**Appendix I: General Glossary**

**Aedile:** Under the Republic an elected office; under the empire appointed more or less by the emperor. These officials maintained public buildings and put on many of the various religious festivals that were an important part of Roman civic and social life.

**Cinaedus:** This is a difficult one to exactly translate, so I have left it in Latin. It began at first for a term for a type of sexy Greek dancer who performed after dinners. It then began to be used for effeminate homosexuals, and was used freely as an insult to describe those who did not confirm to male gender standards.

**Consul:** there were two consuls each year (the year was named after their names). It was an elected office in the Republic, and the holders held *imperium,* the right to command Roman troops, along with other forms of authority.

**Cubit:** a length of measure of length that was between 444-590 mm.

**Galli:** priests of Cybele, a mother goddess from Anatolia, a region which covered much of modern Turkey. The Romans imported her worship in 204 BCE to deal with and wore bright, saffron-coloured robes. Romans were forbidden from becoming Galli, although the Archigallus, their high priest, was a Roman citizen.

***Historia Augusta:***A collection of biographies of emperors and their challengers covering the period 117-284 CE. It is incredibly unreliable, sometimes outright lies and claims to be the work of several authors, which it surely is not, but we often have no other source for some of the period so are forced to rely on it from time to time. It is, however, a good record of the sorts of things that Romans could believe about emperors and their families.

**Pompey the Great (106-48 BCE):** A Roman general and rival to Julius Caesar, he was a ruthless general, serving in Spain, Sicily and North Africa. He crushed various pirate groups in a lightning campaign in 67 BCE. He was eventually killed in Egypt at the orders of the king, Ptolemy XIII, who hoped that by doing so he would gain favour with Julius Caesar. Caesar, it turned out, was far more interested in Ptolemy’s wife and sister, Cleopatra, in terms of her position, power. and person.

**Praedo (pl: Praedones):** One of the Roman terms for pirate *and* bandit.

**Praetor:** In the Republic the second highest office in Rome. Under the Republic it was elected; in the empire they were selected by the emperor and rubber stamped by the Senate. Like consuls, praetors could hold *imperium,* which meant they would command Roman armies.

**Scythia/Scythians:** These were a nomadic nation of central Asia and Eastern Europe. Because of their nomadic nature and the loose nature of the bonds that connected the various Scythian kingdoms and confederations they were often seen as the epitome of savagery by Greeks and Romans who equated civilization with cities and urban settlements. They were claimed to be cannibals, among other things.

**Appendix II: Ancient Biographies**

**Augustine (354-430 CE):** Born to a Christian mother and a pagan father in North Africa he was Roman in status and of good rank. He was baptized as an adult in 387; he wrote an account of the conversion called *Confessions.* He became a leading theologian and Bishop of Hippo, his hometown, where he died when the Vandals were besieging the city.

**Augustus (63 BCE-17 CE):** the first emperor of Rome, he left behind a written record of his achievements, the *Res Gestae Divi Augusti*, which was inscribed in bronze on his mausoleum and also in at least one province (possibly more). The rest of his writings have vanished.

**Cassiodorus (c.485-585):** a 5th century monk and politician, he eventually became consul. After assisting his father, who was governor of Italy, he went to the Gothic court in Ravenna and later, after the Byzantine reconquest of the Western Empire, to Constantinople.

**Cassius Dio (c. 150-235 CE):** a consul and a historian (he wrote in Greek). He wrote a 60 book history of Rome from the landing of Aeneas in Italy until 229 CE. Some of the history is extant in its original form, some of it only exists in epitomes or summaries by a range of later authors. His name is sometimes written Dio Cassius.

**Cicero (106-43 BCE):** a leading politician and orator of the Late Republic who was also Rome’s greatest lawyer and public speaker. He was born in the town of Arpinum (modern Arpino), about 100km from Rome; although his family held Roman citizenship and were provincial nobility, sometimes people called him a foreigner and an upstart, because he was not from the traditional elite of Rome. He wrote a number of philosophical works, and a great many letters to family and friends, many of which we still have, and which provide a unique picture of social, political, and family life in the Late Republic. After the assassination of Julius Caesar he wrote a number of tk He was murdered at the orders of Mark Antony and his head and hands were displayed in the Forum.

**Dionysius of Halicarnassus (c. 60-after 7 BCE):** A Greek historian, who wrote during the reign of Augustus; his writing was very pro-Roman and he argued that the Romans were originally Greeks. His major work, *Roman Antiquities,* drew on a variety of Greek and Roman sources, including Livy.

**Florus (c.74-130 CE):** He wrote an epitome of Roman history, mainly drawing on Livy, covering the period from the founding of the city to 25 BCE.

**Josephus (37 CE-:** A general originally for the Jewish side during the Jewish Revolt of . In 67 he was a

**Juvenal:**

**Livy (59 BCE-c. 17CE):** Titus Livius Patavinus, came from Patavium (modern Padua), a city in the north of Italy. He moved to Rome in the 30s BCE but never seems to have played a role in public life. He wrote a massive history of Rome from its founding up until Livy’s own times. Much of it is lost and only exists in summaries or quotations; of the original 142 books we have 35, covering the early history of Rome and the Second Punic War.

**Martial (c 40-c.103 CE):** A Roman citizen from Spain, he moved to Rome in the mid 60s CE. His earliest work the *Liber spectaculorum,* the *Book of Spectacles,* was published for the opening of the Colosseum by Titus, but the version we have now is one published under Domitian, Titus’ successor. After that he published a sequence of books of epigrams, some of which talk of the arena.

**Ovid (43 BCE-17/18 CE):** Publius Ovidius Naso. A author of love poetry, including a ‘how to’ guide, the *Art of Love,* he was exiled in 8 CE to Tomis on the Black Sea by Augustus for some offense that was never specifically explained by Ovid. Ovid spent his time in Tomis complaining about the savagery and weather, in between apologizing to Augustus in as many ways as possible.

**Pliny the Elder (23-79 CE):** A senator, consul, advisor to the emperor, general, who was also a prolific author on a wide variety of subjects. His sole extant work, the *Encyclopaedia* (sometimes called the *Natural History*)*,* is a compendium of wonders and facts of varying dubiousity. He died during the eruption of Vesuvius, while attempting to discover more about the eruption (and incidentally saving lives in his role as the person in charge of the Roman fleet at Misenum).

**Pliny the Younger (61-c.112 CE):** The nephew and adopted son of Pliny the Elder, he published several books of letters of his to various individuals around Rome, including many members of the elite and the emperor.

**Plutarch (c. 46-126 CE):** A Greek biographer and historian, who was also a philosopher and priest (at Delphi). His parallel lives paralleled the life of one famous Roman with a famous Greek (he also wrote largely non-extant biographies of some emperors). His concern is not so much with history as with character and men’s destinies.

**Polybius (c.200-118 BCE):** A Greek historian, he was originally from Arcadia and came to Rome as a hostage because of his father’s involvement in the Achaean league which went to war with Rome. He was a friend of Scipio Africa the Younger and was the first Greek to write at such length at what he recognized was a rising power in the Mediterranean. He wrote a work called the *Histories,* covering Roman history from 264-146, that is the period of Rome’s conflict with Carthage.

**Pompey the Great (**

**Sertorius**

**Strabo (64/3 BCE-after 21 CE):**

**Statius (c.46-96 CE):** A poet from the south of Italy who published a finished epic (the *Thebaid*), an unfinished one (the *Achilleid*), and a sequence of occasional poems, the *Silvae.*

**Suetonius (c.69-after 122 CE):** A biographer from the equestrian class; he was the emperor Hadrian’s personal secretary and a close friend of Pliny the Younger. He wrote a number of texts, not all of which survive. Of that which survives *Lives of the Twelve Caesars* is the most famous, and which starts with Julius Caesar and ends with Domitian; he had access to the imperial archives for the early lives – not so for the later ones.

**Tacitus (c. 56-117 CE):** One of the greatest Roman historians, whose histories, unfortunately do not survive intact. He wrote the *Annals* and *Histories* which survive in part; anda biography of his father-in-law Agricola (the *Agricola*), an ethnographic work on Germany (the *Germania*), and one on oratory (the *Dialogue on Oratory*): these last three are extant.

**Tertullian (c160-c.225 CE):** A Christian, he came from New Carthage in the Roman province of Africa. He wrote both in Latin and Greek (though mainly in Latin) on various religious and doctrinal matters and was a fierce opponent of paganism.