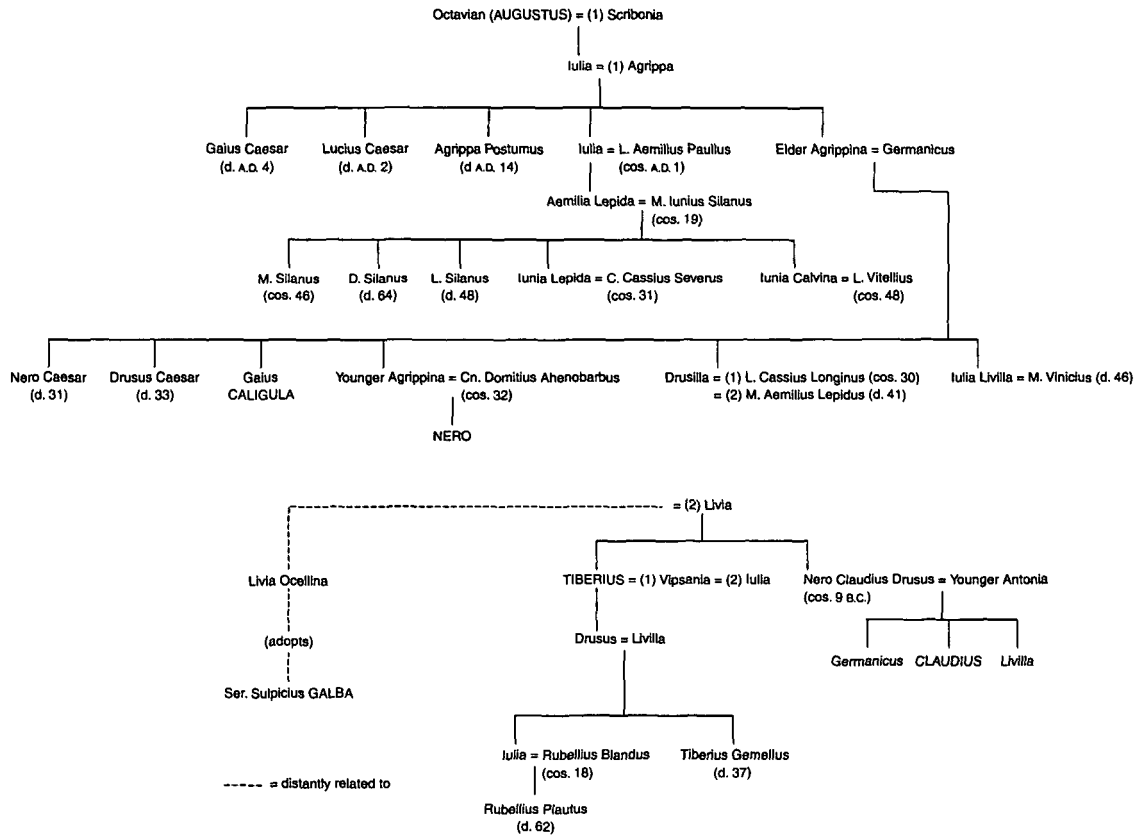
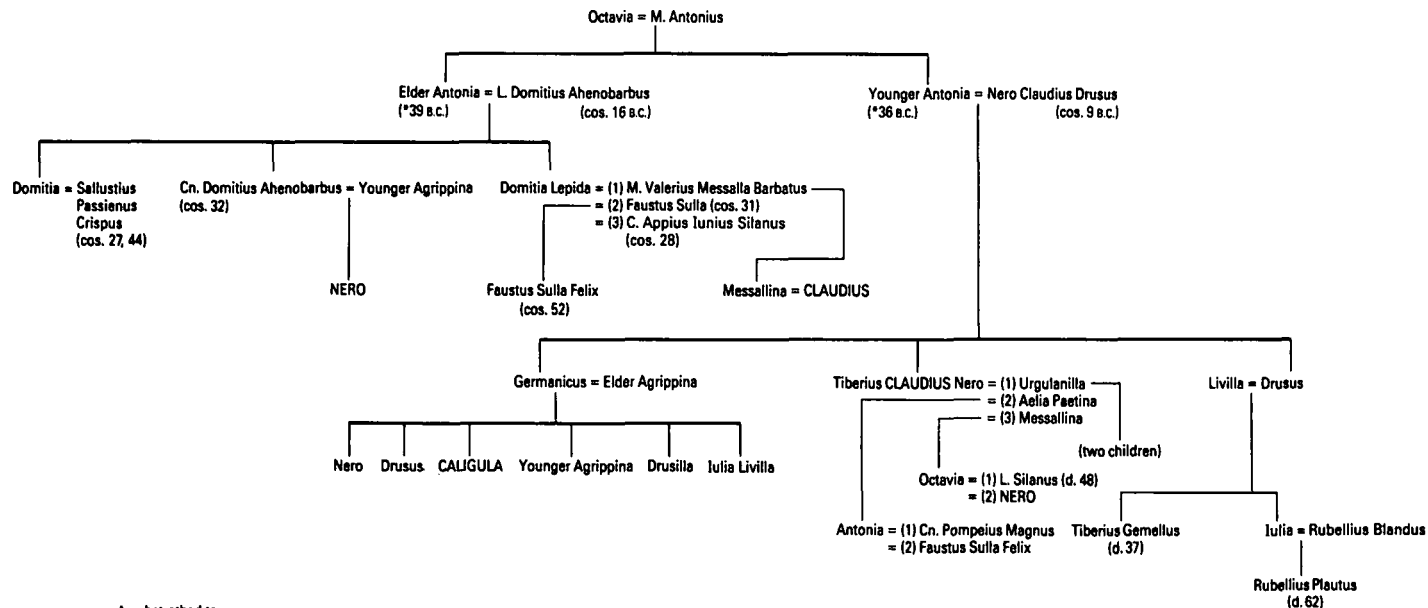


## I. DESCENDANTS OF AUGUSTUS AND LIVIA

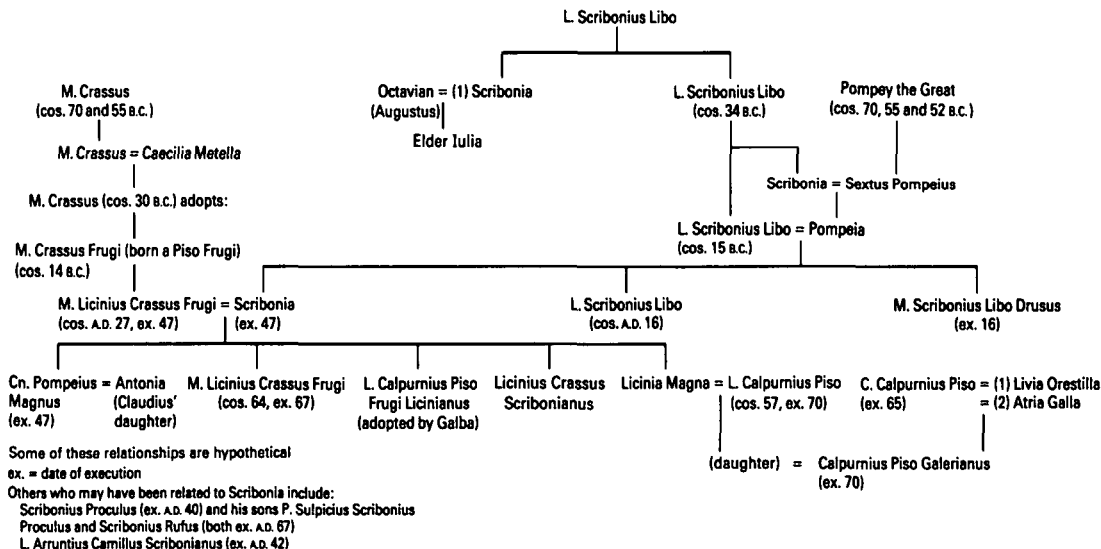


## II. DESCENDANTS OF AUGUSTUS' SISTER OCTAVIA AND MARK ANTONY

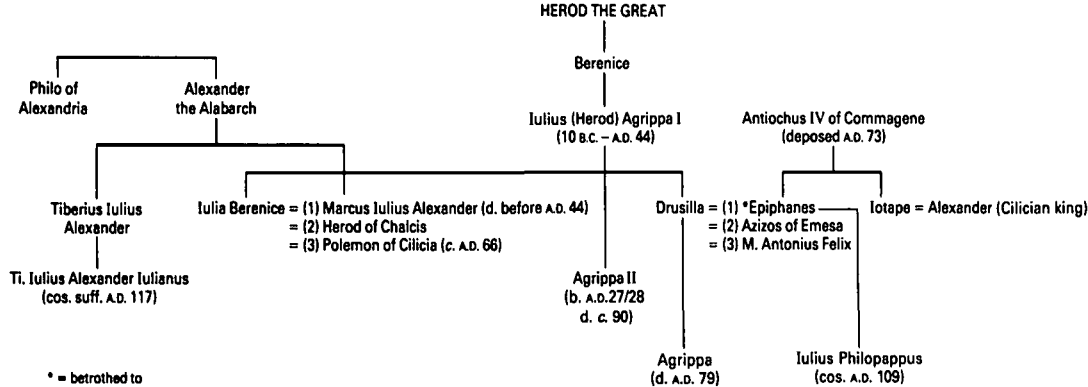


\* = betrothed to

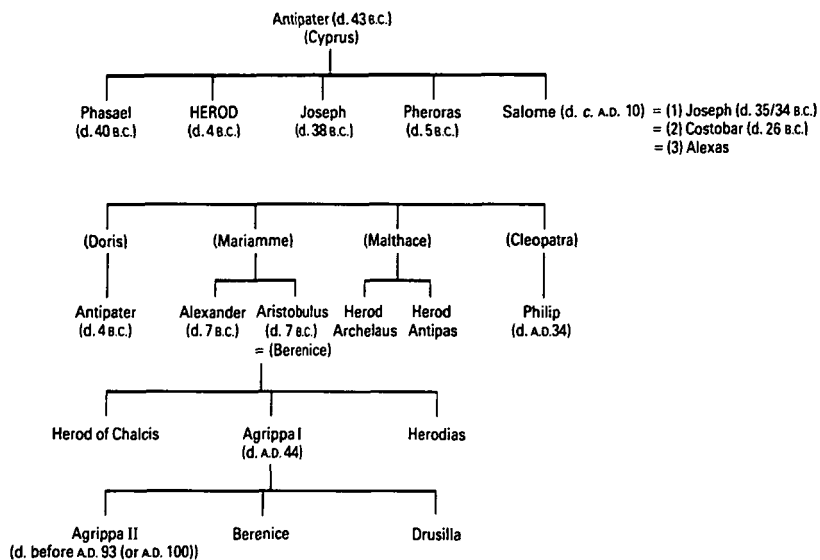
### III. THE FAMILY OF M. LICINIUS CRASSUS FRUGI



# IV. EASTERN CLIENTS OF ANTONIA, CALIGULA AND CLAUDIUS



## V. PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE HERODIAN FAMILY



# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

Rome and Italy	The Provinces	Literature, Art and Architecture
B.C.	B.C.	B.C.
44 Assassination of Iulius Caesar (15 March).		44 Cicero's <i>De Officiis</i> . Cicero's <i>Philippic</i> 1 (2 September), <i>Philippic</i> III (20 December).
43 Battle of Mutina, deaths of consuls Hirtius and Pansa. Octavian becomes consul (19 August). Lex Titia establishes the triumvirate (27 November).	43 Death of D. Brutus in Gaul.	43 Murder of Cicero. Birth of Ovid.
42 Deification of Iulius Caesar.		
	42 Sex. Pompeius controls Sicily. Naval battle with Salvidienus Rufus. Illyrian triumph of P. Vatinius (31 July). Battles of Philippi (first early in October, second on 23 October), followed by suicides of Brutus and Cassius.	42 Restoration of the temple of Saturn.
	41 Antony in Asia. Herod and his brother Phasaël appointed tetrarchs of Judaea. Antony meets Cleopatra at Tarsus in winter and proceeds to Alexandria.	
40 Surrender of Perusia to Octavian by L. Antonius (early spring). Octavian marries Scribonia (summer). Pact of Brundisium (September). Herod granted the throne of Judaea (autumn).	40 Parthian invasion of Syria led by Pacorus and Q. Labienus. Death of King Deiotarus of Galatia. Death of Calenus in Gaul (summer).	41 Virgil, <i>Eclogue</i> IV written for Pollio's consulship of 40.
39 Pact of Misenum (spring)	39 Ventidius defeats the Parthians. Agrippa campaigns in Gaul. Antony and Octavia at Athens (winter).	

## Rome and Italy

B.C.

- 38 Renewal of triumviral powers for five years from 1 January. Marriage of Octavian and Livia (17 January). Triumph of Ventidius (27 November).
- 37 Pact of Tarentum (summer).
- 36 Removal of Lepidus from triumvirate. Octavian granted *sacrosanctitas* of a tribune.
- 34 Sosius' triumph over Judaea (3 September).
- 33 Octavian's second consulship. Powers of the triumvirate lapse at the end of the year.
- 32 Divorce of Octavia by Antony. Publication of Antony's will by Octavian. Personal oath of loyalty sworn to Octavian in the towns of Italy and the West.
- 31 Octavian's third consulship.
- 30 Octavian offered tribunician *ius auxilii*.
- 29 Closing of the doors of the temple of Janus (11 January). Octavian's triple triumph (13–15 August).

## The Provinces

B.C.

- 38 Second victory of Ventidius over Parthians and death of Pacorus. Antony captures Samosata. Sex. Pompeius' success against Octavian off Cumae and in Straits of Messina.
- 37 Capture of Jerusalem by Sosius and formal inauguration of the reign of Herod (July). Appointment of client kings: Archelaus in Cappadocia, Amyntas in Galatia, Polemo in Pontus. Marriage of Antony and Cleopatra at Antioch.
- 36 After initial reverse (August), Octavian defeats Sex. Pompeius at Battle of Naulochus (3 September). Antony's Parthian offensive, failure at siege of Phraata and retreat through Armenia.
- 35 Death of Sex. Pompeius in Asia.
- 35–33 Octavian's campaigns in the Balkans.
- 34 Antony's invasion of Armenia and capture of Artavasdes. Triumph at Alexandria, followed by the 'Donations'.
- 33 Death of Bocchus of Mauretania. Antony remains in Armenia.
- 31 Battle of Actium (2 September).
- 30 Capture of Alexandria by Octavian and suicide of Antony (1 August). Suicide of Cleopatra (10 August).
- 29–28 M. Licinius Crassus pacifies Thrace and defeats Bastarnae.

## Literature, Art and Architecture

B.C.

- 38 Publication of Virgil, *Eclogues*.
- 37–36 Varro, *De Re Rustica*. Composition of Horace, *Satires* (37–30).
- 36 Reconstruction of the Regia.
- 35 Death of Sallust.
- 34–33 Agrippa restores aqueducts and adds a fifth (Aqua Iulia).
- 33 Agrippa as aedile revives *lusus Troiae*.
- 32 Restoration of Pompey's Theatre.
- 30 Publication of Horace, *Epodes*.
- 29 Dedication of the temple of Divus Iulius and the Curia Iulia (18 August) and the altar of Victory (28 August). Arch in the Forum

- 28 Octavian and Agrippa share the consular *fascēs* and begin *lectio senatus* with a grant of *censoria potestas* (or 29?). Return of control of *aerarium* to the praetors. Octavian becomes *princeps senatus*.
- 27 Octavian appears before the Senate (13 and 16 January). He is given the name of Augustus, the oak wreath, the grant of a *provincia* for a period of ten years, with the right to govern it through *legati*. Triumph of M. Licinius Crassus (4 July).
- 25 Marriage of Julia and Marcellus. Closing of the doors of the temple of Janus. Augustus falls ill.
- 23 Illness of Augustus. He resigns the consulship and on 1 July receives *imperium maius proconsulare* and *tribunicia potestas* for life, the latter renewed annually on 9 December. Death of Marcellus. Agrippa given a grant of *imperium proconsulare*.
- 22 Trial of Marcus Primus and conspiracy of Caepio and Murena. Augustus refuses dictatorship and consulship for life but accepts *cura annonae*.
- 21 Marriage of Agrippa and Julia.

- 28 Inscription of Cornelius Gallus commemorates defeat of revolt in the Egyptian Thebaid and penetration of Roman arms beyond the First Cataract.
- 27–24 Augustus in Gaul and Spain.
- 26 Dismissal and suicide of Cornelius Gallus (or in 27).
- 26–25 Campaign of Aelius Gallus to Arabia Felix.
- 25 Juba II made king of Mauretania. Campaigns of M. Terentius Varro in the Val d'Aosta. Death of Amyntas and annexation of Galatia.
- 25–22 Campaigns of P. Petronius in Ethiopia (or 24–22).
- 23–21 Agrippa sent out to the East with *imperium*.
- 22–19 Augustus in Greece and Asia.

to commemorate the victory at Actium. Restoration of temples of Apollo and Hercules Musarum. Completion of Virgil, *Georgics* and Propertius, *Elegies* 1.

- 28 First celebration of the Actian Games (September). Dedication of the temple of Apollo on the Palatine (9 October). Mausoleum of Augustus begun. Composition of Vitruvius' *De Architectura* (28–23).
- 27 Death of Varro. Agrippa's construction of the Pantheon.
- 26 Propertius, *Elegies* II–IV (26–16).
- 25 Ovid begins writing the *Amores*.
- 24–23 Publication of Horace, *Odes* I–III.
- 23 Maecenas falls out of favour in the imperial court.
- 22 Temple of Jupiter Tonans on Capitol (1 September).

## Rome and Italy

B.C.

- 19 Augustus given a lifetime grant of the right to carry the consular *fascēs* and to sit between the consuls.
- 18 Renewal of the grant of the *provincia* to Augustus. Agrippa's *imperium* is renewed for five years and he is granted *tribunicia potestas*. Another *lectio senatus*.
- 18/17 ?Augustan moral legislation.
- 17 Augustus adopts his grandsons, Gaius and Lucius, the children of Agrippa and Iulia. Celebration of the *ludi saeculares*.
- 13 Tiberius consul. Death of Lepidus the triumvir. Agrippa's *tribunicia potestas* and *imperium proconsulare* renewed, the latter made *maius*.
- 12 Augustus becomes *pontifex maximus* (6 March). Death of Agrippa (March).

## The Provinces

B.C.

- 20 Agrippa deals with trouble in Gaul. Recovery of Roman standards from Parthia. Tiberius crowns Tigranes as king of Armenia.
- 19 Agrippa completes the pacification of Spain. Campaign of L. Cornelius Balbus against the Garamantes in Africa.
- 17–16 Campaigns of P. Silius Nerva in north Italy and the Alps. Defeat of M. Lollius in Gaul.
- 16–13 Augustus in Gaul, Agrippa in the East.
  - 15 Tiberius and Drusus invade Bavaria and reach the Danube. Agrippa visits Jerusalem.
  - 14 Agrippa appoints Polemo king of Bosphorus.
- 13 Agrippa campaigns in Pannonia.
- 12–9 Tiberius campaigns in the Balkans, Drusus in Germany. Rising in Thrace put down by L. Calpurnius Piso (c. 11–9).
  - 12 Dedication of the Altar of the Tres Galliae at Lugdunum (? or 10 B.C., see p.98). Inauguration of Caesarea by Herod.

## Literature, Art and Architecture

B.C.

- 20 Dedication of temple of Mars Ultor on the Capitol (12 May). (? Or 19) Publication of Horace, *Epistles* 1.
- 19 Deaths of Virgil (21 September) and Tibullus. Construction of the Aqua Virgo. Arch of Augustus in the Forum to commemorate the recovery of the Parthian standards. Dedication of Altar of Fortuna Redux (15 December).
- 17 Composition of Horace, *Carmen Saeculare*.
- 13 Dedication of the Theatre of Marcellus (or, less probably, 11 B.C.). Inauguration of the Ara Pacis Augustae (4 July).
- 12 Publication of Horace, *Epistles* II.1. Dedication of temple of Vesta on the Palatine (28 April). Bequest of the Baths of Agrippa to the Roman people.

11 Tiberius made to divorce Vipsania and marry Iulia.

9 Death of Drusus the Elder (14 September).

8 Census held.

7 Tiberius' triumph over the Sugambri. Establishment of the fourteen *regiones* of Rome.

6 Tiberius granted *tribunicia potestas* for five years. He retires to Rhodes.

5 Augustus holds the consulship. C. Caesar assumes the *toga virilis* and is given the title *princeps iuventutis*. Beginning of regular appointment of suffect consuls.

2 Augustus holds the consulship again and is given the title of *pater patriae* (5 February). L. Caesar assumes the *toga virilis* and is given the title of *princeps iuventutis*. Iulia exiled. Appointment of first praetorian prefects. Lex Fufia Caninia.

A.D.

2 Return of Tiberius from Rhodes.

9 Drusus reaches the Elbe but dies after an accident. Altar to Rome and Augustus established at Ara Ubiorum (probably in 9).

8 Tiberius campaigns against the Sugambri. Death of Polemo of Pontus.

7 Recall of Tiberius.

6 ? Death of Tigranes II of Armenia.

5/3 ? War of Sulpicius Quirinius against the Homonadenses.

4 Death of Herod. His kingdom divided between his sons Philip, Herod Antipas and Archelaus.

2 Death of Parthian king Phraates IV, succeeded by Phraates V (or Phraataces).

1 C. Caesar sent to the East with *imperium*.

A.D.

2 Agreement between C. Caesar and Phraataces. Ariobarzanes installed as king of Armenia. L. Caesar dies at Massilia. End of Marmaric War in Cyrene (?).

9 Publication of first edition of Ovid, *Ars Amatoria*. End of Livy's history. Dedication of the Ara Pacis Augustae (30 January).

8 Deaths of Maecenas and Horace.

2 Dedication of the *Forum Augustum* and the temple of Mars Ultor (12 May). Second edition of Ovid, *Ars Amatoria*.

A.D.

1-4 Composition of Ovid, *Fasti*.

Rome and Italy	The Provinces	Literature, Art and Architecture
B.C.	B.C.	B.C.
<p>4 Another <i>lectio senatus</i>. Augustus adopts Agrippa Postumus and Tiberius (26 June), who in turn adopts Germanicus. Tiberius given a further grant of <i>tribunicia potestas</i> for ten years. <i>Lex Aelia Sentia</i>.</p> <p>6 Establishment of the <i>aerarium militare</i> and of the <i>vigiles</i>.</p> <p>7 Agrippa Postumus banished to Planasia.</p> <p>8 Iulia the Younger banished.</p>	<p>4 Death of C. Caesar. Tiberius invades Germany as far as the river Weser.</p> <p>5 Tiberius reaches the Elbe.</p> <p>6 Outbreak of revolt in Pannonia and Illyricum. Banishment of Archelaus, son of Herod; Judaea turned into a province (census of Quirinius). Revolt in Isauria.</p> <p>9 End of the Pannonian revolt. Defeat of P. Quinctilius Varus and loss of three legions in the Teutoburg Forest.</p>	<p>6 Rebuilding of the temple of Castor and Pollux by Tiberius.</p> <p>8 Banishment of Ovid.</p>
<p>12 Tiberius' Illyrian triumph (23 October).</p> <p>13 Tiberius given a further grant of <i>tribunicia potestas</i> for ten years and <i>imperium proconsulare maius</i> equal to that of Augustus. Germanicus given a grant of <i>imperium proconsulare</i>.</p> <p>14 <i>Lustrum</i> held (11 May). Death of Augustus at Nola (19 August). Tiberius becomes <i>princeps</i>. Augustus is granted a public funeral (early September) and voted divine honours (17 September). Death of Agrippa Postumus.</p> <p>15 Tiberius becomes <i>pontifex maximus</i> (10 March).</p> <p>16 Conviction for treason (<i>maiestas</i>) of Libo Drusus, great-grandson of Pompey and great-nephew of Augustus' first wife, Scribonia (3 September).</p>	<p>12 Germanicus takes command in Gaul and Germany.</p> <p>14 Army revolts in Pannonia and on the Rhine, dealt with by Drusus and Germanicus respectively (autumn).</p> <p>15–16 Germanicus' campaigns in Germany, from which he is recalled by Tiberius.</p>	<p>10 Restoration and dedication of the temple of Concordia by Tiberius.</p>

17 Death of Archelaus of Cappadocia. Triumph of Germanicus (26 May).

18 Consulship of Tiberius and Germanicus.

19/20 Twin sons born to the younger Drusus, of whom only Tiberius Gemellus survives.

20 Trial and suicide of Cn. Calpurnius Piso. Triumph of Drusus (28 May).

21 Consulship of Tiberius and Drusus. Tiberius retires temporarily to Campania.

22 Grant of *tribunicia potestas* for Drusus.

23 Death of Drusus (14 September).

25 Sejanus' request to marry Livilla (Livia Iulia), widow of Drusus, is refused.

26 Tiberius leaves Rome for Capreae.

28 Death of Iulia the Elder. Marriage of Agrippina the Younger to Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus.

29 Death of Livia. Banishment of Agrippina and of Nero, son of Germanicus and Agrippina.

30 Suicide of Nero.

31 Consulship of Tiberius and Sejanus. Denunciation and death of Sejanus (18 October). Appointment of Sutorius Macro as praetorian prefect. Gaius Caligula assumes *toga virilis*.

33 Death of Agrippina (18 October). Death of Drusus. Suicide of Asinius Gallus. Quaestorship of Gaius.

17 Outbreak of war against Tacfarinas in Numidia. Germanicus sent to the East with *imperium*. Cappadocia becomes a province. Commagene also annexed.

18–19 Germanicus visits Egypt.

19 Death of Germanicus at Antioch (10 October). Death of Arminius.

21 Revolt of Florus and Sacrovir in Gaul.

24 Defeat and death of Tacfarinas.

26 (?) Pontius Pilate becomes *praefectus* of Judaea.

28 Revolt of the Frisii.

17 Death of Livy. Death of Ovid (?). Dedication of temple of Janus (18 October) and Fors Fortuna.

21–2 Building of *castra praetoria*.

30 Publication of Velleius Paterculus' history.

33 (?) Death of Philip, son of Herod; his tetrarchy is taken under direct rule.

34 Death of Artaxias of Armenia.

## Rome and Italy

B.C.

- 37 Death of Tiberius at Misenum (16 March). Gaius Caligula acclaimed *princeps* (18 March), confirmed by the Senate (28 March). Death of Antonia the Younger (1 May). Claudius consul with Gaius (1 July – 31 August). Suicide of Tiberius Gemellus. Illness of Gaius (autumn). Birth of Nero (15 December).
- 38 Death and deification of Drusilla (10 June, 23 September). Gaius marries Lollia Paulina.
- 39 Gaius divorces Lollia Paulina and marries Milonia Caesonia. Leaves Rome (September). Claudius marries Messallina.
- 40 Gaius returns to Rome (31 August).
- 41 Murder of Gaius (24 January). Proclamation of Claudius (25 January). Birth of Britannicus.
- 42 Claudius proclaimed *pater patriae* (12 January).
- 44 *Aerarium* transferred from praetors to quaestors. Claudius' triumph for conquest of Britain.

## The Provinces

B.C.

- 36 Pontius Pilate removed from his post for maladministration by L. Vitellius, governor of Syria.
- 37 Herod Agrippa I given Philip's kingdom.
- 38 Trouble between the Jewish and Greek communities in Alexandria.
- 39 Herod Antipas deposed. Gaius visits the Rhineland (October). Conspiracy and execution of Gaetulicus.
- 40 Herod Antipas' ethnarchy given to Herod Agrippa I. Gaius in Gaul (winter). Preparations for an invasion of Britain. Outbreak of rebellion in Mauretania. Gaius orders his statue to be placed in the Temple at Jerusalem.
- 40–4 Conquest of Mauretania and organization of provinces of Tingitana and Caesariensis.
- 41 Claudius' letter to the Alexandrians.
- 42 Conspiracy and death of Scribonianus.
- 43 Invasion of Britain. Lycia-Pamphylia made a province.
- 44 Death of Herod Agrippa I.

## Literature, Art and Architecture

B.C.

- 37 Dedication of the temple of Divus Augustus.
- 41 Beginning of the construction of a new harbour at Ostia and of the draining of the Fucine Lake. Seneca sent into exile.

- 47 Ovation of Aulus Plautius for conquest of Britain.
- 47–8 Censorship of Claudius and L. Vitellius. Celebration of *ludi saeculares*.
- 48 'Marriage' and execution of Messallina and C. Silius.
- 49 Marriage of Claudius and Agrippina the Younger (1 January). Extension of the *pomerium* of Rome. Seneca returns from exile and becomes praetor and tutor of Nero.
- 50 Claudius adopts Nero (25 February). Agrippina becomes Augusta.
- 51 Burrus becomes praetorian prefect. Nero given the title of *princeps iuventutis*.
- 53 Nero marries Octavia.
- 54 Death of Claudius (13 October), accession of Nero.
- 55 Death of Britannicus.
- 56 Nero given the title of *pater patriae*. *Aerarium* transferred from quaestors to *praefecti*.
- 58 Rejection of proposal that Nero should be *consul perpetuus*.
- 59 Murder of Agrippina. Institution of *Iuvenalia*.
- 60 Institution of the *Neronia*.
- 46 Annexation of Thrace.
- 47 Corbulo in the Rhineland.
- 49 Agrippa II given the kingdom of Chalcis.
- 51 Ostorius Scapula defeats Caratacus. Death of Gotarzes of Parthia, succeeded by Vonones and then Vologases.
- 53 Parthians take control of Armenia and Tiridates is appointed to the throne.
- 55 Corbulo appointed to an eastern command against Parthia and Armenia.
- 58 Corbulo attacks Tiridates and captures Artaxata.
- 59 Capture of Tigranocerta by Corbulo.
- 60 Completion of the subjugation of Armenia and appointment to the throne of Tigranes, great-grandson of Herod and of Archelaus of Cappadocia. Corbulo appointed governor of Syria. Revolt of Boudica and the Iceni.
- 51–2 Dedication of the Triumphal Arch of Claudius, forming part of the Aqua Virgo.
- 54 Publication of Seneca, *Apocolocyntosis*.
- 55 Publication of Seneca, *De Clementia*.
- 56–7 Dedication of the Macellum Magnum.

Rome and Italy	The Provinces	Literature, Art and Architecture
B.C.	B.C.	B.C.
62 Nero divorces Octavia and marries Poppaea Sabina. Execution of Octavia (9 June). Death of Burrus, retirement of Seneca. Introduction of <i>maiestas</i> charges.	61 Tigranes invades Adiabene. Vologaeses threatens Syria.	62 Construction of the <i>Thermae Neronianae</i> (or possibly 64).
63 Birth and death of daughter of Nero and Poppaea, deified as Claudia Augusta.	62 Caesennius Pactus sent to Cappadocia. Surrenders to Vologaeses at Rhandaia.	
64 Outbreak of fire in Rome (18/19 July). Victimization of the Christians. Reform of the currency.	64–5 Incorporation of kingdom of Pontus into Galatia.	64 Destruction of the <i>Domus Transitoria</i> . 64–8 Building of the <i>Domus Aurea</i> , rebuilding of the Circus Maximus and reconstruction of Rome.
65 <i>Neronia</i> held again. Conspiracy of Piso (April). Death of Seneca. Death of Poppaea Sabina.		65 Deaths of Seneca and Lucan.
66 Deaths of Thrasea Pactus and Barca Soranus. Conspiracy of Vinicianus. Nero marries Statilia Messallina. Tiridates crowned king of Armenia in Rome.	66 Nero proclaims the freedom of Greece (? or 67, see p.664). Conspiracy and deaths of the Scribonii brothers. Corbulo instructed to commit suicide. Outbreak of revolt in Judaea.	66 Death of Petronius.
	67 Vespasian appointed as legate in command of the war in Judaea (February).	
68 Nero returns to Italy and while in Naples receives news of the revolt of Vindex. Death of Nero (9 or possibly 11 June). Proclamation of Galba as <i>princeps</i> . Galba arrives at Rome (autumn).	68 Vespasian reduces Samaria and Idumaea and prepares to attack Jerusalem. Revolt of Vindex in Gaul. Galba acclaimed by his troops in Spain (2 or 3 April). Battle of Vesontio and suicide of Vindex (late spring). Revolt of Clodius Macer in Africa.	
69 Otho proclaimed <i>princeps</i> by the praetorian guard (15 January). Murder of Galba. Otho defeated by Vitellius' troops at Bedriacum (14 April) and commits suicide (16 April). Vitellius granted imperial powers by the Senate (19 April) and enters Rome (June).	69 German legions in revolt against Galba. Vitellius proclaimed emperor by the German legions. Revolt of Civilis and the Batavians. Vespasian proclaimed emperor at Alexandria (1 July) and then by the army in Syria and Judaea.	

Second battle of Cremona (24/25 Octob)  
Antonius Primus enters Rome, murder  
of Vitellius (20 or 21 December)

- 70 Mucianus arrives in Rome (January).  
Vespasian confirmed by the Senate as *princeps*.  
Publication of the *lex de imperio Vespasiani*.  
Domitian made urban praetor with  
*imperium* of a consul. Arrival of Vespasian  
in Rome (summer).

- 70 *Imperium Galliarum* of Julius Classicus and  
Julius Tutor. Petilius Cerialis defeats the  
Batavian revolt. Titus attacks and captures  
Jerusalem and destroys the Temple  
(August).