

Notes on Quiz #7: End of the Republic

1. Antony's efforts to seize power after Caesar's death were supported by
 - a. Cicero, who praised Antony in the senate
 - b. Octavian, who called Antony the next Caesar
 - c. Lepidus, who thus became pontifex maximus
 - d. Amatius, who built a shrine to Caesar

Lepidus, Caesar's other lieutenant besides Antony, supported Antony against Octavian and was rewarded with the post of high priest. — Conversely, Cicero spoke against Antony in the senate, painting him as a dangerous tyrant who cowed the Romans as Philip II of Macedon had cowed the Greeks. Octavian was himself the “new Caesar,” in name, clan status, and popular expectation. Amatius claimed to be a relative of Caesar’s and promoted his divinity, but was put down by Antony with the senate’s approval as a part of Antony’s efforts to downplay Caesar’s autocracy (and his own).

2. Prominent Greek philosophies in Late Republic Rome included all of the following EXCEPT:
 - a. Stoicism: ethics and virtue take precedence over personal need
 - b. Skepticism: absolute dogmas cannot be true
 - c. Solipsism: the only truth is your own mind
 - d. Epicureanism: humans are merely matter and should lead a quiet life of moderated pleasure

Prominent Greek philosophies in Late Republic Rome included: Stoicism, which adhered to ethics and virtue over personal need and emphasized the virtues characteristically ascribed to a Roman noble: magnanimity, benevolence, generosity, and public service; Epicureanism, which asserted humans are merely matter and advocated shunning fears related to death, marriage, and politics in favor of a quiet life of moderated pleasure; and the Peripatetic movement, which followed the practical teachings of Aristotle and emphasized Skepticism.

3. Hortensia, daughter of the orator Hortensius, successfully led a protest of women against
 - a. a tax on noblewomen to pay for the war against Brutus and Cassius
 - b. a law barring noblewomen from wearing gaudy jewelry to avoid offending the gods
 - c. unusually long military campaigns that kept husbands away
 - d. restrictions on Greek midwives, nursemaids, and other valued foreign-born servants

Upper-class women played a significant intellectual and political role in the late Republic. Some received advanced education, including the daughters of Cicero and Cato; Hortensius’s daughter led a public delegation of women against a tax on wealthy women, and several resourceful wives supported and assisted the political activities of their husbands. A premium on well-connected upper-class women for marriage alliances between families gave women an advantage and a political “in”, but virtue, even alongside untraditional behavior, was still praised—one of the best-remembered women of the end of the Republic is Octavian’s sister Octavia, who was strong and learned but also a paragon of serene selflessness. Charges of promiscuity were often men’s reactions to a perceived increase of noble women’s independence. Their intelligent and unconventional behavior are harbingers of even stronger women in the early principate. — Among these prominent women was Hortensia, who led a female delegation to protest the tax on noblewomen's wealth to pay for the war against the assassins Brutus and Cassius.

4. All of these relationships had a major impact on events leading to the end of the Republic EXCEPT:
- a. Octavian and Livia Drusilla
 - b. Antony and Octavia
 - c. Antony and Cleopatra
 - d. Lepidus and Junia Secunda

Livia, who left her husband in order to be Octavian's partner in taking control of Rome, was one of the most significant individuals in Roman history of either gender. Antony's dual marriages with Octavian's sister, Octavia, and the Egyptian pharaoh, Cleopatra, sealed his fate and helped bring about the end of the Republic.

5. Individuals who both reigned over Egypt and survived the war between Antony and Octavian include
- a. Ptolemy XV Caesar, known as Caesarion
 - b. Cleopatra VII Philopator, known as Cleopatra
 - c. C. Iulius Caesar Octavianus, known as Octavian
 - d. M. Antonius, known as Antony

The break between Octavian and Antony freed Octavian to characterize Antony as a betrayer of Rome. By 36 the empire was divided between Antony in the east and Octavian in the west; both knew the power-sharing was temporary. While Octavian trained his armies and waged a propaganda war against Antony and Cleopatra, Antony concentrated on securing his borders in the east and snubbed his wife, Octavian's sister Octavia, celebrating instead his relationship with Cleopatra, staging a false triumph in Alexandria as if it were Rome, and waging war with her in the Aegean. — After Antony's divorce from Octavia, Octavian implied he felt he was in danger from Antony's friends in the senate, who decamped to Antony's court; Octavian breached and publicized Antony's will; and he required a civilian loyalty oath to himself in a war against Cleopatra. This framed Antony as an eastern king rather than as a Roman leader. — Octavian also had Caesar's name and claimed his place as Caesar's heir in the hearts and minds of the masses and the army, all of whom had loved Caesar and saw him as martyred by the elitists of the senate. Antony might have challenged this, but Octavian was in Rome, and Antony was far away and vulnerable to rumors that (for example) he wanted to move the capital to Alexandria. At the same time, Octavian also made friends and deals with the senatorial nobility as well, engendering trust among them, which the too-partisan Antony could not do. — The senate, like all Romans, was desperate for an end to a century of civil wars. Caesar, and Antony after him, had whipped up popular hatred of the senate; but by working with the senate as well as the masses Octavian proved himself to be more of a statesman, more of a leader, than either Caesar or Antony.

Optional Extra Credit

- EC. How was the triumvirate of Octavian, Antony, and Lepidus different from the previous triumvirate of Pompey, Crassus, and Caesar? What did the two triumvirates have in common (apart from consisting of three men)?

The First Triumvirate was a private deal between the three most powerful men in Rome—Pompey, Crassus, and Caesar—to manage the running of Rome from behind the scenes. It was unsanctioned and illegal, but the state could do little about it because of the social, political, military, and economic power held by these three men. — The Second Triumvirate involved the Republic formally granting executive powers to Octavian, Antony, and Lepidus for a specific term of five years, charging them with maintaining the state on behalf of the Roman people. During these two five-year terms, Octavian and Antony (and Lepidus while he lasted) were the official heads of state of the Roman Republic. — In both cases, the triumvirates came about because the three men involved were, at the time, more powerful than the government of Rome itself.