



A-Level Classical Civilisation – Culture and the Arts

Imperial Image Revision Checklist

Octavian Comes to Rome	<p><u>The Life and Times of Julius Caesar</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The benefits for Augustus associating himself with Julius Caesar, including: <input type="checkbox"/> Popularity with the plebeian class and the army <input type="checkbox"/> Military strength <input type="checkbox"/> The illustrious men and gods that are ancestors of the Julian clan <input type="checkbox"/> How he sought to achieve this association <input type="checkbox"/> The possible dangers of association with Julius Caesar and how Augustus sought to distance himself from the problematic aspects of Caesar’s public image <p><u>Octavian Becomes Caesar</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> How Octavian sought to achieve this association with both Julius Caesar and the Julian Clan after disassociating himself from the politically insignificant Octavii <p><u>Octavian Enters the Senate</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Battle at Mutina in 43 BC and how Octavian managed to gain the support of the Senate, who then awarded him consulship <p><u>The Second Triumvirate</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The purpose of the Second Triumvirate and how it differed from the First Triumvirate <p><u>Octavian Avenges His Father</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Battle of Philippi in 42 BC and how it allowed Octavian to fulfil the virtue of <i>mos maiorum</i>. <input type="checkbox"/> The significance of the victory in that Octavian and Antony remained as the two most powerful men in Rome 	
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Power Struggle	<p><u>Imperator Octavian</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> How Octavian sought to portray himself as a glorious military leader through his campaign against Sextus Pompeius in 36 BC <p><u>The Triumvirate Falls Apart</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The significance of the Second Triumvirate falling apart and the consequences that this would subsequently lead to between 42 and 30 BC <p><u>Octavian as the Benefactor of the people of Rome</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The beginning of Octavian's reform programme to portray himself as the generous benefactor of Rome and its people, through construction and restoration projects, such as the Temple of the Deified Julius Caesar (42 BC) <p><u>Octavian as Apollo's Favourite</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> How Octavian sought to strengthen his links to Apollo in relation to the image he was attempting to portray to the Romans and how this contrasted to Antony's link to Dionysus <p><u>Livia and Octavian: Power Couple</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> How Livia helped strengthen Octavian's favour with the conservatives through abiding by the traditional roles of a Roman <i>matrona</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Source: Head of Livia (31 BC) <p><u>Antony Mismanages His Public Image</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> How Antony's affair with Cleopatra caused a scandal in Rome and plagued his image with anti-Roman behaviour and how Octavian sought to further strengthen this attitude <p><u>Antony's Fatal Mistake: The Donations of Alexandria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> How the Romans perceived Antony's triumph in Alexandria and the significance of his actions in proclaiming Cleopatra as 'Queen of Kings' <p><u>Octavian Seals Antony's Fate</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The significance of Octavian seizing the will of Antony from the Temple of Vesta and the Senate decreeing war on a foreign power <p><u>Octavian Brings Peace</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The importance of using the goddess Pax as a motif on propaganda <input type="checkbox"/> The Roman victory at Actium and how Octavian hoped for it to be seen as one of the glorious and most significant moments in Roman history <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Source: Denarius, obv. Bare head of Octavian, rev. Pax standing left holding olive branch and cornucopia <p><u>'Spinning' Actium</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Why Octavian needed to 'spin' Actium in order to portray the victory as glorious <input type="checkbox"/> The importance of the following individuals: Horace, Propertius and Maecenas <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Source: <i>Epode 9, A Toast to Actium</i> (Horace) <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Source: <i>Odes 1.37, Cleopatra</i> (Horace) <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Source: <i>Elegies 3.11, Woman's Power</i> (Propertius) <input type="checkbox"/> How Actium was commemorated and the symbolic importance of literature and monuments 	
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Augustus' Reign	<p><u>Augustus Saves the Republic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> How the Principate was established and the role of the Princeps Senatus <input type="checkbox"/> The significance of the First Settlement and how it allowed Octavian to not lose any power <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Source: Aureus, obv. Head of Octavian, rev. Octavian seated on a bench holding a scroll <p><u>Augustus the Religious Leader</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Be able to explain the reasons why Augustus chose to have religious roles and the importance of these different roles held <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Source: Denarius, obv. Bareheaded portrait of Augustus, rev. sacrificial implements above tripod and patera <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Source: Elegies 4.5 (Propertius) <p><u>Augustus Secures Peace Throughout the Empire</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The attributes and roles expected of Roman men <input type="checkbox"/> The importance of 'Pax Augusta' and how attempted to pacify the Empire <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Source: Elegies 3.4 (Propertius) <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Source: Prima Porta Augustus Statue <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Source: Elegies 3.12 (Propertius) <p><u>Augustus Adjusts His Relationship with Julius Caesar</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> How Augustus sought to distance himself from the problematic aspects of Julius Caesar and how these were a contrast to after the assassination (44 BC) <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Source: Denarius, obv portrait of Augustus with oak wreath, rev. eight-rayed comet with a tail pointing upwards <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Source: Metamorphoses 15.745 – 870 (Ovid) <p><u>Augustus the Father of the State</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> How Rome had been troubled during the period of the Republic and how Octavian sought to strengthen morals and relationships with the gods <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Source: Odes 3.6 <i>Moral Decadence</i> (Horace) <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Source: Odes 3.14 <i>Augustus Returns</i> (Horace) <p><u>The Dawn of a New Golden Age</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The significance of Augustus encouraging the idea of the 'Golden Race' <input type="checkbox"/> What the Golden Age represented <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Source: <i>Carmen Saeculare</i> (Horace) <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Source: Odes 4.15 <i>To Augustus</i> (Horace) <p><u>Augustus and his 'Sons'</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Principate was not a hereditary position and why Augustus needed to avoid instability after his death <input type="checkbox"/> The reasons why Augustus wanted to secure the succession of power <input type="checkbox"/> The roles of Augustus' children and why they were/ were not suitable heirs <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Source: Aureus, Gaius and Lucius as Princeps Iuventutis, obv. Augustus' Head wreathed, rev. Gaius and Lucius Caesar standing veiled with shields and priestly symbols <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Source: Odes 4.4 <i>Drusus and the Claudians</i> (Horace) <p><u>Found it of Brick and left it of Marble</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The importance and significance of Augustus' building and reformation programme and his role as Benefactor of the city <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Source: The Forum of Augustus <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Source: Ara Pacis <p><u>Augustus' Image in the Empire</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Source: Augustus Relief, Kalabsha Gate <input type="checkbox"/> How Augustus sought to portray his public image to provincial audiences <input type="checkbox"/> The significance of encouraging the worship of his own genius
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Augustus' Legacy	<p><u>Augustus' Legacy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Source: The Mausoleum of Augustus <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Source: <i>Res Gestae</i> <p><u>Augustus' Death and the Aftermath</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The significance of the role of Princeps after his death <input type="checkbox"/> Why Tiberius was seen to be the successor and the significance of his father becoming deified after death 	
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Later Representations	<p><u>Using Augustus' Image</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> How Augustus' style influenced the way in which his successor attempted to portray themselves to the Roman public <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Source: Sebasteion at Aphrodisias <p><u>Writing About Augustus: Suetonius</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Be able to explain and understand how Augustus hoped his legacy hoped to be remembered both during his life and after death <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Source: <i>Life of Augustus</i> (Suetonius) <p><u>Augustus in the Modern Age</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> How Augustus has been portrayed after his death in several works, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra - Robert Graves' Claudius - Res Gestae published by Alan Massie which is claimed to be the autobiography of Augustus - Sandman comic series by Gaiman 	
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