman religion. While these powers granted the emperor a great deal of personal pride and influence, they did not include legal authority. In 23 BC, Augustus gave the emperorship its legal power. The first was Tribunicia Potestas, or the powers of the tribune of the plebs without actually holding the office which would have been impossible, since a tribune was by definition a plebeian, whereas Augustus, although born into a plebeian family, had become a patrician when he was adopted into the gens Julia. This endowed the emperor with inviolability sacrosanctity of his person, and the ability to pardon any civilian for any act, criminal or otherwise. By holding the powers of the tribune, the emperor could prosecute anyone who interfered with the performance of his duties. But his tribuneship only granted him power within Rome itself. He would need another power to veto the act of governors and that of the consuls while in the provinces. To solve this problem, Augustus managed to have the emperor be given the right to hold two types of imperium. The first being consular imperium while he was in Rome, and imperium maius outside of Rome. But outside of Rome, the emperor outranked the consuls and could veto them without the same effects on himself. With Imperium Maius, the emperor was also granted the power to appoint governors of imperial provinces without the interference of the Senate. Also, Imperium Maius granted the emperor the right to veto the governors of the provinces and even the reigning consul while in the provinces.

Lineages and epochs[edit] Main article: This Julio-Claudian dynasty came to an end when the Emperor Nero "a great-great-grandson of Augustus through his daughter and of Livia through her son" was deposed in 68 AD. Nero was followed by a succession of usurpers throughout 69, commonly called the "Year of the Four Emperors". The last of these, Vespasian, established his own Flavian dynasty. The last of the Good Emperors, Marcus Aurelius, chose his natural son Commodus as his successor rather than adopting an heir.

Crisis of the Third Century[edit] Main article: It was one of the last attempts by the increasingly impotent Roman Senate to influence the succession. Yet it was the second time that a man had achieved the purple while owing his advancement purely to his military career; both Vespasian and Septimius Severus had come from noble or middle-class families, while Thrax was born a commoner. He never visited the city of Rome during his reign, which marks the beginning of a series of "barracks emperors" who came from the army. Diocletian, a traditionalist and religious conservative, attempted to secure efficient, stable government and a peaceful succession with the establishment of the Tetrarchy. The empire was divided into East and West, each ruled by an Augustus assisted by a Caesar as emperor-in-waiting. These divisions were further subdivided into new or reformed provinces, administered by a complex, hierarchic bureaucracy of unprecedented size and scope. His co-Augustus, Maximian, was based at Mediolanum modern Milan. Hyperinflation of imperial honours and titles served to distinguish the Augusti from their Caesares, and Diocletian, as senior Augustus, from his colleague Maximian. The senior Augustus in particular was made a separate and unique being, accessible only through those closest to him. The overall unity of the Empire still required the highest investiture of power and status in one man. He kept the East for himself and founded his city of Constantinople as its new capital. Though a soldier from a low middle-class background, Valentinian was made emperor by a conclave of senior generals and civil officials. He was the last emperor to rule over a united Roman Empire; the distribution of the East to his son Arcadius and the West to his son Honorius after his death in 395 AD represented a permanent division. In the West, the office of emperor soon degenerated into being little more than a puppet of a succession of Germanic tribal kings, until finally the Heruli Odoacer simply overthrew the child-emperor Romulus Augustulus in 476 AD, shipped the imperial regalia to the Emperor Zeno in

Constantinople and became King of Italy. Though during his own lifetime Odoacer maintained the legal fiction that he was actually ruling Italy as the viceroy of Zeno, historians mark as the traditional date of the fall of the Roman Empire in the West. Large parts of Italy Sicily , the south part of the peninsula, Ravenna , Venice etc. Although known as the Byzantine Empire by contemporary historians, the Empire was simply known as the Roman Empire to its citizens and neighboring countries. The line of Roman emperors in the Eastern Roman Empire continued unbroken at Constantinople until the capture of Constantinople in by the Fourth Crusade. In the wake of this action, four lines of Emperors emerged, each claiming to be the legal successor: The successors of the emperors of Nicaea continued until the fall of Constantinople in under Constantine XI Palaiologos. They had also ceased to use Latin as the language of state after Emperor Heraclius d. Historians have customarily treated the state of these later Eastern emperors under the name " Byzantine Empire ". It is important to note, however, that the adjective Byzantine, although historically used by Eastern Roman authors in a metonymic sense, was never an official term. Last Roman emperor[edit] Further information: A member of the Palaiologos dynasty , he ruled the remnant of the Eastern Roman Empire from until his death in defending its capital Constantinople. He spent most of his childhood in Constantinople under the supervision of his parents. During the absence of his older brother in Italy , Constantine was regent in Constantinople from 1441. Constantine refused this offer. Instead he led the defense of the city and took an active part in the fighting along the land walls. At the same time, he used his diplomatic skills to maintain the necessary unity between the Genovese, Venetian, and Byzantine troops. As the city fell on May 29, 1453, Constantine is said to have remarked: With his death, Roman imperial succession came to an end, almost 600 years after Augustus. After the fall of Constantinople, Thomas Palaiologos , brother of Constantine XI, was elected emperor and tried to organize the remaining forces. His rule came to an end after the fall of the last major Byzantine city, Corinth. He then moved in Italy and continued to be recognized as Eastern emperor by the Christian powers. New Western lineage[edit] Charles V was the last emperor of the Holy Roman Empire to receive a papal coronation until abdication in 1554. This coronation had its roots in the decline of influence of the Pope in the affairs of the Byzantine Empire at the same time the Byzantine Empire declined in influence over politics in the West. The Pope saw no advantage to be derived from working with the Byzantine Empire, but as George Ostrogorsky points out, "an alliance with the famous conqueror of the Lombards, on the other hand Conscious of its imperial rights, Byzantium could only consider the elevation of Charles the Great to be an act of usurpation.

9: Tiberius Caesar - James T. Dennison, Jr. - Kerux - December

Roman Emperors (27 BC AD) Julio-Claudians Augustus ("Octavian") 27 BC AD Tiberius Gaius ("Caligula") Claudius Nero Year of the Four Emperors.

Life[change change source] Octavian, as he was originally called, was the adopted son of the dictator of the Roman Republic , Julius Caesar. Octavian came into power in the Second Triumvirate. This was three men ruling over the Roman Republic: Mark Antony , Lepidus and Octavian. All three were loyal to Julius Caesar, the assassinated dictator, killed in 44 BC. At first, Octavian was the junior partner in the triumvirate. Lepidus was more experienced in government, and Mark Antony was a fine military leader. Then they split the leadership of the Republic three ways. They had three children together. His absence from Rome allowed the intelligent Octavian to build up support. The triumvirate broke up in 33 BC, and disagreement turned to civil war in 31 BC. Antony was defeated by Octavian at the naval Battle of Actium and then at Alexandria. Lepidus was sidelined, blamed for a revolt in Sicily , and removed from government. He died peacefully in exile in Circeii in Italy in the year 13 BC. He ruled until AD 14, [1] when his stepson and son-in-law Tiberius became Emperor in his place. During his reign, some of those who were against his government were murdered especially those senators who wanted to keep the Roman Republic. Many temples in the provinces set up statues of him as one of their gods. The name of the month "August" in English and most other European languages comes from him. His main accomplishment was the creation of the Roman Empire , a political structure that lasted for nearly five centuries more. He first recruited and set up the Praetorian Guard. It was written by him as an inscription on his tomb which recorded all his achievements. The historian Tacitus is often used by historians. He gives an anti-Augustan perspective, whereas many other sources and histories were written to flatter Augustus propaganda. Some examples of writers like these are Velleius Paterculus , Virgil , Ovid.

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