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De vita et moribus Iulii Agricolae et De Germania: Agricola and Germania; Item Preview.

Though most has been lost, what remains is an invaluable record of the era. The first half of the *Annals* survived in a single copy of a manuscript from Corvey Abbey, and the second half from a single copy of a manuscript from Monte Cassino, and so it is remarkable that they survived at all. The *Histories* In an early chapter of the *Agricola*, Tacitus asserts that he wishes to speak about the years of Domitian, Nerva and Trajan. In the *Histories* the scope has changed; Tacitus says that he will deal with the age of Nerva and Trajan at a later time. Instead, he will cover the period from the civil wars of the Year of Four Emperors and end with the despotism of the Flavians. Only the first four books and twenty-six chapters of the fifth book survive, covering the year 69 and the first part of The work is believed to have continued up to the death of Domitian on September 18, He wrote at least sixteen books, but books 7 and parts of books 5, 6, 11 and 16 are missing. Book 6 ends with the death of Tiberius and books 7 to 12 presumably covered the reigns of Caligula and Claudius. The remaining books cover the reign of Nero, perhaps until his death in June 68 or until the end of that year to connect with the *Histories*. The second half of book 16 is missing, ending with the events of We do not know whether Tacitus completed the work; he died before he could complete his planned histories of Nerva and Trajan and no record survives of the work on Augustus Caesar and the beginnings of the Roman Empire, with which he had planned to finish his work. *Agricola*, a biography of his father-in-law Gnaeus Julius Agricola; the *Germania*, a monograph on the lands and tribes of barbarian Germania; and the *Dialogus*, a dialogue on the art of rhetoric. *Germania* The *Germania* Latin title: *De Origine et situ Germanorum* is an ethnographic work on the Germanic tribes outside the Roman Empire. The *Germania* fits within a classical ethnographic tradition which includes authors such as Herodotus and Julius Caesar. The book begins chapters 1-27 with a description of the lands, laws, and customs of the various tribes. Later chapters focus on descriptions of particular tribes, beginning with those who lived closest to the Roman empire, and ending with a description of those who lived on the shores of the Baltic Sea, such as the Fenni. Tacitus had written a similar, albeit shorter, piece in his *Agricola* chapters 10-12. As in the *Germania*, Tacitus favorably contrasts the liberty of the native Britons with the tyranny and corruption of the Empire; the book also contains eloquent polemics against the greed of Rome, one of which, that Tacitus claims is from a speech by Calgacus, ends by asserting that *Auferre trucidare rapere falsis nominibus imperium, atque ubi solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant*. To ravage, to slaughter, to usurp under false titles, they call empire; and where they make a desert, they call it peace. There is uncertainty about when Tacitus wrote *Dialogus de oratoribus*. Many characteristics set it apart from the other works of Tacitus, so that its authenticity has at various times been questioned. It lacks for example the incongruities that are typical of his mature historical works. Sources Tacitus makes use of the official sources of the Roman state: He is generally seen as a scrupulous historian who paid careful attention to his sources. The minor inaccuracies in the *Annals* may be due to Tacitus dying before he had finished and therefore before he had proof-read his work. Tacitus cites some of his sources directly, among them Cluvius Rufus, Fabius Rusticus and Pliny the Elder, who had written *Bella Germaniae* and a historical work which was the continuation of that of Aufidius Bassus. Tacitus also uses collections of letters *epistolarium*. He also took information from *exitus illustrium virorum*. These were a collection of books by those who were antithetical to the emperors. They tell of sacrifices by martyrs to freedom, especially the men who committed suicide. When he writes about a near-defeat of the Roman army in *Ann. I, 63* he does so with brevity of description rather than embellishment. In most of his writings he keeps to a chronological narrative order, only seldom outlining the bigger picture, leaving the readers to construct that picture for themselves. Nonetheless, where he does use broad strokes, for example, in the opening paragraphs of the *Annals*, he uses a few condensed phrases which take the reader to the heart of the story. His historiography offers penetrating—often pessimistic—insights into the psychology of power politics, blending straightforward

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A. Gudeman, *Tacitus de Vita Iulii Agricolae and de Germania*. Boston, New York, Chicago, ; revised edn., Boston, ; E. Fehrlé, *Tacitus Germania*. Munich and.

This short selection is merely intended as a basic reference and starting point. Other volumes in the II. Bericht über die Veröffentlichung der Jahre Auswahl. A Concordance to Tacitus.. General Studies Dorey, T. Greece and Rome Surveys 4. In the seminar room. Greece and Rome II, T. Tacitus and the Tacitean Tradition. Berkeley and Los Angeles Tacitus, the man and his work. For neither the faint-of-heart nor the casual reader, but worth the effort both as an example of superior scholarship and as a study in Tacitus. Ten Studies in Tacitus. Kommentar zum Agricola des Tacitus. Cornelii Taciti De Vita Agricolae. Filippis Cappai, Chiara de. Textual Colonization and Expansionist Discourse in the Agricola. Significance and Inconsequentiality in the Prologue of Agricola. Cornelii Taciti De origine et situ Germanorum. Die Germania des Tacitus. The Germania of Tacitus. Der Namensatz der taciteischen Germania. Identity and Difference in the Germania of Tacitus. Das Ende einer Legende? Boston reprinted Caratzas Bo, D. Cornelii Taciti Dialogus de oratoribus. Cornelii Taciti Dialogus De Oratoribus. Amsterdam revised version of the original edition. Kommentar zum Dialogus des Tacitus. Tacitus Dialogus de oratoribus. Studies Allison, June W. Der Dialogus de oratoribus des Tacitus. Le principali problematiche del Dialogus de oratoribus: A New Approach to an Old Source. Tacito e la poesia. Untersuchungen zu Stil und Aufbau des Rednersdialogs des Tacitus. Zur Geschichtsauffassung des Tacitus. Antike und Abendland 34 Zur Rekonstruktion des Dialogus de oratoribus.

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Chapter 3 : Tacitus - New World Encyclopedia

The Agricola (Latin: De vita et moribus Iulii Agricolae, lit. On the life and character of Julius Agricola) is a book by the Roman historian Tacitus, written c. AD 98, which recounts the life of his father-in-law Gnaeus Julius Agricola, an eminent Roman general and Governor of Britain from AD 77/78 - 83/

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Nothing is known of his parentage. Though Cornelius was the name of a noble Roman family, there is no proof that he was descended from the Roman aristocracy; provincial families often took the name of the governor who had given them Roman citizenship. In any event he grew up in comfortable circumstances, enjoyed a good education, and found the way open to a public career. Tacitus studied rhetoric , which provided a general literary education including the practice of prose composition. This training was a systematic preparation for administrative office. In 77 Tacitus married the daughter of Gnaeus Julius Agricola. Agricola had risen in the imperial service to the consulship, in 77 or 78, and he would later enhance his reputation as governor of Britain. Moving through the regular stages, he gained the quaestorship often a responsible provincial post , probably in 81; then in 88 he attained a praetorship a post with legal jurisdiction and became a member of the priestly college that kept the Sibylline Books of prophecy and supervised foreign-cult practice. After this it may be assumed that he held a senior provincial post, normally in command of a legion , for four years. By 93 Agricola was dead, but by this time Tacitus had achieved distinction on his own. This distinction not only reflected his reputation as an orator but his moral authority and official dignity as well. First literary works In 98 Tacitus wrote two works: *De vita Julii Agricolae* and *De origine et situ Germanorum* the *Germania* , both reflecting his personal interests. It is laudatory yet circumstantial in its description, and it gives a balanced political judgment. The *Germania* is another descriptive piece, this time of the Roman frontier on the Rhine. Tacitus emphasizes the simple virtue as well as the primitive vices of the Germanic tribes, in contrast to the moral laxity of contemporary Rome, and the threat that these tribes, if they acted together, could present to Roman Gaul. Here his writing goes beyond geography to political ethnography. Tacitus still practiced advocacy at lawâ€”in he, along with Pliny the Younger , successfully prosecuted Marius Priscus, a proconsul in Africa, for extortionâ€”but he felt that oratory had lost much of its political spirit and its practitioners were deficient in skill. This decline of oratory seems to provide the setting for his *Dialogus de oratoribus*. The work refers back to his youth, introducing his teachers Aper and Secundus. It has been dated as early as about 80, chiefly because it is more Ciceronian in style than his other writing. But its style arises from its form and subject matter and does not point to an early stage of stylistic development. The date lies between 98 and ; the theme fits this period. Tacitus compares oratory with poetry as a way of literary life, marking the decline of oratory in public affairs: The work reflects his mood at the time he turned from oratory to history. There were historians of imperial Rome before Tacitus, notably Aufidius Bassus, who recorded events from the rise of Augustus to the reign of Claudius, and Pliny the Elder , who continued this work a fine Aufidii Bassi to the time of Vespasian. The work contained 12 or 14 books it is known only that the *Histories* and *Annals* , both now incomplete, totaled 30 books. Only books iâ€”iv and part of book v, for the years 69â€”70, are extant. The narrative as it now exists, with its magnificent introduction, is a powerfully sustained piece of writing that, for all the emphasis and colour of its prose, is perfectly appropriate for describing the closely knit set of events during the civil war of As he approached the reign of Domitian , he faced a Roman policy that, except in provincial and frontier affairs, was less coherent and predictable. It called for sharper analysis, which he often met with bitterness, anger, and pointed irony. Perhaps his picture of the emperor Tiberius in the *Annals* owed something to his exercise on Domitian. He had won distinction under Nerva and enjoyed the effects of liberal policy; at the same time, he had lived through the crisis of imperial policy that occurred when Nerva and Trajan came to the succession. Under Trajan he retained his place in public affairs, and in â€” he crowned his administrative career with the proconsulate of Asia , the top provincial governorship. His personal career had revealed to him, at court and in administration, the play of

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power that lay behind the imperial facade of rule. From what can be reconstructed from his personal career along with the implications of his subsequent historical thought, it is possible to mark an intellectual turning point in his life after which he began to probe deeper into the nature of the Roman Empire. Although in the *Agricola* he had lightly promised to continue his writing from the Flavian years into the new regime, he now moved not forward but backward. Only books iv, part of book v, most of book vi treating the years 14–29 and 31–37 under Tiberius, and books xi–xvi, incomplete on Claudius from 47 to 51 and Nero from 51 to 66, are extant. In casting back to the early empire Tacitus did not wish necessarily to supersede his predecessors in the field, whose systematic recording he seemed to respect, judging from the use he made of their subject matter. In effect, the *Annals* represents a diagnosis in narrative form of the decline of Roman political freedom, written to explain the condition of the empire he had already described in the *Histories*. Tacitus viewed the first imperial century as an entity. There was in his eyes a comparison to be made, for example, between the personal conduct of Tiberius and that of Domitian, not that they were the same kind of men but that they were corrupted by similar conditions of dynastic power. Yet he did not begin with Augustus, except by cold reference to his memory. The modern world tends to think of Augustus as the founder of the empire. The Romans—one may cite Appian of Alexandria and Publius Annus Florus alongside Tacitus—regarded him, at least during the first part of his career, as the last of the warlords who had dominated the republic. In opening the *Annals*, Tacitus accepts the necessity of strong, periodic power in Roman government, providing it allowed the rise of fresh talent to take over control. That was the aristocratic attitude toward political freedom, but to secure the continuity of personal authority by dynastic convention, regardless of the qualifications for rule, was to subvert the Roman tradition and corrupt public morality. One may, indeed, believe that Tiberius was prompted to assume imperial power because he was anxious about the military situation on the Roman frontier; but Tacitus had no doubts about the security of the Roman position, and he considered the hesitation that Tiberius displayed on taking power to be hypocritical; hence, the historical irony, in interpretation and style, of his first six books. Here, perhaps, Tacitus had some support for his interpretation. A strong, dour soldier and a suspicious man, Tiberius had little to say in his court circle about public affairs. On his death he was blamed for never saying what he thought nor meaning what he said, and Tacitus elaborated this impression. His criticism of dynastic power also stressed the effect of personality: With regard to provincial administration, he knew that he could take its regular character for granted, in the earlier period as well as his own. Sources For the period from Augustus to Vespasian, Tacitus was able to draw upon earlier histories that contained material from the public records, official reports, and contemporary comment. It has been noted that the work of Aufidius Bassus and its continuation by Pliny the Elder covered these years; both historians also treated the German wars. In the light of his administrative and political experience, Tacitus in the *Histories* was able to interpret the historical evidence for the Flavian period more or less directly. Yet contemporary writing may lack perspective. He recognized this problem when, in the *Annals*, he revived the study of the Julio-Claudian dynasty. But to go back a century raises additional problems of historical method. Tacitus first had to determine the factual reliability and political attitude of his authorities and then to adjust his own general conception of the empire, in case it was anachronistic, to the earlier conditions. The strength of his conviction limited his judgment at both points. He underplayed the effect of immediate circumstances and overplayed the personal factor, a tendency that influenced his use of the historical sources. In particular Tiberius, who in spite of his political ineptness struggled with real difficulties, suffered in reputation from this treatment. But Tacitus did not spare any man in power. He controls the performance of his characters; it is magnificent writing, but it is not necessarily strict history. Style and importance Because he was a conscious literary stylist, both his thought and his manner of expression gave life to his work. Greek historiography had defined ways of depicting history: Each method had its technique, and the greater writer could combine elements from all three. 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 Latin that impresses the reader. He wrote in the grand style, helped by the

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solemn and poetic usage of the Roman tradition, and he exploited the Latin qualities of strength, rhythm, and colour. His style, like his thought, avoids artificial smoothness. His writing is concise, breaking any easy balance of sentences, depending for emphasis on word order and syntactical variation and striking hard where the subject matter calls for a formidable impact. He is most pointed on the theme of Tiberius, but his technique here is only a concentrated form of the stylistic force that can be found throughout his narrative. On the literary side they are appreciated as stylistic masterpieces.

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Chapter 5 : Select Bibliography on Tacitus and the Opera Minora

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Though most has been lost, what remains is an invaluable record of the era. The first half of the *Annals* survived in a single copy of a manuscript from Corvey Abbey, and the second half from a single copy of a manuscript from Monte Cassino, and so it is remarkable that they survived at all. The *Histories* Main article: *Histories Tacitus* In an early chapter of the *Agricola*, Tacitus asserts that he wishes to speak about the years of Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan. In the *Histories* the scope has changed; Tacitus says that he will deal with the age of Nerva and Trajan at a later time. Instead, he will cover the period from the civil wars of the Year of Four Emperors and end with the despotism of the Flavians. Only the first four books and twenty-six chapters of the fifth book survive, covering the year 69 and the first part of The work is believed to have continued up to the death of Domitian on September 18, The *Annals* Main article: He wrote at least sixteen books, but books 7–10 and parts of books 5, 6, 11 and 16 are missing. Book 6 ends with the death of Tiberius and books 7–12 presumably covered the reigns of Caligula and Claudius. The remaining books cover the reign of Nero, perhaps until his death in June 68 or until the end of that year to connect with the *Histories*. The second half of book 16 is missing, ending with the events of We do not know whether Tacitus completed the work; he died before he could complete his planned histories of Nerva and Trajan and no record survives of the work on Augustus Caesar and the beginnings of the Roman Empire, with which he had planned to finish his work. *Agricola*, a biography of his father-in-law Gnaeus Julius Agricola; the *Germania*, a monograph on the lands and tribes of barbarian Germania; and the *Dialogus*, a dialogue on the art of rhetoric. *Germania* book The *Germania* Latin title: *De Origine et situ Germanorum* is an ethnographic work on the Germanic tribes outside the Roman Empire. The *Germania* fits within a classical ethnographic tradition which includes authors such as Herodotus and Julius Caesar. The book begins chapters 1–27 with a description of the lands, laws, and customs of the various tribes. In particular, Chapter 8 discusses the role of women on the battlefield. As Conquergood notes, women participated in battle through "theatricalized performance on the sidelines," and could "effectively alter the course of events. Tacitus had written a similar, albeit shorter, piece in his *Agricola* chapters 10–11 *Agricola De vita et moribus Iulii Agricolae* Main article: *Agricola* book The *Agricola* written ca. As in the *Germania*, Tacitus favorably contrasts the liberty of the native Britons with the tyranny and corruption of the Empire; the book also contains eloquent polemics against the greed of Rome, one of which, that Tacitus claims is from a speech by Calgacus, ends by asserting that *Auferre trucidare rapere falsis nominibus imperium, atque ubi solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant*. To ravage, to slaughter, to usurp under false titles, they call empire; and where they make a desert, they call it peace. *Dialogus* There is uncertainty about when Tacitus wrote *Dialogus de oratoribus*. Many characteristics set it apart from the other works of Tacitus, so that its authenticity has at various times been questioned. It lacks for example the incongruities that are typical of his mature historical works. Sources Tacitus makes use of the official sources of the Roman state: He is generally seen as a scrupulous historian who paid careful attention to his sources. The minor inaccuracies in the *Annals* may be due to Tacitus dying before he had finished and therefore proof-read his work. Tacitus cites some of his sources directly, among them Cluvius Rufus, Fabius Rusticus and Pliny the Elder, who had written *Bella Germaniae* and a historical work which was the continuation of that of Aufidius Bassus. Tacitus also uses collections of letters *epistolarium*. He also took information from *exitus illustrium virorum*. These were a collection of books by those who were antithetical to the emperors. They tell of sacrifices by martyrs to freedom, especially the men who committed suicide. When he writes about a near-defeat of the Roman army in *Ann. I, 63* he does so with brevity of description rather than embellishment. In most of his writings he keeps to a chronological narrative order, only seldom outlining the bigger picture,

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leaving the reader to construct that picture for himself. Nonetheless, where he does use broad strokes, for example, in the opening paragraphs of the *Annals*, he uses a few condensed phrases which take the reader to the heart of the story. His historiography offers penetrating—often pessimistic—insights into the psychology of power politics, blending straightforward descriptions of events, moral lessons, and tightly focused dramatic accounts. I,1 is well known: Throughout his writing, he is preoccupied with the balance of power between the Senate and the Emperors, and the increasing corruption of the governing classes of Rome as they adjusted to the ever-growing wealth and power of the empire. Tacitus noted the increasing dependence of the emperor on the goodwill of his armies. The Julio-Claudians eventually gave way to generals, who followed Julius Caesar and Sulla and Pompey in recognizing that military might could secure them the political power in Rome. His experience of the tyranny, corruption, and decadence of that era 81–96 may explain the bitterness and irony of his political analysis. He draws our attention to the dangers of power without accountability, love of power untempered by principle, and the apathy and corruption engendered by the concentration of wealth generated through trade and conquest by the empire. Nonetheless, the image he builds of Tiberius throughout the first six books of the *Annals* is neither exclusively bleak nor approving: The entrance of Tiberius in the first chapters of the first book is dominated by the hypocrisy of the new emperor and his courtiers. In the later books, some respect is evident for the cleverness of the old emperor in securing his position. In general, Tacitus does not fear to praise and to criticize the same person, often noting what he takes to be their more-admirable and less-admirable properties. Prose style His Latin style is highly praised. The style has been both derided as "harsh, unpleasant, and thorny" and praised as "grave, concise, and pithily eloquent". A passage of *Annals* 1. Tiberii Gaique et Claudii ac Neronis florentibus ipsis —ob metum— falsae, postquam occiderant —recentibus odiis— compositae sunt. But it is also very individual. Note the three different ways of saying and in the first line -que, et, ac, and especially the matched second and third lines. They are parallel in sense but not in sound; the pairs of words ending " Some readers, then and now, find this teasing of their expectations merely irritating. Others find the deliberate discord, playing against the evident parallelism of the two lines, stimulating and intriguing. Although this kind of insight has earned him praise, he has also been criticised for ignoring the larger context. Tacitus owes most, both in language and in method, to Sallust, and Ammianus Marcellinus is the later historian whose work most closely approaches him in style. Studies and reception history.

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98 Tacitus wrote two works: *De vita Iulii Agricolae* and *De origine et situ Germanorum* (the *Germania*), both reflecting his personal interests. The *Agricola* is a biographical account of his father-in-law's career, with special reference to the governorship of Britain () and the later years under Domitian.

Pillagers of the world, they have exhausted the land by their indiscriminate plunder, and now they ransack the sea. A rich enemy excites their cupidity; a poor one, their lust for power. East and West alike have failed to satisfy them. They are the only people on earth to whose covetousness both riches and poverty are equally tempting. To robbery, butchery, and rapine, they give the lying name of "government"; they create a desolation and call it peace. The way in which the person, Agricola in this case, is an ideal type, distinct and apart already in childhood from "the temptations of evil companions" p If he had ever, like Saint Augustine, stolen fruit from an orchard, the fact would have had no place in this life which is dedicated to the ideal of moderation, and also perfection as a soldier, an official, and a Roman. However, being Roman is problematic. Tacitus view of Rome is pessimistic in that very few people ever seem to measure up to his conception of the true Roman and as in *The Histories* sometimes these people are known only by their penchant to commit suicide in the appropriate manner to prove a point, I have no doubt that Tacitus would have condemned Romulus for drinking milk out of a cup instead of suckling directly from a she-wolf as he did as a youth. Rome is continually going to the dogs, but arrival is postponed only because of the occasional appearances of figures like Agricola. Agricola is of course: The negative poles of behaviour for Tacitus are being passionate "like a woman" or being like some kind of some kind of fancy pants namby pamby philosopher type. For Tacitus, just like Goldilocks, the mean is golden. Yet while the true Roman as an individual is moderate and conscientious, Rome as a political culture is presented by Tacitus as enslaving, corrupt and decadent. To mirror Agricola, Tacitus invents the figure of Calgacus view spoiler [by which I mean there may have really been a single person in command of the Caledonians called Calgacus or not, the only evidence for his existence comes from this book in which the point of his existence is to give a rallying speech to the Caledonians before battle which denounces Roman imperialism. The battle itself then becomes the clash between those negative values and the positive values embodied in Agricola himself, which inevitably triumph. He marshals his troops with care, is resolute and anticipates the moves of the enemy and thus achieves victory over superior numbers with minimal casualties at least among his own men. They can also be seduced into slavery: According to Tacitus the natives are like children, they lack foresight and willpower to maintain their traditional values in contrast to Agricola view spoiler [if one glances forward in time one sees this attitude was not unique to ancient Rome hide spoiler]. In common with the later Christian hagiography there is a golden hazy vagueness over the details. The moral of the story is the morality of Agricola as the hero figure. When one of the leaders of the Caledonians makes a great set piece speech to his warriors denouncing Roman imperialism and colonisation you read and wonder how much this is Tacitus imagining what a barbarian resisting the Romans ought to say and how much this is Tacitus reminding his audience of the simpler, martial virtues of the ancient Romans view spoiler [it is a nice bit of rhetoric and reminds me of *Heart of Darkness*, back in the sepulchral city they talk of peace, out in the field the reality is devastation hide spoiler]. Equally the resistance of barbarians to the Romans might be an allusion to the lack of resistance of the Roman political elite to the tyranny of the Emperor Domitian. Even so, Agricola is conspicuous in his dignity and thus through his early death spared the tyranny which his son-in-law lived through. The idealised foreigner is a mirror reflecting what the Romans ought to be. At least what members of the senatorial elite, all old money and of good families with impeccable ancestries, might think looking at an Imperial government operated by freed slaves with the most dubious antecedents. The Germans are held up as a model in their marriage customs, funerals and their public assemblies. The place of the proper Roman Matron was to inspire their menfolk to proper virtuous behaviour and not, horror of horrors, exercise power on

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their own behalf and own interests. Tacitus also briefly mentions the punishment of those who were drowned in bogs inside wicker cages. The tribe specific descriptions show something of societies in flux. The interest and enjoyment of these works is that they are so short and slight. Their purpose and audience so tightly bound with the use of the material that you can poke and prod at them endlessly. Not quite what the author intended, but fun none the less.

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Chapter 7 : De vita et moribus Iulii Agricolae - Wikisource

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Cornelii Taciti Vita Agricolae. Cornelii Taciti De vita Agricolae. With contributions by the late Professor F. Tacitus de vita Iulii Agricolae and de Germania. The Agricola of Tacitus. George Bell and Sons. Cambridge Greek and Latin Classics. On the Agricola and Roman Britain: Daily Life in Roman Britain. Artefacts in Roman Britain: Their Purpose and Use. The real lives of Roman Britain. The Roman government of Britain. Kings, queens, governors, and emperors from Julius Caesar to Agricola. Mons Graupius, AD Roman policy and the aftermath of the Boudican revolt. The art of biography in antiquity. Agricola and the conquest of the north. Explorations in a scholarly genre, edited by Christina S. Kraus and Christopher Stray. Paradigms of empire in Roman culture. Romans and Caledonians at Mons Graupius. The Romans who shaped Britain. A Companion to Tacitus. Exposing the great myth of Britannia. Writing and empire in Tacitus. The Oxford illustrated history of Roman Britain. A history of Roman Britain. A very short introduction. A new history 55 BC-AD A companion to Roman Britain. The Cambridge companion to Tacitus. The Flavian occupation of northern Scotland.

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Chapter 8 : Agricola | Open Library

Agricola (*De vita et moribus Iulii Agricolae* Main article: *Agricola* (book) *The Agricola* (written c. 98) recounts the life of Gnaeus Julius Agricola, an eminent Roman general and Tacitus' father-in-law; it also covers, briefly, the geography and ethnography of ancient Britain.

An author of the latter part of the Silver Age of Latin literature, his writing is characterized by an uncompromising boldness and sharpness of wit, and a compact and sometimes unconventional use of the Latin language. What little is known comes from scattered hints throughout the corpus of his work, the letters of his friend and admirer Pliny the Younger, an inscription found at Mylasa in Caria [1] , and educated guesswork. Tacitus was born in 56 or 57 C. The exact place and date of his birth are not known. His praenomen first name is similarly a mystery: Furthermore, the older aristocratic families had largely been destroyed during the proscriptions at the end of the Republic, and Tacitus himself is clear that he owes his rank to the Flavian emperors Hist. The supposition that he descended from a freedman finds no support apart from his statement, in an invented speech, that many senators and knights were descended from freedmen Ann. His father may have been the Cornelius Tacitus who was procurator of Belgica and Germania; however, a son of this Cornelius Tacitus is mentioned by Pliny the Elder as exhibiting abnormally rapid growth and aging [6] , and implies an early death. This means that this son was not Tacitus, but his brother or cousin; the senior Cornelius Tacitus may have been an uncle, rather than his father [7] [8]. From this connection, and from the well-attested friendship between the younger Pliny and the younger Tacitus, scholars draw the conclusion that the two families were of similar class, means, and background: The exact province of his origin is unknown. His marriage to the daughter of the Narbonensian senator Gnaeus Julius Agricola may indicate that he, too, came from Gallia Narbonensis. The possible Spanish origin of the Fabius Iustus to whom Tacitus dedicates the *Dialogus* suggests a connection to Hispania. His friendship with Pliny points to northern Italy as his home [10] , but none of this evidence is conclusive. Gnaeus Julius Agricola could have known Tacitus from elsewhere. Martial dedicates a poem to Pliny [11] , but not to the more distinguished Tacitus, which, had Tacitus been Spanish, might be unusual. The strongest piece of evidence that he was not from Italy is found in Book 9, Letter 23, which reports how Tacitus was asked if he were Italian or provincial, and upon giving an unclear answer, was further asked if he were Tacitus or Pliny. Since Pliny was from Italy, this indicates that Tacitus must have been from the further provinces, and Gallia Narbonensis is the most likely candidate. He advanced steadily through the *cursus honorum*, becoming praetor in 88 and holding a position among the *quindecimviri sacris faciundis*, members of a priestly college in charge of the Sibylline Books and the Secular Games. Tacitus served in the provinces from ca. Even Nero turned his eyes away, and did not gaze upon the atrocities which he ordered; with Domitian it was the chief part of our miseries to see and to be seen, to know that our sighs were being recordedâ€¦. From his seat in the Roman Senate he became *suffect consul* in 97, during the reign of Nerva, being the *novus homo* first of his family to do so. During his tenure he reached the height of his fame as an orator when he delivered the funeral oration for the famous old soldier Lucius Verginius Rufus. In , he, along with his friend Pliny the Younger, prosecuted Marius Priscus proconsul of Africa for corruption. Priscus was found guilty and sent into exile; Pliny wrote a few days later that Tacitus had spoken "with all the majesty which characterizes his usual style of oratory". He held the highest civilian governorship, that of the Roman province of Asia in Western Anatolia, in or , according to the inscription found at Mylasa mentioned above. A passage in the *Annals* fixes as the *terminus post quem* of his death, which may have been as late as [31] [32] One writer makes a case against this traditional interpretation, e. It is unknown whether he was survived by any children, though the *Augustan History* reports that the emperor Marcus Claudius Tacitus claimed him as an ancestor and provided for the preservation of his works; like so much of the *Augustan History*, this story is probably a fabrication. Large portions of five works ascribed to Tacitus have survived. Dates are approximate, and the last two his "major" works , took several years to write. The two books formed

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a continuous narrative of the era from the death of Augustus 14 to the death of Domitian. Though parts have been lost, what remains is an invaluable historical record of that period. The *Historiae* In one of the first chapters of the *Agricola*, Tacitus said that he wished to speak about the years of Domitian, of Nerva, and of Trajan. In the *Historiae* the project was modified: Instead, he would cover the period that started with the civil wars of the Year of Four Emperors and ended with the despotism of the Flavian Dynasty. Only the first four books and 26 chapters of the fifth book have survived, covering the year 69 and the first part of 70 C. The work is believed to have continued up to the death of Domitian on September 18, Tacitus was sure that only a principatus the "prince," or monarchical emperor could maintain peace, the fidelity of the armies, and the cohesion of the empire. The prince ought not to be a tyrant, like Domitian, nor a fool, like Galba. He should be able to keep the imperium safe, while protecting the prestige and the dignity of the Roman Senate. In contrast, for his successor Nerva adopted Trajan, a general who was able to keep the legions unified and the army out of imperial politics, and to stop disorder among the legions, preventing rival claims to the throne. Tacitus, without any illusions, considered the rule of the adoptive Emperors the only possible solution to the problems of Empire. He also held in low esteem those hypocritical members of the Senate, who maintained a public image of strength and dignity while showing servility towards the Emperor. The style of narration is rapid, reflecting the speed with which the historical events took place and allowing little digression. Often a story was divided into single scenes create a dramatic narration. Tacitus is a master at depicting both masses of people and individuals, alternating short and sharp notations with detailed portraits. He wrote at least sixteen books, but books and parts of books 5, 6, 11 and 16 are missing. Book 6 ends with the death of Tiberius and books presumably covered the reigns of Caligula and Claudius. The remaining books cover the reign of Nero, perhaps until his death in June 68 or until the end of that year, to connect with the *Historiae*. The second half of book 16 is missing ending with the events of the year. We do not know whether Tacitus completed the work or whether he finished the other works that he had planned to write; he died before he could complete his planned histories of Nerva and Trajan, and no record survives of the work on Augustus Caesar and the beginnings of the Empire with which he had planned to finish his work as a historian. The *Annals* was written to explain how Rome arrived at the political circumstances described in the *Historiae*, and to document the loss of Roman political freedom. At the beginning of *Annals*, Tacitus accepts the necessity of strong, centralized control to maintain the unity of the Roman Empire, but contends that the system must allow for good and capable leaders to rise to power, instead of perpetuating corrupt dynastic rule. Tacitus shows us the tragedy of the people, bringing to light their passions and ambiguities. All the social classes, without exception, have the defects of ambition, desire for power, desire for social status, and often envy, hypocrisy, and presumption. In the *Annals*, Tacitus further improved the style of portraiture that he had used so well in the *Historiae*. Perhaps the best portrait is that of Tiberius, painted indirectly and progressively during the course of a narrative, with observations and commentary providing details. Minor works Tacitus also wrote three minor works on various subjects: *Germania* The *Germania* Latin title: *De Origine et situ Germanorum* is an ethnographic work on the diverse set of Germanic tribes outside the Roman Empire. Ethnography had a long and distinguished heritage in classical literature, and the *Germania* fits squarely within the tradition established by authors from Herodotus c. Tacitus himself had already written a similar but shorter piece in *Agricola* chapters 10-17. The book begins with a description of the lands, laws, and customs of the Germans chapters 18-27; it then goes into descriptions of individual tribes, beginning with those dwelling closest to Roman lands and ending on the uttermost shores of the Baltic Sea, with a description of the primitive and savage Fenni and the unknown tribes beyond them. As in the *Germania*, Tacitus favorably contrasted the liberty of the native Britons to the corruption and tyranny of the Empire; the book also contains eloquent and vicious polemics against the rapacity and greed of Rome. *Dialogus* The date of the *Dialogus de oratoribus* remains uncertain, but it was probably written after the *Agricola* and the *Germania*. Many characteristics set it apart from the other works of Tacitus, so much so that its authenticity may be questioned, even if it is always grouped with the *Agricola* and the *Germania* in the manuscript tradition. It may have been written when

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Tacitus was young; its dedication to Fabius Iustus would thus give the date of publication, but not the date of writing. More probably, the unusually classical style may be explained by the fact that the *Dialogus* is a work dealing with rhetoric. For works in the rhetoric genre, the structure, the language, and the style of Cicero were the usual models. Tacitus used the official sources of the Roman state: He read collections of the speeches of emperors, such as Tiberius and Claudius. Generally, Tacitus was a scrupulous historian who paid careful attention to historical detail. The minor inaccuracies in the *Annals* may be due to Tacitus dying before proofreading this work. He freely used a variety of historical and literary sources, and he chose from sources with varying opinions. Tacitus cites some of his sources directly, among them Pliny the Elder, who had written *Bella Germaniae* and a historical work which was the continuation of that of Aufidius Bassus. Tacitus used some collections of letters *epistolarium* and various notes, and also took information from *exitus illustrium virorum*, a collection of books by critics of the emperors. They tell of the sacrifices of martyrs to freedom, especially the those who committed suicide, following the theory of the Stoics. While he placed no value on the Stoic theory of suicide, Tacitus used accounts of famous suicides to add drama to his stories. Describing a near defeat of the Roman army in *Ann. I, 63* Tacitus does euphemize, more by the brevity with which he describes the end of the hostilities, than by embellishing phrases. In most of his writings he keeps to a chronological ordering of his narration, with only an occasional reference to the broader picture, leaving the reader to piece together the background for himself. When he did sketch the background, for example, in the opening paragraphs of the *Annals*, summarizing the situation at the end of the reign of Augustus, he used a few condensed phrases to take the reader to the heart of the story. In comparison to the *Historiae*, the *Annales* are less fluid, more concise and severe. Poetic styles, especially that of Virgil c. His historiography contained deep, and often pessimistic, insights into the workings of the human mind and the nature of power. Hence my purpose is to relate "without either anger or zeal, from any motives to which I am far removed. Throughout his writings, Tacitus appears primarily concerned with the balance of power between the Roman Senate and the Roman Emperors. Another recurring theme is the support of factions of the army in bringing an Emperor to power and maintaining him there; throughout the period Tacitus is describing, the leading role wavered between some of the legions defending the outer borders of the Empire, and the troops residing in the city of Rome, most prominently the Praetorian Guard. He warned against the dangers of power without accountability, and love of power untempered by principle; and against the apathy of the people and the corruption, engendered by the wealth of the Roman Empire, which accommodated tyranny. The image that Tacitus builds of Tiberius throughout the first six books of the *Annals* is neither exclusively bleak nor approving: The story of the entrance of Tiberius in the first chapters of the first book is tempered by the hypocrisy surrounding a new emperor coming to power; and in the later books Tacitus, though critical, appears to respect the wisdom and cleverness of the old emperor, who kept away from Rome in order to secure his position. Tacitus does not hesitate to use both praise and criticism in describing the same person, often explaining openly which qualities he thinks are commendable and which he considers despicable. His tendency to neither side with nor against the persons he describes led some later scholars to interpret his works as a defense of the imperial system, while others saw it as a rejection of the imperial system. Prose style No other author of Latin prose, except perhaps Cicero, is considered equal to Tacitus. The sentences are rarely flowing or beautiful, but their point is always clear. The same style has been both derided as "harsh, unpleasant, and thorny" and praised as "grave, concise, and pithily eloquent. Tacitus owes the most, both in language and in method, to Sallust 86 - 34 B. His influence extends far beyond the field of history. His work has been read for its moral instruction, its gripping and dramatic narrative, and its inimitable prose style.

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Chapter 9 : TACITUS, Agricola | Loeb Classical Library

The portrait of Tacitus' father-in-law, Agricola, is a eulogistic description of the career of the famous governor of Roman Britain, and it contains the first detailed account of the British Isles.

Agricola Hic est indiculum Agricolae. Clarorum virorum facta moresque posteris tradere, antiquitus usitatum, ne nostris quidem temporibus quamquam incuriosa suorum aetas omisit, quotiens magna aliqua ac nobilis virtus vicit ac supergressa est vitium parvis magnisque civitatibus commune, ignorantiam recti et invidiam. Sed apud priores ut agere digna memoratu primum magisque in aperto erat, ita celeberrimus quisque ingenio ad prodendam virtutis memoriam sine gratia aut ambitione bonae tantum conscientiae pretio ducebantur. Ac plerique suam ipsi vitam narrare fiduciam potius morum quam adrogantiam arbitrati sunt, nec id Rutilio et Scauro citra fidem aut obtrectationi fuit: At nunc narraturo mihi vitam defuncti hominis venia opus fuit, quam non petissem incusaturus: Legimus, cum Aruleno Rustico Paetus Thrasea, Herennio Senecioni Priscus Helvidius laudati essent, capitale fuisse, neque in ipsos modo auctores, sed in libros quoque eorum saevitum, delegato triumviris ministerio ut monumenta clarissimorum ingeniorum in comitio ac foro urerentur. Scilicet illo igne vocem populi Romani et libertatem senatus et conscientiam generis humani aboleri arbitrabantur, expulsis insuper sapientiae professoribus atque omni bona arte in exilium acta, ne quid usquam honestum occurreret. Dedimus profecto grande patientiae documentum; et sicut vetus aetas vidit quid ultimum in libertate esset, ita nos quid in servitute, adempto per inquisitiones etiam loquendi audiendique commercio. Memoriam quoque ipsam cum voce perdidissemus, si tam in nostra potestate esset oblivisci quam tacere. Quid, si per quindecim annos, grande mortalis aevi spatium, multi fortuitis casibus, promptissimus quisque saevitia principis interciderunt, pauci et, ut ita dixerim, non modo aliorum sed etiam nostri superstites sumus, exemptis e media vita tot annis, quibus iuvenes ad senectutem, senes prope ad ipsos exactae aetatis terminos per silentium venimus? Non tamen pigebit vel incondita ac rudi voce memoriam prioris servitutis ac testimonium praesentium bonorum composuisse. Hic interim liber honori Agricolae soceri mei destinatus, professione pietatis aut laudatus erit aut excusatus. IV Gnaeus Iulius Agricola, vetere et inlustri Foroiuliensium colonia ortus, utrumque avum procuratorem Caesarum habuit, quae equestris nobilitas est. Pater illi Iulius Graecinus senatorii ordinis, studio eloquentiae sapientiaeque notus, iisque ipsis virtutibus iram Gaii Caesaris meritis: Mater Iulia Procilla fuit, rarae castitatis. In huius sinu indulgentiaeque educatus per omnem honestarum artium cultum pueritiam adolescentiamque transegit. Arcebat eum ab inlecebris peccantium praeter ipsius bonam integramque naturam, quod statim parvulus sedem ac magistrum studiorum Massiliam habuit, locum Graeca comitate et provinciali parsimonia mixtum ac bene compositum. Memoria teneo solitum ipsum narrare se prima in iuventa studium philosophiae acrius, ultra quam concessum Romano ac senatori, hausisse, nisi prudentia matris incensum ac flagrantem animum coercuisset. Scilicet sublime et erectum ingenium pulchritudinem ac speciem magnae excelsaeque gloriae vehementius quam caute adpetebat. Mox mitigavit ratio et aetas, retinuitque, quod est difficillimum, ex sapientia modum. V Prima castrorum rudimenta in Britannia Suetonio Paulino, diligenti ac moderato duci, adprobavit, electus quem contubernio aestimaret. Nec Agricola licenter, more iuvenum qui militiam in lasciviam vertunt, neque segniter ad voluptates et commeatus titulum tribunatus et inscitiam rettulit: Non sane alias exercitior magisque in ambiguo Britannia fuit: Quae cuncta etsi consiliis ductuque alterius agebantur, ac summa rerum et recuperatae provinciae gloria in ducem cessit, artem et usum et stimulos addidere iuveni, intravitque animum militaris gloriae cupido, ingrata temporibus quibus sinistra erga eminentis interpretatio nec minus periculum ex magna fama quam ex mala. VI Hinc ad capessendos magistratus in urbem degressus Domitiam Decidianam, splendidis natalibus ortam, sibi iunxit; idque matrimonium ad maiora nitenti decus ac robur fuit. Sors quaesturae provinciam Asiam, pro consule Salvium Titianum dedit, quorum neutro corruptus est, quamquam et provincia dives ac parata peccantibus, et pro consule in omnem aviditatem pronus quantalibet facilitate redempturus esset mutuum dissimulationem mali. Auctus est ibi filia, in subsidium simul ac solacium; nam

filium ante sublatum brevi amisit. Mox inter quaesturam ac tribunatum plebis atque ipsum etiam tribunatus annum quiete et otio transiit, gnarus sub Nerone temporum, quibus inertia pro sapientia fuit. Idem praeturae tenor et silentium; nec enim iurisdictio obvenerat. Ludos et inania honoris medio rationis atque abundantiae duxit, uti longe a luxuria ita famae propior. Tum electus a Galba ad dona templorum recognoscenda diligentissima conquisitione effecit, ne cuius alterius sacrilegium res publica quam Neronis sensisset. VII Sequens annus gravi vulnere animum domumque eius adflixit. Nam classis Othoniana licenter vaga dum Intimilium Liguria pars est hostiliter populatur, matrem Agricolae in praediis suis interfecit, praediaque ipsa et magnam patrimonii partem diripuit, quae causa caedis fuerat. Igitur ad sollemnia pietatis profectus Agricola, nuntio adfectati a Vespasiano imperii deprehensus ac statim in partis transgressus est. Initia principatus ac statum urbis Mucianus regebat, iuvene admodum Domitiano et ex paterna fortuna tantum licentiam usurpante. Is missum ad dilectus agendos Agricolam integreque ac strenue versatum vicesimae legioni tarde ad sacramentum transgressae praeposuit, ubi decessor seditiose agere narrabatur: Ita successor simul et ultor electus rarissima moderatione maluit videri invenisse bonos quam fecisse. Temperavit Agricola vim suam ardoremque compescuit, ne incresceret, peritus obsequi eruditusque utilia honestis miscere. Brevi deinde Britannia consularem Petilium Cerialem accepit. Habuerunt virtutes spatium exemplorum, sed primo Cerialis labores modo et discrimina, mox et gloriam communicabat: Nec Agricola umquam in suam famam gestis exultavit; ad auctorem ac ducem ut minister fortunam referebat. Ita virtute in obsequendo, verecundia in praedicando extra invidiam nec extra gloriam erat. IX Revertentem ab legatione legionis divus Vespasianus inter patricos adscivit; ac deinde provinciae Aquitaniae praeposuit, splendidae inprimis dignitatis administratione ac spe consulatus, cui destinarat. Credunt plerique militaribus ingeniis subtilitatem deesse, quia castrensis iurisdictio segura et obtusior ac plura manu agens calliditatem fori non exercent: Agricola naturali prudentia, quamvis inter togatos, facile iusteque agebat. Iam vero tempora curarum remissionumque divisa: Nec illi, quod est rarissimum, aut facilitas auctoritatem aut severitas amorem deminuit. Integritatem atque abstinentiam in tanto viro referre iniuria virtutum fuerit. Ne famam quidem, cui saepe etiam boni indulgent, ostentanda virtute aut per artem quaesivit; procul ab aemulatione adversus collegas, procul a contentione adversus procuratores, et vincere inglorium et atteri sordidum arbitrabatur. Minus triennium in ea legatione detentus ac statim ad spem consulatus revocatus est, comitante opinione Britanniam ei provinciam dari, nullis in hoc ipsius sermonibus, sed quia par videbatur. Haud semper errat fama; aliquando et eligit. Consul egregiae tum spei filiam iuveni mihi despondit ac post consulatum collocavit, et statim Britanniae praepositus est, adiecto pontificatus sacerdotio. X Britanniae situm populosque multis scriptoribus memoratos non in comparisonem curae ingeniive referam, sed quia tum primum perdomita est. Ita quae priores nondum comperta eloquentia percoluere, rerum fide tradentur. Britannia, insularum quas Romana notitia complectitur maxima, spatio ac caelo in orientem Germaniae, in occidentem Hispaniae obtenditur, Gallis in meridiem etiam inspicitur; septentrionalia eius, nullis contra terras, vasto atque aperto mari pulsantur. Formam totius Britanniae Livius veterum, Fabius Rusticus recentium eloquentissimi auctores oblongae scutulae vel bipenni adsimulavere. Et est ea facies citra Caledoniam, unde et in universum fama [est]: Hanc oram novissimi maris tunc primum Romana classis circumvecta insulam esse Britanniam adfirmavit, ac simul incognitas ad id tempus insulas, quas Orcadas vocant, invenit domuitque. Dispecta est et Thule, quia hactenus iussum, et hiems adpetebat. Sed mare pigrum et grave remigantibus perhibent ne ventis quidem perinde attolli, credo quod rariores terrae montesque, causa ac materia tempestatum, et profunda moles continui maris tardius impellitur. Naturam Oceani atque aestus neque quaerere huius operis est, ac multi rettulere: XI Ceterum Britanniam qui mortales initio coluerint, indigenae an advecti, ut inter barbaros, parum compertum. Habitus corporum varii atque ex eo argumenta. Namque rutilae Caledoniam habitantium comae, magni artus Germanicam originem adseverant; Silurum colorati vultus, torti plerumque crines et posita contra Hispania Hiberos veteres traiecisse easque sedes occupasse fidem faciunt; proximi Gallis et similes sunt, seu durante originis vi, seu procurrentibus in diversa terris positio caeli corporibus habitum dedit. In universum tamen aestimanti Gallos vicinam insulam occupasse credibile est. Eorum sacra deprehendas ac superstitionum persuasiones; sermo

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haud multum diversus, in deprecandis periculis eadem audacia et, ubi advenere, in detrectandis eadem formido. Plus tamen ferociae Britanni praeferunt, ut quos nondum longa pax emollierit. Nam Gallos quoque in bellis floruisse accepimus; mox segnitia cum otio intravit, amissa virtute pariter ac libertate. Quod Britannorum olim victis evenit: XII In pedite robur; quaedam nationes et curru proeliantur. Honestior auriga, clientes propugnant. Olim regibus parebant, nunc per principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur. Nec aliud adversus validissimas gentis pro nobis utilius quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus: Caelum crebris imbribus ac nebulis foedum; asperitas frigorum abest. Dierum spatia ultra nostri orbis mensuram; nox clara et extrema Britanniae parte brevis, ut finem atque initium lucis exiguo discrimine internoscas. Quod si nubes non officiant, aspici per noctem solis fulgorem, nec occidere et exurgere, sed transire adfirmant. Scilicet extrema et plana terrarum humili umbra non erigunt tenebras, infraque caelum et sidera nox cadit. Solum praeter oleam vitemque et cetera calidioribus terris oriri sueta patiens frugum pecudumque fecundum: Fert Britannia aurum et argentum et alia metalla, pretium victoriae. Gignit et Oceanus margarita, sed subfusca ac liventia. Quidam artem abesse legentibus arbitrantur; nam in rubro mari viva ac spirantia saxa avelli, in Britannia, prout expulsa sint, colligi: Igitur primus omnium Romanorum divus Iulius cum exercitu Britanniam ingressus, quamquam prospera pugna terruerit incolas ac litore potitus sit, potest videri ostendisse posteris, non tradidisse. Mox bella civilia et in rem publicam versa principum arma, ac longa oblivio Britanniae etiam in pace: Agitasse Gaium Caesarem de intranda Britannia satis constat, ni velox ingenio mobili paenitentiae, et ingentes adversus Germaniam conatus frustra fuissent. Divus Claudius auctor iterati operis, transvectis legionibus auxiliisque et adsumpto in partem rerum Vespasiano, quod initium venturae mox fortunae fuit: Quaedam civitates Cogidumno regi donatae is ad nostram usque memoriam fidissimus mansit, veteri ac iam pridem recepta populi Romani consuetudine, ut haberet instrumenta servitutis et reges. Mox Didius Gallus parta a prioribus continuit, paucis admodum castellis in ulteriora promotis, per quae fama aucti officii quaereretur. Didium Veranius excepit, isque intra annum extinctus est. Suetonius hinc Paulinus biennio prosperas res habuit, subactis nationibus firmatisque praesidiis; quorum fiducia Monam insulam ut vires rebellibus ministrantem adgressus terga occasione patefecit. XV Namque absentia legati remoto metu Britanni agitare inter se mala servitutis, conferre iniurias et interpretando accendere: Singulos sibi olim reges fuisse, nunc binos imponi, e quibus legatus in sanguinem, procurator in bona saeviret. Aequae discordiam praepositorum, aequae concordiam subiectis exitiosam. Alterius manus centuriones, alterius servos vim et contumelias miscere. Nihil iam cupiditati, nihil libidini exceptum. In proelio fortiorem esse qui spoliatur: Quantulum enim transisse militum, si sese Britanni numerent? Sic Germanias excussisse iugum: Sibi patriam coniuges parentes, illis avaritiam et luxuriam causas belli esse.