

tacitus the annals of imperial rome

Tacitus and The Annals of Imperial Rome: A Glimpse into Ancient History

tacitus the annals of imperial rome stands as one of the most significant historical works from antiquity, offering an invaluable window into the Roman Empire's early years. Written by the Roman historian Publius Cornelius Tacitus, The Annals chronicles the reigns of emperors from Tiberius to Nero, revealing not only the political and military events of the era but also the complexities of imperial rule and the personalities that shaped the empire's destiny. For anyone fascinated by Roman history, Tacitus' work remains a cornerstone for understanding the imperial period.

Who Was Tacitus?

Before diving deep into The Annals, it's essential to understand the man behind the text. Tacitus was a senator and historian who lived during the late first and early second centuries AD. Known for his sharp analytical mind and often critical tone, Tacitus is celebrated for his eloquent Latin prose and his ability to portray the moral and political decline of Rome under imperial rule.

Unlike many historians who wrote dry chronicles, Tacitus infused his narratives with psychological insight and a keen sense of irony. His skepticism toward power and corruption makes his works compelling not just as history but as literature. Tacitus was also a contemporary of some of the events he described, giving his accounts a unique immediacy and perspective.

The Annals: Scope and Structure

The Annals of Imperial Rome is a monumental historical work that originally consisted of 16 books, though not all have survived intact. The surviving portions cover the reigns of emperors from Tiberius (14 AD) through Nero (68 AD), capturing a crucial period when Rome transformed from a republic into a powerful autocratic empire.

Content and Themes

Tacitus's Annals focus on political intrigue, imperial governance, military campaigns, and the personalities of emperors. But it's not just a simple record of events; Tacitus explores themes such as:

- The erosion of republican ideals and the rise of tyranny

- The dangers of absolute power and the moral decay it engenders
- The role of the Senate and aristocracy under imperial rule
- The manipulation of public opinion and history itself

These themes resonate even today, as they touch upon universal questions about leadership, freedom, and power.

Historical Methodology

Tacitus was meticulous in his use of sources, drawing on official records, senatorial archives, and eyewitness accounts. However, he did not shy away from conjecture or moral judgment, often interpreting events to highlight the corruption or virtues of key figures. His narrative style combines factual recounting with rhetorical flourish, making *The Annals* both informative and engaging.

Why The Annals of Imperial Rome Matters Today

The enduring popularity of Tacitus's *Annals* is due to several factors that make it a vital resource for historians, students, and enthusiasts of Roman history.

An Authentic Voice from Antiquity

Tacitus's firsthand experience as a senator and his access to official documents lend credibility to his accounts. Unlike many ancient historians who wrote with overt propaganda or mythological embellishments, Tacitus offers a relatively sober and critical perspective. His work helps modern readers understand the realities of Roman political life beyond legends and popular myths.

Insights into Roman Governance and Society

Through detailed descriptions of emperors like Tiberius and Nero, Tacitus reveals how power was wielded and abused. His portrayal of the Senate's diminishing influence and the increasing centralization of authority provides an important context for studying the evolution of Roman political institutions.

Literary Excellence

Beyond its historical value, *The Annals* is admired for its literary qualities. Tacitus's concise, sometimes

elliptical style forces readers to engage actively with the text, interpreting nuances and underlying meanings. This has made *The Annals* a favorite among classicists and literary scholars.

Key Figures and Events in *The Annals*

One of the strengths of Tacitus's narrative is the vivid characterization of emperors and political figures, whose actions shaped the fate of Rome.

Emperor Tiberius

Tacitus presents Tiberius as a complex and often dark figure—initially a capable ruler but increasingly paranoid and tyrannical. *The Annals* delve into his retreat to Capri and the infamous reign of terror conducted by his trusted lieutenant Sejanus, showcasing the dangers lurking beneath a seemingly stable regime.

Emperor Nero

Perhaps one of Tacitus's most dramatic portrayals is that of Nero, whose reign ended in chaos and rebellion. Tacitus explores Nero's artistic pretensions, cruelty, and the Great Fire of Rome, providing a nuanced picture of a ruler whose excesses contributed to the empire's instability.

Political Intrigues and Conspiracies

The Annals is rich with stories of conspiracies, assassinations, and power struggles, including the downfall of Sejanus, plots against emperors, and the Senate's often powerless opposition. These narratives not only dramatize Roman politics but also reveal the fragility of imperial authority.

Challenges in Reading and Interpreting *The Annals*

Despite its value, *The Annals* can be challenging for modern readers due to gaps in the text and Tacitus's dense style.

Fragmentary Preservation

Unfortunately, several books of The Annals have been lost over time, leaving gaps in the historical record. For example, the period covering the reigns of Caligula and Claudius is missing, which means readers must rely on other sources or educated guesses to fill in the blanks.

Complex Latin and Historical Context

Tacitus's Latin is famously concise and sometimes ambiguous, requiring careful study to fully appreciate. Additionally, understanding the political and social context of early imperial Rome is crucial to grasp the nuances of his commentary.

Interpreting Tacitus's Biases

While Tacitus strives for accuracy, he also harbors biases, especially a nostalgic preference for republican ideals and skepticism toward imperial rulers. Recognizing these biases helps readers critically analyze his portrayal of events and figures.

How to Get the Most Out of Reading The Annals

For those interested in exploring Tacitus's masterpiece, here are some tips to enhance comprehension and appreciation:

- **Use annotated editions:** Scholarly editions with notes provide explanations of historical references, linguistic nuances, and cultural context.
- **Familiarize yourself with Roman history:** A basic understanding of Rome's political system and key figures can make the narrative more accessible.
- **Read alongside other sources:** Complement The Annals with works by Suetonius, Cassius Dio, and Josephus for a broader perspective.
- **Take your time:** Tacitus's style rewards careful, slow reading rather than a quick skim.

Tacitus's Legacy in Historical Writing

The Annals of Imperial Rome influenced countless historians throughout the centuries, shaping how history is written and understood. Tacitus's emphasis on moral inquiry and political analysis set a precedent for critical historiography. His work serves as a reminder that history is not just a record of facts but a dialogue about power, ethics, and human nature.

Today, whether you are a student, scholar, or an avid history lover, engaging with Tacitus's The Annals offers a richly textured portrait of an empire at a crossroads — a story of ambition, fear, and the enduring struggle for control that still resonates in our modern world.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who was Tacitus, the author of The Annals of Imperial Rome?

Tacitus was a Roman historian and senator who lived in the first and early second centuries AD. He is known for his critical and detailed accounts of the Roman Empire, particularly in his works The Annals and The Histories.

What is the significance of Tacitus' The Annals of Imperial Rome?

The Annals is one of the most important historical sources for the early Roman Empire, covering the reigns of emperors from Tiberius to Nero. It provides insight into Roman politics, society, and the exercise of imperial power.

Which Roman emperors are covered in Tacitus' The Annals?

The Annals covers the reigns of emperors Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero, detailing significant events and political developments during their rule.

How reliable is Tacitus' account in The Annals of Imperial Rome?

Tacitus is considered a generally reliable historian, though he often includes his own interpretations and moral judgments. His work is valued for its critical perspective and use of sources, but some bias and gaps exist.

What themes are explored in Tacitus' The Annals of Imperial Rome?

The Annals explores themes such as the corruption and abuse of power, the decline of the Roman Republic's values, the nature of tyranny, and the complexities of governance under the emperors.

In what language was The Annals of Imperial Rome originally written?

The Annals were originally written in Latin, the language of ancient Rome and its literary works.

How does Tacitus' writing style in The Annals influence modern historical writing?

Tacitus' concise, sometimes dramatic, and analytical writing style has influenced modern historians by emphasizing critical evaluation of sources, moral reflection, and the importance of political analysis in historical narratives.

Additional Resources

Tacitus: The Annals of Imperial Rome – A Definitive Historical Chronicle

tacitus the annals of imperial rome stand as one of the most critical primary sources for understanding the early Roman Empire. Composed by the Roman senator and historian Publius Cornelius Tacitus in the early 2nd century AD, The Annals chronicles the history of Rome from the death of Augustus in 14 AD to the end of Nero's reign in 68 AD. This work is widely regarded for its meticulous detail, critical analysis of imperial power, and its literary style, making it indispensable for scholars and enthusiasts of Roman history alike.

Overview of Tacitus and His Annals

Tacitus, a senator and orator, wrote The Annals during the reigns of emperors Trajan and Hadrian. His position in Roman society provided him access to official records and firsthand accounts, which he skillfully incorporated into his narratives. The Annals are considered a continuation of his earlier work, the Histories, which covered the Year of the Four Emperors and the Flavian dynasty. Together, these texts offer a comprehensive account of the Julio-Claudian dynasty's political landscape.

Tacitus the Annals of Imperial Rome is notable not only for its historical content but also for its critical tone. Tacitus was skeptical of imperial authority and frequently highlighted the corruption, tyranny, and moral decay he perceived within the ruling class. Unlike many Roman historians who glorified the empire, Tacitus provided a more nuanced and often pessimistic portrayal of Rome's rulers and political machinations.

Historical Context and Scope

The Annals cover a pivotal period in Roman history when the nascent empire was consolidating its power. Key emperors featured include Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero. Tacitus's account sheds light on significant events such as political conspiracies, the consolidation of imperial authority, and the shifting dynamics between the Senate and the emperor.

The work originally comprised sixteen books, though parts of the text have been lost over time. What survives offers invaluable insights into the complex interplay of politics, society, and personal ambition that defined the early empire.

Analytical Features of Tacitus the Annals of Imperial Rome

Tacitus's Annals are distinguished by several analytical features that enhance their historical value and literary merit.

Critical Examination of Leadership

One of Tacitus's most significant contributions is his scrutiny of imperial leadership. Throughout the Annals, he portrays emperors with a critical lens, emphasizing their flaws and the consequences of absolute power. For example, his depiction of Tiberius oscillates between a competent ruler and a paranoid despot. Similarly, Nero's reign is characterized by excess, cruelty, and neglect of civic duties.

This critical approach contrasts with earlier Roman historians such as Livy, who often celebrated Rome's founding myths and leaders. Tacitus's willingness to expose the darker side of imperial rule makes the Annals a foundational text for understanding the dangers of autocracy and the decline of republican institutions.

Literary Style and Rhetoric

Tacitus is renowned for his concise, sometimes elliptical prose, which conveys both narrative and judgment with economy and power. His writing style is dense and allusive, requiring careful reading but rewarding the audience with vivid characterizations and moral reflections.

The use of speeches, direct and indirect, is another hallmark of his style, allowing him to dramatize events and reveal the motivations of key figures. This rhetorical technique enhances the Annals' engagement, blending historical facts with literary artistry.

Reliability and Bias

While Tacitus is praised for his depth, modern historians also recognize his biases. His senatorial background and personal experiences likely influenced his negative view of emperors and imperial autocracy. Moreover, some scholars suggest that Tacitus's portrayals can be partially shaped by contemporary political agendas or the desire to moralize history.

Nevertheless, his meticulous referencing of sources and attention to detail support the overall credibility of the *Annals*. Cross-referencing with archaeological findings and other ancient texts often confirms Tacitus's accounts, although some exaggerations or interpretive liberties exist.

Significance in the Study of Roman History

Tacitus the *Annals of Imperial Rome* remains a cornerstone for studying the early Roman Empire, influencing both academic research and popular understanding of Roman history.

Impact on Subsequent Historiography

Tacitus's work set a precedent for critical historiography in the ancient world. His emphasis on moral lessons, political analysis, and narrative complexity inspired later historians and remains a benchmark for evaluating imperial Rome's political culture.

Many modern historians rely on *The Annals* as a primary source for reconstructing the Julio-Claudian period due to its detailed chronology and political insights. The text's enduring scholarly value is reflected in numerous translations, commentaries, and academic debates.

Use in Modern Scholarship and Education

In universities and research institutions worldwide, Tacitus is studied not only for his historical content but also for his methodology. Courses on Roman history, classical studies, and historiography frequently include *The Annals* as essential reading.

Furthermore, the work's themes—such as the tension between power and ethics, the role of the Senate, and the nature of tyranny—resonate with contemporary political theory, making it relevant beyond purely historical contexts.

Challenges and Limitations

Despite its importance, Tacitus the Annals of Imperial Rome is not without challenges for readers and scholars.

Incomplete Manuscript Tradition

The survival of The Annals is fragmentary. Several books are missing, forcing historians to rely on summaries from later authors or to infer events from other sources. This incomplete preservation complicates efforts to fully understand Tacitus's original narrative and intentions.

Complexity and Accessibility

Tacitus's dense and allusive writing style can be daunting, especially for general readers. His use of Latin rhetorical devices, indirect speech, and moral judgments require scholarly annotations and contextual knowledge to fully appreciate.

Potential for Bias

As with any historical source, Tacitus's perspectives must be balanced with other accounts and archaeological evidence. His senatorial viewpoint and critical tone demand careful interpretation to avoid one-sided conclusions.

Key Themes Explored in The Annals

- **Imperial Authority vs. Republican Ideals:** The tension between autocratic rulers and the remnants of the Roman Republic is a central theme.
- **Corruption and Moral Decline:** Tacitus frequently highlights perceived moral failings among Rome's elite.
- **Political Intrigue and Conspiracy:** The Annals delve into numerous plots and purges that marked the Julio-Claudian rule.

- **Historical Causality and Fate:** Tacitus reflects on the forces shaping Rome's destiny, often with a sense of inevitability.

These themes underscore Tacitus's role not just as a recorder of events but as a commentator on the broader human and political condition.

In sum, Tacitus the Annals of Imperial Rome remains an essential work for anyone seeking a profound understanding of early imperial Rome. Its blend of historical rigor, literary excellence, and political critique ensures its place as a timeless source that continues to inform and challenge readers nearly two millennia after its composition.

Tacitus The Annals Of Imperial Rome

Find other PDF articles:

<https://lxc.avoiciformen.com/archive-top3-06/files?ID=iMT55-7841&title=cdl-school-bus-test-questions-and-answers-pdf.pdf>

tacitus the annals of imperial rome: *The Annals of Imperial Rome* Tacitus, 1973-07-26

Tacitus' Annals of Imperial Rome recount the major historical events from the years shortly before the death of Augustus up to the death of Nero in AD 68. With clarity and vivid intensity he describes the reign of terror under the corrupt Tiberius, the great fire of Rome during the time of Nero, and the wars, poisonings, scandals, conspiracies and murders that were part of imperial life. Despite his claim that the Annals were written objectively, Tacitus' account is sharply critical of the emperors' excesses and fearful for the future of Imperial Rome, while also filled with a longing for its past glories.

tacitus the annals of imperial rome: Annals Tacitus, 2012-11-29 A compelling new translation of Tacitus' Annals, one of the greatest accounts of ancient Rome, by Cynthia Damon. Tacitus' Annals recounts the major historical events from the years shortly before the death of Augustus to the death of Nero in AD 68. With clarity and vivid intensity Tacitus describes the reign of terror under the corrupt Tiberius, the great fire of Rome during the time of Nero and the wars, poisonings, scandals, conspiracies and murders that were part of imperial life. Despite his claim that the Annals were written objectively, Tacitus' account is sharply critical of the emperors' excesses and fearful for the future of imperial Rome, while also filled with a longing for its past glories. This new Penguin Classics edition also includes chronologies, notes, appendices, a genealogy and an introduction discussing Tacitus's life and his approach to history.

tacitus the annals of imperial rome: The Annals Cornelius Tacitus, 2008-06-12 'He was atrocious in his brutality, but his lechery was kept hidden... In the end, he erupted into an orgy of crime and ignominy alike' Such is Tacitus' obituary of Tiberius, and he is no less caustic in his opinion of the weak and cuckolded Claudius and the 'artist' Nero. The Annals is a gripping account of the Roman emperors who followed Augustus, the founder of the imperial system, and of the murders, sycophancy, plotting, and oppression that marked this period in Rome. Tacitus provides the earliest and most detailed account of Boudicca's rebellion in Britain, and his history also relates

the great fire of Rome in the reign of Nero, and the persecution of the Christians that followed. He deplores the depravity of the emperors, whose behaviour he sees as proof of the corrupting force of absolute power. J. C. Yardley's translation is vivid and accurate, and Anthony A. Barrett's introduction and notes provide invaluable historical and cultural context. ABOUT THE SERIES: For over 100 years Oxford World's Classics has made available the widest range of literature from around the globe. Each affordable volume reflects Oxford's commitment to scholarship, providing the most accurate text plus a wealth of other valuable features, including expert introductions by leading authorities, helpful notes to clarify the text, up-to-date bibliographies for further study, and much more.

tacitus the annals of imperial rome: Tacitus: The Histories, Volumes I and II Cornelius Tacitus, 2022-09-04 In 'Tacitus: The Histories, Volumes I and II', Cornelius Tacitus presents a meticulous and penetrating narrative of the Roman Empire's history, capturing the tumultuous period following Nero's death up to the Flavian dynasty. Tacitus's account is etched with a sophisticated prose style, embedding his work within the Silver Age of Latin literature. Through a critical historical lens, Tacitus meticulously juxtaposes episodes of bravery and corruption, providing insights into the characters and events that shaped the era. The work's literary context positions it amongst the most significant historical texts of antiquity, lauded for its complex structure, moral scrutiny, and the authenticity of its reflections on power and its abuses. Cornelius Tacitus, distinguished as one of the greatest Roman historians, crafted his 'Histories' with an eye for detail and an unwavering commitment to truth, even when it exposed the ignominious facets of Roman society. His previous experiences, including a consulship under Nerva and a governorship in Asia, afforded him a unique perspective on governance and imperial administration. This, combined with his rigorous approach to source critique, allowed Tacitus to dissect the political and social dynamics of the empire, establishing his work as an indispensable resource for understanding the complexities of Roman political life. 'Tacitus: The Histories, Volumes I and II' is recommended for both historians and students of classical literature. Its scholarly merit is evident, providing an illuminating glance into the integrity of historical reportage and political commentary during the Roman era. This republication by DigiCat Publishing allows modern readers transcultural access to one of the most intricate tapestries of antiquity's political narrative, encouraging a deepened appreciation for one of history's most pivotal civilizations. Entrusted with Tacitus's original eloquence, the volumes continue to resonate with contemporary audiences, reflecting the timeless nature of political truth-seeking.

tacitus the annals of imperial rome: The Annals of Imperial Rome Cornelius Tacitus, Alfred John Church, William Jackson Brodrigg, 2005-01-01 One of the most important historical records from classical antiquity, The Annals of Imperial Rome chronicles the history of the Roman Empire from the reign of Tiberius beginning in 14 A.D. to the reign of Nero ending in 66 A.D. Written by Cornelius Tacitus, Roman Senator during the second century A.D., The Annals of Imperial Rome is a detailed first-hand account of the early Roman Empire. Presented in this volume is the classic translation of Alfred John Church and William Jackson Brodrigg.

tacitus the annals of imperial rome: Annals of Imperial Rome Tacitus, 2017-02-17 The Annals of Imperial Rome, a classical history by Cornelius Tacitus, chronicles the period between the reign of the Emperors Tiberius and Nero. Divided into sixteen books, some of which were partially or entirely lost over time, the Annals narrate sequentially the various events and deeds of two rulers of the Roman Empire. Long considered a valuable source, the Annals provide insight into the workings of the Roman Empire and how its Emperors interacted with the democratically elected Senate and other arms of the bureaucracy. Modern scholars of antiquity hold the belief that Tacitus, as a serving Roman Senator, had access to the Acta Senatus - a record of lawmaking procedures - as a source for this work. As such, the reliability of the Annals is generally thought strong compared against other, more corrupted histories of the Roman Empire. Tacitus had low opinions of both Tiberius and Nero. Both worked to sow fear within the general population, or plebs, as well as in the higher echelons of Roman society. Tacitus supports his beliefs by narrating various episodes in their respective rules, and is careful to make a distinction between Tiberius - whom he considers to have

once been a truly great man, fallen from grace - and Nero, whom he thought an innately despotic man prone to compulsive acts. This edition of the Annals contains the respected, classic translations by Alfred John Church and William Jackson Brodribb, two scholars of the classical period whose knowledge and ability continues to be held in wide regard by scholars and general readers alike.

tacitus the annals of imperial rome: The Annals of Imperial Rome Tacitus, 1973-07-26 Tacitus' Annals of Imperial Rome recount the major historical events from the years shortly before the death of Augustus up to the death of Nero in AD 68. With clarity and vivid intensity he describes the reign of terror under the corrupt Tiberius, the great fire of Rome during the time of Nero, and the wars, poisonings, scandals, conspiracies and murders that were part of imperial life. Despite his claim that the Annals were written objectively, Tacitus' account is sharply critical of the emperors' excesses and fearful for the future of Imperial Rome, while also filled with a longing for its past glories.

tacitus the annals of imperial rome: Annals Tacitus, 2013-03-26 A compelling new translation of a vital account of Roman history With clarity and vivid intensity, Tacitus's Annals recounts the pivotal events in Roman history from the years shortly before the death of Augustus to the death of Nero in 68 AD, including the reign of terror under the corrupt Tiberius, the great fire of Rome during the time of Nero, and the wars, poisonings, scandals, conspiracies, and murders that were part of imperial life. Despite Tacitus's claim that they were written objectively, the Annals is sharply critical of the emperors' excesses and fearful for the future of imperial Rome, while also filled with a longing for its past glories. For more than seventy years, Penguin has been the leading publisher of classic literature in the English-speaking world. With more than 1,700 titles, Penguin Classics represents a global bookshelf of the best works throughout history and across genres and disciplines. Readers trust the series to provide authoritative texts enhanced by introductions and notes by distinguished scholars and contemporary authors, as well as up-to-date translations by award-winning translators.

tacitus the annals of imperial rome: The Annals Tacitus, 2004-09-01 A.J. Woodman's translation combines accuracy and Tacitean invention, masterfully conveying Tacitus' distinctive and powerful manner of expression, and reflecting the best of current scholarship. An introductory essay discusses Tacitus' career, the period about which he wrote, the nature of historical writing in the Roman world, and the principles of translation which have shaped this rendering. No other translation captures more successfully the flavor, nuance, and power of Tacitus' greatest work. This edition includes extensive notes; suggestions for further reading; appendices explaining political and military terms, and geographical and topographical names; imperial family trees; maps; and an index. The current printing of the 2004 edition includes corrections and revisions made in 2008.

tacitus the annals of imperial rome: The Annals Cornelius Tacitus, 2008-06-12 'He was atrocious in his brutality, but his lechery was kept hidden... In the end, he erupted into an orgy of crime and ignominy alike' Such is Tacitus' obituary of Tiberius, and he is no less caustic in his opinion of the weak and cuckolded Claudius and the 'artist' Nero. The Annals is a gripping account of the Roman emperors who followed Augustus, the founder of the imperial system, and of the murders, sycophancy, plotting, and oppression that marked this period in Rome. Tacitus provides the earliest and most detailed account of Boudicca's rebellion in Britain, and his history also relates the great fire of Rome in the reign of Nero, and the persecution of the Christians that followed. He deplores the depravity of the emperors, whose behaviour he sees as proof of the corrupting force of absolute power. J. C. Yardley's translation is vivid and accurate, and Anthony A. Barrett's introduction and notes provide invaluable historical and cultural context. ABOUT THE SERIES: For over 100 years Oxford World's Classics has made available the widest range of literature from around the globe. Each affordable volume reflects Oxford's commitment to scholarship, providing the most accurate text plus a wealth of other valuable features, including expert introductions by leading authorities, helpful notes to clarify the text, up-to-date bibliographies for further study, and much more.

tacitus the annals of imperial rome: Tacitus Classics: the Annals Cornelius Tacitus,

2019-11-21 The Annals by Roman historian and senator Tacitus is a history of the Roman Empire from the reign of Tiberius to that of Nero, the years AD 14-68.

tacitus the annals of imperial rome: The Annals Cornelius Tacitus, 2015-05-19 The Annals from Cornelius Tacitus. Senator and a historian of the Roman Empire (54-117).

tacitus the annals of imperial rome: The Annals of Imperial Rome Cornelius Tacitus, 1971

tacitus the annals of imperial rome: *The Reign of Tiberius, Out of the First Six Annals of Tacitus; With His Account of Germany, and Life of Agricola* Cornelius Tacitus, 2023-11-29
Reproduction of the original. The publishing house Megali specialises in reproducing historical works in large print to make reading easier for people with impaired vision.

tacitus the annals of imperial rome: Tacitus, Annals, 15.20-23, 33-45 Mathew Owen, Ingo Gildenhard, 2013-09-23 e emperor Nero is etched into the Western imagination as one of ancient Rome's most infamous villains, and Tacitus' Annals have played a central role in shaping the mainstream historiographical understanding of this flamboyant autocrat. This section of the text plunges us straight into the moral cesspool that Rome had apparently become in the later years of Nero's reign, chronicling the emperor's fledgling stage career including his plans for a grand tour of Greece; his participation in a city-wide orgy climaxing in his publicly consummated 'marriage' to his toy boy Pythagoras; the great fire of AD 64, during which large parts of central Rome went up in flames; and the rising of Nero's 'grotesque' new palace, the so-called 'Golden House', from the ashes of the city. This building project stoked the rumours that the emperor himself was behind the conflagration, and Tacitus goes on to present us with Nero's gruesome efforts to quell these mutterings by scapegoating and executing members of an unpopular new cult then starting to spread through the Roman empire: Christianity. All this contrasts starkly with four chapters focusing on one of Nero's most principled opponents, the Stoic senator Thrasea Paetus, an audacious figure of moral fibre, who courageously refuses to bend to the forces of imperial corruption and hypocrisy. This course book offers a portion of the original Latin text, study aids with vocabulary, and a commentary. Designed to stretch and stimulate readers, Owen's and Gildenhard's incisive commentary will be of particular interest to students of Latin at both A2 and undergraduate level. It extends beyond detailed linguistic analysis and historical background to encourage critical engagement with Tacitus' prose and discussion of the most recent scholarly thought.

tacitus the annals of imperial rome: Annals of Imperial Rome: The History of the Roman Empire, from the Reign of Emperor Titus to Nero - Ad 14 to Ad 68 Tacitus, Alfred John Church, William Jackson Brodbribb, 2018-08-31 The Annals of Imperial Rome, by historian and Roman senator Cornelius Tacitus, chronicles the period between the reigns of Emperors Tiberius and Nero. Divided into sixteen books, some of which were partially or entirely lost over time, the Annals narrate sequentially the various events and deeds of two rulers of the Roman Empire. Long considered a valuable source, the Annals provide insight into the workings of the Roman Empire and how its Emperors interacted with the democratically elected Senate and other arms of the bureaucracy. Modern scholars of antiquity hold the belief that Tacitus, as a serving Roman Senator, had access to the Acta Senatus - a record of lawmaking procedures - as a source for this work. As such, the reliability of the Annals is generally thought strong compared against other, more corrupted histories of the Roman Empire.

tacitus the annals of imperial rome: Annals of Imperial Rome Tacitus, Alfred John Church, William Jackson Brodbribb, 2018-07-16 The Annals of Imperial Rome, by historian and Roman senator Cornelius Tacitus, chronicles the period between the reigns of Emperors Tiberius and Nero. Divided into sixteen books, some of which were partially or entirely lost over time, the Annals narrate sequentially the various events and deeds of two rulers of the Roman Empire. Long considered a valuable source, the Annals provide insight into the workings of the Roman Empire and how its Emperors interacted with the democratically elected Senate and other arms of the bureaucracy. Modern scholars of antiquity hold the belief that Tacitus, as a serving Roman Senator, had access to the Acta Senatus - a record of lawmaking procedures - as a source for this work. As such, the reliability of the Annals is generally thought strong compared against other, more

corrupted histories of the Roman Empire.

tacitus the annals of imperial rome: The Annals of Tacitus - Scholar's Choice Edition

Cornelius Tacitus, 2015-02-20 This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

tacitus the annals of imperial rome: The Histories Tacitus, 2009-06-25 In AD68 Nero's suicide marked the end of the first dynasty of imperial Rome. The following year was one of drama and danger, though not of chaos. In the surviving books of his Histories the barrister-historian Tacitus, writing some thirty years after the events he describes, gives us a detailed account based on excellent authorities. In the 'long but single year' of revolution four emperors emerge in succession: Galba, Otho, Vitellius and Vespasian - who established the Flavian dynasty. Rhiannon Ash stays true to the spirit of Wellesley's prose whilst making the translation more accessible to modern readers.

tacitus the annals of imperial rome: Tacitus CORNELIUS. TACITUS, W Hamilton (William Hamilton) Fyfe, 2025-03-28 Caius Cornelius Tacitus, one of history's most insightful chroniclers, presents a gripping account of a pivotal era in Tacitus: The Histories, Volumes 1 and 2. This essential work plunges into the tumultuous heart of the Roman Empire, specifically the years of civil war from 68-69 AD. As the Flavian dynasty rises, Tacitus meticulously details the political intrigue, military conflicts, and social upheaval that defined ancient Rome. A vital resource for understanding Roman history, The Histories provides unparalleled insight into the power struggles and societal dynamics that shaped this period. Tacitus's keen observations and sharp analysis offer a timeless perspective on the nature of power, ambition, and the fragility of empires. Explore the complexities of ancient Rome through the eyes of a master historian. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Related to tacitus the annals of imperial rome

Tacitus - Wikipedia Tacitus' two major historical works, Annals (Latin: Annales) and the Histories (Latin: Historiae), originally formed a continuous narrative of the Roman Empire from the death of Augustus (14

Tacitus (emperor) - Wikipedia Marcus Claudius Tacitus (/ 'tæsɪtəs / TAS-it-əs; died June 276) was Roman emperor from 275 to 276. During his short reign he campaigned against the Goths and the Heruli, for which he

Tacitus | Roman Historian & Political Analyst | Britannica Tacitus (born ad 56—died c. 120) was a Roman orator and public official, probably the greatest historian and one of the greatest prose stylists who wrote in the Latin language

Tacitus on Jesus - Wikipedia Tacitus then describes the torture of Christians: Mockery of every sort was added to their deaths. Covered with the skins of beasts, they were torn by dogs and

perished, or were nailed to

Tacitus: The Historian Who Chronicled Rome's Decline Tacitus was not just a statesman but a masterful writer whose works dissected the moral and political decay of imperial Rome. His surviving works include three shorter texts and

Tacitus | Reign of Terror, Dictatorial Rule, Persecution of Christians Tacitus (born c. 200—died c. June 276, Tyana, Cappadocia [near modern Niğde, Tur.]) was a Roman emperor in 275–276. In the 40 years before Tacitus assumed power the empire was

Tacitus summary | Britannica Tacitus , in full Publius Cornelius Tacitus, (born ad 56—died c. 120), Roman orator, public official, and historian. After studying rhetoric, he began his career with a minor magistracy, eventually

Tacitus (55 Ad - ?) Rome's Greatest Political Historian Rome's Greatest Political Historian. Publius Cornelius Tacitus stands among the greatest Roman historians. A man of letters, law, and politics, Tacitus was not just chronicling events—he was

Tacitus - World History Encyclopedia Publius Cornelius Tacitus (l. c. 56 - c. 118 CE) was a Roman historian, active throughout the reign of Trajan (r. 98-117 CE) and the early years of Hadrian (r

Tacitus - Roman Historian, Histories, Annals | Britannica Tacitus knew the techniques and controlled them for his political interpretations; as a model he had studied the early Roman historiographer Sallust. It is finally his masterly handling of

Tacitus - Wikipedia Tacitus' two major historical works, Annals (Latin: Annales) and the Histories (Latin: Historiae), originally formed a continuous narrative of the Roman Empire from the death of Augustus (14

Tacitus (emperor) - Wikipedia Marcus Claudius Tacitus (/ 'tæsɪtəs / TAS-it-əs; died June 276) was Roman emperor from 275 to 276. During his short reign he campaigned against the Goths and the Heruli, for which he

Tacitus | Roman Historian & Political Analyst | Britannica Tacitus (born ad 56—died c. 120) was a Roman orator and public official, probably the greatest historian and one of the greatest prose stylists who wrote in the Latin language

Tacitus on Jesus - Wikipedia Tacitus then describes the torture of Christians: Mockery of every sort was added to their deaths. Covered with the skins of beasts, they were torn by dogs and perished, or were nailed to

Tacitus: The Historian Who Chronicled Rome's Decline Tacitus was not just a statesman but a masterful writer whose works dissected the moral and political decay of imperial Rome. His surviving works include three shorter texts and

Tacitus | Reign of Terror, Dictatorial Rule, Persecution of Christians Tacitus (born c. 200—died c. June 276, Tyana, Cappadocia [near modern Niğde, Tur.]) was a Roman emperor in 275–276. In the 40 years before Tacitus assumed power the empire was

Tacitus summary | Britannica Tacitus , in full Publius Cornelius Tacitus, (born ad 56—died c. 120), Roman orator, public official, and historian. After studying rhetoric, he began his career with a minor magistracy, eventually

Tacitus (55 Ad - ?) Rome's Greatest Political Historian Rome's Greatest Political Historian. Publius Cornelius Tacitus stands among the greatest Roman historians. A man of letters, law, and politics, Tacitus was not just chronicling events—he was

Tacitus - World History Encyclopedia Publius Cornelius Tacitus (l. c. 56 - c. 118 CE) was a Roman historian, active throughout the reign of Trajan (r. 98-117 CE) and the early years of Hadrian (r

Tacitus - Roman Historian, Histories, Annals | Britannica Tacitus knew the techniques and controlled them for his political interpretations; as a model he had studied the early Roman historiographer Sallust. It is finally his masterly handling of literary

Tacitus - Wikipedia Tacitus' two major historical works, Annals (Latin: Annales) and the Histories (Latin: Historiae), originally formed a continuous narrative of the Roman Empire from the death of

Augustus (14

Tacitus (emperor) - Wikipedia Marcus Claudius Tacitus (/ 'tæsɪtəs / TAS-it-əs; died June 276) was Roman emperor from 275 to 276. During his short reign he campaigned against the Goths and the Heruli, for which he

Tacitus | Roman Historian & Political Analyst | Britannica Tacitus (born ad 56—died c. 120) was a Roman orator and public official, probably the greatest historian and one of the greatest prose stylists who wrote in the Latin language

Tacitus on Jesus - Wikipedia Tacitus then describes the torture of Christians: Mockery of every sort was added to their deaths. Covered with the skins of beasts, they were torn by dogs and perished, or were nailed to

Tacitus: The Historian Who Chronicled Rome's Decline Tacitus was not just a statesman but a masterful writer whose works dissected the moral and political decay of imperial Rome. His surviving works include three shorter texts and

Tacitus | Reign of Terror, Dictatorial Rule, Persecution of Christians Tacitus (born c. 200—died c. June 276, Tyana, Cappadocia [near modern Niğde, Tur.]) was a Roman emperor in 275-276. In the 40 years before Tacitus assumed power the empire was

Tacitus summary | Britannica Tacitus , in full Publius Cornelius Tacitus, (born ad 56—died c. 120), Roman orator, public official, and historian. After studying rhetoric, he began his career with a minor magistracy, eventually

Tacitus (55 Ad - ?) Rome's Greatest Political Historian Rome's Greatest Political Historian. Publius Cornelius Tacitus stands among the greatest Roman historians. A man of letters, law, and politics, Tacitus was not just chronicling events—he was

Tacitus - World History Encyclopedia Publius Cornelius Tacitus (l. c. 56 - c. 118 CE) was a Roman historian, active throughout the reign of Trajan (r. 98-117 CE) and the early years of Hadrian (r

Tacitus - Roman Historian, Histories, Annals | Britannica Tacitus knew the techniques and controlled them for his political interpretations; as a model he had studied the early Roman historiographer Sallust. It is finally his masterly handling of

Tacitus - Wikipedia Tacitus' two major historical works, Annals (Latin: Annales) and the Histories (Latin: Historiae), originally formed a continuous narrative of the Roman Empire from the death of Augustus (14

Tacitus (emperor) - Wikipedia Marcus Claudius Tacitus (/ 'tæsɪtəs / TAS-it-əs; died June 276) was Roman emperor from 275 to 276. During his short reign he campaigned against the Goths and the Heruli, for which he

Tacitus | Roman Historian & Political Analyst | Britannica Tacitus (born ad 56—died c. 120) was a Roman orator and public official, probably the greatest historian and one of the greatest prose stylists who wrote in the Latin language

Tacitus on Jesus - Wikipedia Tacitus then describes the torture of Christians: Mockery of every sort was added to their deaths. Covered with the skins of beasts, they were torn by dogs and perished, or were nailed to

Tacitus: The Historian Who Chronicled Rome's Decline Tacitus was not just a statesman but a masterful writer whose works dissected the moral and political decay of imperial Rome. His surviving works include three shorter texts and

Tacitus | Reign of Terror, Dictatorial Rule, Persecution of Christians Tacitus (born c. 200—died c. June 276, Tyana, Cappadocia [near modern Niğde, Tur.]) was a Roman emperor in 275-276. In the 40 years before Tacitus assumed power the empire was

Tacitus summary | Britannica Tacitus , in full Publius Cornelius Tacitus, (born ad 56—died c. 120), Roman orator, public official, and historian. After studying rhetoric, he began his career with a minor magistracy, eventually

Tacitus (55 Ad - ?) Rome's Greatest Political Historian Rome's Greatest Political Historian. Publius Cornelius Tacitus stands among the greatest Roman historians. A man of letters, law, and

politics, Tacitus was not just chronicling events—he was

Tacitus - World History Encyclopedia Publius Cornelius Tacitus (l. c. 56 - c. 118 CE) was a Roman historian, active throughout the reign of Trajan (r. 98-117 CE) and the early years of Hadrian (r

Tacitus - Roman Historian, Histories, Annals | Britannica Tacitus knew the techniques and controlled them for his political interpretations; as a model he had studied the early Roman historiographer Sallust. It is finally his masterly handling of

Tacitus - Wikipedia Tacitus' two major historical works, Annals (Latin: Annales) and the Histories (Latin: Historiae), originally formed a continuous narrative of the Roman Empire from the death of Augustus (14

Tacitus (emperor) - Wikipedia Marcus Claudius Tacitus (/ 'tæsɪtəs / TAS-it-əs; died June 276) was Roman emperor from 275 to 276. During his short reign he campaigned against the Goths and the Heruli, for which he

Tacitus | Roman Historian & Political Analyst | Britannica Tacitus (born ad 56—died c. 120) was a Roman orator and public official, probably the greatest historian and one of the greatest prose stylists who wrote in the Latin language

Tacitus on Jesus - Wikipedia Tacitus then describes the torture of Christians: Mockery of every sort was added to their deaths. Covered with the skins of beasts, they were torn by dogs and perished, or were nailed to

Tacitus: The Historian Who Chronicled Rome's Decline Tacitus was not just a statesman but a masterful writer whose works dissected the moral and political decay of imperial Rome. His surviving works include three shorter texts and

Tacitus | Reign of Terror, Dictatorial Rule, Persecution of Christians Tacitus (born c. 200—died c. June 276, Tyana, Cappadocia [near modern Niğde, Tur.]) was a Roman emperor in 275-276. In the 40 years before Tacitus assumed power the empire was

Tacitus summary | Britannica Tacitus , in full Publius Cornelius Tacitus, (born ad 56—died c. 120), Roman orator, public official, and historian. After studying rhetoric, he began his career with a minor magistracy, eventually

Tacitus (55 Ad - ?) Rome's Greatest Political Historian Rome's Greatest Political Historian. Publius Cornelius Tacitus stands among the greatest Roman historians. A man of letters, law, and politics, Tacitus was not just chronicling events—he was

Tacitus - World History Encyclopedia Publius Cornelius Tacitus (l. c. 56 - c. 118 CE) was a Roman historian, active throughout the reign of Trajan (r. 98-117 CE) and the early years of Hadrian (r

Tacitus - Roman Historian, Histories, Annals | Britannica Tacitus knew the techniques and controlled them for his political interpretations; as a model he had studied the early Roman historiographer Sallust. It is finally his masterly handling of

Tacitus - Wikipedia Tacitus' two major historical works, Annals (Latin: Annales) and the Histories (Latin: Historiae), originally formed a continuous narrative of the Roman Empire from the death of Augustus (14

Tacitus (emperor) - Wikipedia Marcus Claudius Tacitus (/ 'tæsɪtəs / TAS-it-əs; died June 276) was Roman emperor from 275 to 276. During his short reign he campaigned against the Goths and the Heruli, for which he

Tacitus | Roman Historian & Political Analyst | Britannica Tacitus (born ad 56—died c. 120) was a Roman orator and public official, probably the greatest historian and one of the greatest prose stylists who wrote in the Latin language

Tacitus on Jesus - Wikipedia Tacitus then describes the torture of Christians: Mockery of every sort was added to their deaths. Covered with the skins of beasts, they were torn by dogs and perished, or were nailed to

Tacitus: The Historian Who Chronicled Rome's Decline Tacitus was not just a statesman but a masterful writer whose works dissected the moral and political decay of imperial Rome. His

surviving works include three shorter texts and

Tacitus | Reign of Terror, Dictatorial Rule, Persecution of Christians Tacitus (born c. 200—died c. June 276, Tyana, Cappadocia [near modern Niğde, Tur.]) was a Roman emperor in 275-276. In the 40 years before Tacitus assumed power the empire was

Tacitus summary | Britannica Tacitus , in full Publius Cornelius Tacitus, (born ad 56—died c. 120), Roman orator, public official, and historian. After studying rhetoric, he began his career with a minor magistracy, eventually

Tacitus (55 Ad - ?) Rome's Greatest Political Historian Rome's Greatest Political Historian. Publius Cornelius Tacitus stands among the greatest Roman historians. A man of letters, law, and politics, Tacitus was not just chronicling events—he was

Tacitus - World History Encyclopedia Publius Cornelius Tacitus (l. c. 56 - c. 118 CE) was a Roman historian, active throughout the reign of Trajan (r. 98-117 CE) and the early years of Hadrian (r

Tacitus - Roman Historian, Histories, Annals | Britannica Tacitus knew the techniques and controlled them for his political interpretations; as a model he had studied the early Roman historiographer Sallust. It is finally his masterly handling of

Tacitus - Wikipedia Tacitus' two major historical works, Annals (Latin: Annales) and the Histories (Latin: Historiae), originally formed a continuous narrative of the Roman Empire from the death of Augustus (14

Tacitus (emperor) - Wikipedia Marcus Claudius Tacitus (/ 'tæsɪtəs / TAS-it-əs; died June 276) was Roman emperor from 275 to 276. During his short reign he campaigned against the Goths and the Heruli, for which he

Tacitus | Roman Historian & Political Analyst | Britannica Tacitus (born ad 56—died c. 120) was a Roman orator and public official, probably the greatest historian and one of the greatest prose stylists who wrote in the Latin language

Tacitus on Jesus - Wikipedia Tacitus then describes the torture of Christians: Mockery of every sort was added to their deaths. Covered with the skins of beasts, they were torn by dogs and perished, or were nailed to

Tacitus: The Historian Who Chronicled Rome's Decline Tacitus was not just a statesman but a masterful writer whose works dissected the moral and political decay of imperial Rome. His surviving works include three shorter texts and

Tacitus | Reign of Terror, Dictatorial Rule, Persecution of Christians Tacitus (born c. 200—died c. June 276, Tyana, Cappadocia [near modern Niğde, Tur.]) was a Roman emperor in 275-276. In the 40 years before Tacitus assumed power the empire was

Tacitus summary | Britannica Tacitus , in full Publius Cornelius Tacitus, (born ad 56—died c. 120), Roman orator, public official, and historian. After studying rhetoric, he began his career with a minor magistracy, eventually

Tacitus (55 Ad - ?) Rome's Greatest Political Historian Rome's Greatest Political Historian. Publius Cornelius Tacitus stands among the greatest Roman historians. A man of letters, law, and politics, Tacitus was not just chronicling events—he was

Tacitus - World History Encyclopedia Publius Cornelius Tacitus (l. c. 56 - c. 118 CE) was a Roman historian, active throughout the reign of Trajan (r. 98-117 CE) and the early years of Hadrian (r

Tacitus - Roman Historian, Histories, Annals | Britannica Tacitus knew the techniques and controlled them for his political interpretations; as a model he had studied the early Roman historiographer Sallust. It is finally his masterly handling of literary