

The Twelve Caesars Penguin Modern Classics

Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus was probably born about AD 69, a date deduced from his remarks describing himself as being about 57 years after Nero's death. His place of birth is disputed, but most scholars place it in Hippo Regius (the modern Annaba), at the time a small north African town in Numidia, in modern-day Algeria. It is certain that Suetonius came from a family of moderate social position, that his father, Suetonius Laetus, was a tribune belonging to the equestrian order (tribunus angusticlavus) in Legio XIII Gemina, and that... e1e15dfca8

Suetonius (AD 69 – after AD 122), was a Roman historian who wrote during the early Imperial era of the Roman Empire. Other works by Suetonius concerned the daily life of Rome, politics, oratory, and the lives of famous writers, including poets, historians, and grammarians. A few of these books have partially survived, but many have been lost. His most important surviving work is *De vita Caesarum*, commonly known in English as *The Twelve Caesars*, a set of biographies of 12 successive Roman rulers from Julius Caesar to Domitian. as the author of *De Vita Caesarum*—translated as *The Life of the Caesars*, although a more common English title is *The Lives of the Twelve Caesars* or simply *Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus* (Latin: [ˈɡaːiʊs sweːˈtoːniʊs traŋˈkʷɪlːʊs]), commonly referred to as Suetonius (swih-TOH-nee-əs; c e1e15dfca8

== Causes == e1e15dfca8 Originally until late 2025 and now extended into 2026, six of the nine are on display in the National Gallery, having been loaned while the Hampton Court gallery is being refurbished. e1e15dfca8

The Twelve Caesars The subjects are Julius Caesar, Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian. the *Life of the Caesars* (commonly known as *The Twelve Caesars* or *The Lives of the Twelve Caesars*, is a set of twelve biographies of Julius Caesar and *De vita Caesarum* (Latin; lit. "On the Life of the Caesars"), commonly known as *The Twelve Caesars* or *The Lives of the Twelve Caesars*, is a set of twelve biographies of Julius Caesar and the first 11 emperors of the Roman Empire during the Principate e1e15dfca8

Originally painted in the fragile medium of egg and glue tempera on canvas, the paintings underwent successive repaintings and restorations through the centuries, and are damaged in many areas. Each canvas measures 2.66 × 2... e1e15dfca8

List of Penguin Classics In 1996, Penguin Books published as a paperback *A Complete Annotated Listing of Penguin Classics and Twentieth-Century Classics* (ISBN 0-14-771090-1) This is a list of books published as Penguin Classics. as Penguin Classics e1e15dfca8

== Historicity == e1e15dfca8 After an initial post at the University of Birmingham, Shaw taught at the University of Lethbridge in western Canada from 1977–1996, spending a fellowship year at the Institute for Advanced Study in 1994, and two years as a visiting professor at Princeton University in 1989 and 1995. Shaw then took up a professorship at the University of Pennsylvania in 1996, which he held until taking up the Andrew Fleming West Chair in Classics at Princeton University in

2004. In 2012, Shaw was elected a resident member... e1e15dfca8

Brent Shaw responded to Jones in an article in the same journal Brent Donald Shaw (born May 27, 1947) is a Canadian historian and Andrew Fleming West Professor (Emeritus) in Classics at Princeton University. Rome in the 50s and that the persecution is also mentioned by Suetonius in *The Twelve Caesars*. His principal contributions center on the regional history of the Roman world with special emphasis on the African provinces of the Roman Empire, the demographic and social history of the Roman family, and problems of violence and social order e1e15dfca8

Despite its popularization in later times, the phrase is not recorded elsewhere in Roman history. Historians question whether it was ever used as a salute. It was more likely an isolated appeal by desperate captives and criminals condemned to die, and noted by Roman historians in part for the unusual mass reprieve granted by Claudius to the survivors. e1e15dfca8 In 1996, Penguin Books published as a paperback *A Complete Annotated Listing of Penguin Classics and Twentieth-Century Classics* (ISBN 0-14-771090-1). e1e15dfca8 == Biography == e1e15dfca8 == Education and career == e1e15dfca8 Arius was a citizen of Alexandria. Areius as well as his two sons, Dionysius and Nicanor, are said to have instructed Augustus himself in philosophy, and Areius for a time resided directly within Augustus's household. He is frequently mentioned by the philosopher Themistius, who says that Augustus valued Areius not less than Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, who is commonly thought of as Augustus's confidant and right-hand man (though it must be mentioned that Themistius was writing four hundred years after the fact). Augustus esteemed him so highly, that after the conquest of Alexandria, he declared that he spared the city chiefly for the sake of Arius. According to Plutarch, Arius advised Augustus to execute Caesarion, the son of Cleopatra and Julius Caesar, with the words "ouk agathon polukaisarie" ("it is not good to have too many Caesars"), a pun on a line in Homer. Modern scholars disagree over whether this was the actual... e1e15dfca8 This article covers editions in the series: black label (1970s), colour-coded spines (1980s), the most recent editions (2000s), and Little Clothbound Classics Series (2020s). e1e15dfca8

Ave Imperator, morituri te salutant Latin phrase quoted in Suetonius, *De vita Caesarum* ("The Life of the Caesars", or "The Twelve Caesars"). It was reportedly used during an event in AD 52 *Avē Imperātor, moritūrī tē salūtant* ("Hail, Emperor, those who are about to die salute you") is a well-known Latin phrase quoted in Suetonius, *De vita Caesarum* ("The Life of the Caesars", or "The Twelve Caesars"). It was reportedly used during an event in AD 52 on Lake Fucinus by *naumachiarii*—captives and criminals fated to die fighting during mock naval encounters—in the presence of the emperor Claudius. Suetonius reports that Claudius replied "Aut nōn" ("or not") e1e15dfca8

Assassination of Julius Caesar (2005). The Routledge Dictionary Julius Caesar, the Roman dictator, was assassinated on the Ides of March (15 March), 44 BC, by a group of senators during a Senate session at the Curia of Pompey, located within the Theatre of Pompey in Rome. 9 Stone, Jon R. 39, 1957. They justified the act as a preemptive defense of the Roman Republic, asserting that Caesar's accumulation of lifelong political authority—including his perpetual dictatorship and other honors—threatened republican traditions. Suetonius, *The Twelve Caesars*, translated by Robert Graves, Penguin Classics, p. Instead, it precipitated Caesar's posthumous deification, triggered the Liberators' civil war (43–42 BC) between his supporters and the conspirators, and contributed to the collapse of the Republic. The conspirators, numbering 60 individuals and led by Marcus Junius Brutus, Gaius Cassius Longinus, and Decimus Junius Brutus Albinus, stabbed Caesar approximately

23 times. These events ultimately culminated in the rise of the Roman Empire under Augustus, marking the beginning of the Principate era. Plutarch, *Caesar* 66. The assassination failed to achieve its immediate objective of restoring the Republic's institutions

She gained fame as the mistress of Julius Caesar, whom her son Brutus and son-in-law Gaius Cassius Longinus would assassinate in 44 BC. Her affair with Caesar seems to have been publicly known in Rome at the time. Plutarch stated that she in turn was madly in love with Caesar. The relationship between the two probably started in 59 BC, after the death of Servilia's second husband although Plutarch implied it began when they were teenagers. By title Variant components in the exchange include "Have" as the first word instead of "Avē", as well as the alternate wordings "Avē Caesar" and "Moritūrī tē salūtāmus"—the latter in the 1st person ("We who are about to die salute you")—and a response in 15th-century texts of "Avete vos" ("Fare you well"). Although he was never a...

Servilia (mother of Brutus) *Life of Brutus*. The Twelve Caesars. 100 BC – after 42 BC) was a Roman matron from a distinguished family, the Servilii Caepiones. She married Marcus Junius Brutus, with whom she had a son, the Brutus who, along with others in the Senate, assassinated Julius Caesar. Vol. Parallel Servilia (c. "Life of Julius Caesar"; Plutarch (1918) [2nd century AD]. publisher (link) Ancient sources Suetonius. After her first husband's death in 77 BC, she married Decimus Junius Silanus, and with him had a son and three daughters. She was the daughter of Quintus Servilius Caepio and Livia, thus the maternal half-sister of Cato the Younger

The Twelve Caesars was a large and significant work in its day. Along with the works of Tacitus, it has become an enduring primary source for Classics scholars. The Twelve Caesars was written in 121 AD by Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus (called "Suetonius" by scholars) while he served as a personal secretary to the emperor Hadrian. Suetonius dedicated the work to his friend Gaius Septicius Clarus, a praetorian prefect. Life Shaw received his B.A. and M.A. from the University of Alberta in 1968 and 1971 respectively. He later acquired his Ph.D. from Cambridge University in 1978, completing his dissertation research on pastoral nomadism and state regulation under the supervision of Joyce Reynolds.

Twelve Tables Formally promulgated in 449 BC, the Tables The Twelve Tables (Latin: *Lex Duodecim Tabularum*) was the legislation that stood at the foundation of Roman law. The Twelve Tables (Latin: *Lex Duodecim Tabularum*) was the legislation that stood at the foundation of Roman law. Formally promulgated in 449 BC, the Tables consolidated earlier traditions into an enduring set of laws

The Twelve Tables are sufficiently comprehensive that their substance has been described as a 'code', although modern scholars consider this characterization exaggerated. The Tables are a sequence of definitions of various private rights and procedures... Historians often criticize the book as racy, sensationalist, overly reliant on gossip, and for forfeiting accuracy for drama or humor. Suetonius appears to rely heavily on hearsay and rumor in his accounts, and at times, he includes subjective opinions within otherwise objective knowledge. He also omits several important events for unknown reasons. Life In the Forum, "The Twelve Tables" stated the rights and duties of the Roman citizen. Their formulation was the result of considerable agitation by the plebeian class, who had hitherto been excluded from the higher benefits of the Republic. The law had previously been unwritten and exclusively interpreted by upper-class priests, the pontifices. Something of the regard with which later Romans came to view

the Twelve Tables is captured in the remark of Cicero (106–43 BC) that the "Twelve Tables...seems to me, assuredly to surpass the libraries of all the philosophers, both in weight of authority, and in plenitude of utility". Cicero scarcely exaggerated; the Twelve Tables formed the basis of Roman law for a thousand years.

Arius Didymus Fragments of his handbooks summarizing Stoic and Peripatetic doctrines are preserved by Stobaeus and by Eusebius of Caesarea. 1st century BC) was a Stoic philosopher and teacher of Augustus. execute Caesarion, the son of Cleopatra and Julius Caesar, with the words "οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκαίσαριε" ("it is not good to have too many Caesars"), a pun on a Arius Didymus (Ancient Greek: Ἀρείος Δίδυμος Areios Didymos; fl

Triumphs of Caesar (Mantegna) J. Acknowledged from the time of Mantegna as his greatest masterpiece, they remain the most complete pictorial representation of a Roman triumph ever attempted and together they form the world's largest metric area of Italian Renaissance paintings outside Italy. (1920), Suetonius: The Lives of the Twelve Caesars, Loeb Classics Vasari, Giorgio (1965), Lives of the Artists, Penguin Books, ISBN 0-14-044164-6 The Triumphs of Caesar are a series of nine large paintings created by the Italian Renaissance artist Andrea Mantegna between 1484 and 1492 for the Gonzaga Ducal Palace, Mantua. They depict a triumphal military parade celebrating the victory of Julius Caesar in the Gallic Wars.

The source material comes from the works of... == Historical source material == Acquired by Charles I in 1629, they now form part of the Royal Collection at Hampton Court Palace near London, where they normally occupy a special gallery, with a new continuous frame intended to capture their original setting, mounted into panelling.

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