

SUMMARY OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATION

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Political and military career of Tiberius Claudius Nero (before taking power)

Tiberius Claudius Nero was the son of Livia Drusilla, wife of August, and the successor of the first Roman emperor. He was born in 42 BC and he assumed his rule in year 14, at the age of 55. Since he had reached maturity, Tiberius was developing his career in idiosyncratic conditions of creating the principate, when monarchy was formed while maintaining the illusion of the Republic. Entering the imperial family made him, more than other aristocrats, dependent on the will of Augustus and his political, military, matrimonial and dynastic plans. This influenced not only Tiberius' career, but also his psyche, which was reflected in his later reign.

Therefore, it was our goal to fully reconstruct the course of Tiberius' career until he took the reign, and in particular, to clarify the doubts regarding it. These include issues such as his role in the home of Augustus, the emperor's influence on shaping his stepson and his career, the causes and course of Tiberius' stay in Rhodes, his role in Augustus' dynastic policy before and after the adoptions carried out by him in 4 AD, as well as the manner and circumstances of taking over the power. The answers to these research problems allowed us to reconstruct Tiberius' career path and outline Augustus' participation in its development.

The present work is a result of research and was divided into: Introduction, seven chapters and Conclusion.

Chapter 1 constitutes the background for the relevant subject. Since Tiberius' career was, among other factors, a product of Augustus' politics and reign, the first chapter briefly discusses the political and social transformations, as well as those which took place in the administration and in the army at that time.

Chapter 2 is devoted to Tiberius' origin and his youth. This chapter has been divided into three basic parts, the first of which presents the families with whom Tiberius was associated: the Claudian, Livian and Julian houses. The second part reconstructs the lives of his father, Tiberius Claudius Nero, mother Livia and her father Marcus Livius Drusus Claudianus. Particular emphasis is put on the period after the assassination of Julius Caesar in 44 BC, when the choices made by Tiberius' above mentioned ancestors contributed to complicating the situation of his parents. This section closes with the divorce of Tiberius' parents and the marriage of Livia to Octavian. The last part of the chapter is devoted to Tiberius' upbringing, education and events in which he participated until he assumed the *toga virilis* in 27 BC.

Chapter 3 reconstructs the first years of Tiberius' career, from 27 to 12 BC. The first part of this section discusses his participation in the war with Cantabri and Astures, when he defended his clients and their affairs before Augustus, and together with Marcellus acted and fought as one of his stepfather's junior officers. Afterwards, the chapter analyses Tiberius' activity while he was holding the office of quaestor, taking into consideration the special tasks he was entrusted with by the emperor, as well as his reaction to the conspiracy of Murena. The third part of this chapter includes the reconstruction of Tiberius' expedition to Armenia, its causes, consequences and the way it was perceived by ancient historians. Then, after recapturing Tiberius' activity during the few years from returning to Rome up to and including his office as praetor, his actions during the Rhaetian war were reconstructed. The last two parts of this section examine Tiberius' activity during his consulate and the impact of Marcus Agrippa's death on his position in the state and in Augustus' family.

Chapter 4 is devoted to the period of wars fought by Tiberius in the northern area of the state. The first part discusses the wars in Pannonia, where Tiberius subordinated the territories between the Sava and Drava rivers to the empire and strengthened Roman conquests in that region. The second section studies Drusus' death and its impact on Tiberius, while the third part of the chapter analyses his activity in Germania, where he attempted to subdue the areas between the Rhine and the Elbe to Rome. This chapter closes with a presentation of Tiberius' triumph, his second consulate, as well as granting the highest privileges to him in the following year.

In Chapter 5 the mysterious period of Tiberius' stay in Rhodes was investigated. In the first part of the deliberation regarding this subject, the author attempts to discover the reasons for his unexpected departure from Rome. To this end, the hypothetical arguments for the

abandonment of the capital, most often exposed by ancient and contemporary authors, are verified and the most probable one is selected, claiming that Tiberius was carrying out a secret task of supervising and controlling the situation in the Roman East and the neighbouring countries. The second part of this chapter attempts to reconstruct Tiberius' actions during his stay on this island in the context of the above indicated assumption. Particular consideration was given firstly to the situation of Tiberius after the crisis of 2 BC, during which Julia, the daughter of Augustus and Tiberius' wife, was condemned to exile, and secondly, to the role he played in the East during Gaius Caesar's expedition to this area of the Mediterranean. In the last section of this chapter, the reasons and circumstances of Tiberius' return to Rome were examined.

Chapter 6 is devoted to the role of Tiberius in Augustus' family after his stay in Rhodes. The first section of this chapter examines the period from Tiberius' return from the island until the deaths of Lucius Caesar and Gaius Caesar. The following part discusses the adoptions carried out in 4 AD and the dynastic system which was created as a result. To this end, the causes and circumstances of the adoption of Agrippa Postumus by the Emperor, Germanicus by Tiberius and finally Tiberius himself by August are examined. The third part is devoted to the condition of the imperial house after 4 AD, starting with researching the position of the Julian part of the family. Particular focus is put on the attempts of its representatives to reclaim precedence among the descendants of the Emperor and the consequences of their steps, that is, the exile of Agrippa Postumus. In the final sections of the chapter, basing on numismatic, epigraphic and iconographic sources, the hierarchy among Livia's descendants is reconstructed, namely, her son Tiberius, followed by Germanicus, Drusus the Younger and Claudius. Their position in the state and family is also discussed.

The seventh and last chapter of this thesis presents Tiberius' political and military activity from his adoption by August in 4 AD until his taking reign. This part includes the reconstruction of his activity in Germania, which consisted firstly in re-subjugating the previously conquered peoples, and secondly in preparing the offensive against the Maroboduus' state. The next part examines Tiberius' actions during the period of Panonian and Dalmatian uprising, while the third section is devoted to other battles against Germania, but this time on the Rhine line. The reconstruction of this particular fragment of Tiberius' activity began with the defeat of Varus in the Teutoburg Forest. The following section investigates Tiberius' actions aimed at stabilizing the situation and strengthening the new border line, which was intended as base-camp for new operations on Germanian territory. The

next part of the last chapter discusses his civilian doings in the last years of Augustus' life. When presenting the takeover of power by Tiberius, three basic elements were highlighted: the circumstances of Augustus' death, the murder of Agrippa Postumus in the light of his earlier exile and the fact that he could have disrupted Tiberius' taking over the power, as well as deliberations on assuming the power by the second emperor. Lastly, the author investigates Tiberius' rejection of power, his actual intentions and the consequences of their failure.

The Conclusion summarizes the deliberations of the present dissertation and provides detailed answers to the research questions raised in the Introduction. The last part of the thesis also formulates conclusions regarding Tiberius' career and its circumstances, as well as the factors that influenced it and its impact on his life.