**Student Resource Packet One**

**Source One:** Analyzing the Rhetoric of the *Ara Pacis.* **Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Review the video of the *Ara Pacis* and complete the chart below.

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| **What do you notice?** | **Questions/Wonderings** |
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**Source Two:** Read the excerpt from Vitruvius *De Architectura* [On Architecture] “Book 2: The Fundamental Principles of Architecture.”

Pollio, Vitruvius, Cesare Cesariano, Benedetto Giovio, and Bono Mauro. *De Architectura*. Bronx: B. Blom, 1968. Print.

1. Architecture depends on Order (in Greek *ταξις*), Arrangement (in Greek *διαθεσις*), Eurhythmy, Symmetry, Propriety, and Economy (in Greek *οικονομια*).

2. Order gives due measure to the members of a work considered separately, and symmetrical agreement to the proportions of the whole. It is an adjustment according to quantity (in Greek *ποσοτης*). By this I mean the selection of modules from the members of the work itself and, starting from these individual parts of members, constructing the whole work to correspond. Arrangement includes the putting of things in their proper places and the elegance of effect which is due to adjustments appropriate to the character of the work. Its forms of expression (Greek *ιδεαι*) are these: ground plan, elevation, and perspective. … … All three come of reflexion and invention. Reflexion is careful and laborious thought, and watchful attention directed to the agreeable effect of one's plan. Invention, on the other hand, is the solving of intricate problems and the discovery of new principles by means of brilliancy and versatility. These are the departments belonging under Arrangement.

3. Eurhythmy is beauty and fitness in the adjustments of the members. This is found when the members of a work are of a height suited to their breadth, of a breadth suited to their length, and, in a word, when they all correspond symmetrically.

4. Symmetry is a proper agreement between the members of the work itself, and relation between the different parts and the whole general scheme, in accordance with a certain part selected as standard. Thus in the human body there is a kind of symmetrical harmony between forearm, foot, palm, finger, and other small parts; and so it is with perfect buildings. In the case of temples, symmetry may be calculated from the thickness of a column, from a triglyph, or even from a module … …

5. Propriety is that perfection of style which comes when a work is authoritatively constructed on approved principles. It arises from prescription (Greek: *θεματισμω*), from usage, or from nature. From prescription, in the case of hypaethral edifices, open to the sky, in honor of Jupiter Lightning, the Heaven, the Sun, or the Moon: for these are gods whose semblances and manifestations we behold before our very eyes in the sky when it is cloudless and bright.

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| **What does Vitruvius emphasize? How does this relate to the *Ara Pacis* in Source One?** |
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**Source Three:** Examine the excerpt from the *Res Gestae Divi Augusti* (The Deeds of the Divine Augustus) by Emperor Augustus, written in 14 A.D.

Augustus, and Enrica Malcovati. *Res Gestae Divi Augusti*. Roma: Edizione Roma, 1938.

 **25.** I restored peace to the sea from pirates. In that slave war I handed over to their masters for the infliction of punishments about 30,000 captured, who had fled their masters and taken up arms against the state. All Italy swore allegiance to me voluntarily, and demanded me as leader of the war which I won at Actium; the provinces of Gaul, Spain, Africa, Sicily, and Sardinia swore the same allegiance. And those who then fought under my standard were more than 700 senators, among whom 83 were made consuls either before or after, up to the day this was written, and about 170 were made priests.

**26.** I extended the borders of all the provinces of the Roman people which neighbored nations not subject to our rule. I restored peace to the provinces of Gaul and Spain, likewise Germany, which includes the ocean from Cadiz to the mouth of the river Elbe. I brought peace to the Alps from the region which is near the Adriatic Sea to the Tuscan, with no unjust war waged against any nation. I sailed my ships on the ocean from the mouth of the Rhine to the east region up to the borders of the Cimbri, where no Roman had gone before that time by land or sea, and the Cimbri and the Charydes and the Semnones and the other Germans of the same territory sought by envoys the friendship of me and of the Roman people….

**27.** I added Egypt to the rule of the Roman people. … I recovered all the provinces which lie across the Adriatic to the east and Cyrene, with kings now possessing them in large part, and Sicily and Sardinia, which had been occupied earlier in the slave war.

**28.** I founded colonies of soldiers in Africa, Sicily, Macedonia, each Spain, Greece, Asia, Syria, Narbonian Gaul, and Pisidia, and furthermore had twenty-eight colonies founded in Italy under my authority, which were very populous and crowded while I lived.

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| **What does Augustus emphasize? How does this relate to the *Ara Pacis* in Source One? How do the ideas presented by Vitruvius in Source Two relate to Augustus’ style?** |
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**Source Four**: Examine the source below describing the context of Ancient Rome from the introduction and commentary to *Res Gestae Divi Augusti*: *The Achievements of the Divine Augustus* by J.M. Moore and P.A. Brunt, published in 1967.

Brunt, P. A., Moore, J.P. "Introduction." *Res Gestae Divi Augusti: The Achievements of the*

*Divine Augustus*. N.p.: N.p., 1967. N. pag. Print.

“Augustus\*\* addresses the text of the *Res Gestae* to Roman citizens, and especially to the inhabitants of Rome itself; this may be seen from a number of points, such as the fact that he only mentions the provinces where he is recording their recovery or conquest for the Roman people,1 and the way in which virtually all the *impensae* (expenditure) mentioned refer to Rome. He omits many acts of financial generosity to Italian or provincial cities, and, by contrast, details of his largesses to the Roman plebs and of the various games he gave can hardly have been of any interest to provincials. It is natural that he should have written in this way since the *Res Gestae* was designed to be inscribed at Rome.

Therefore it is clear that, although all our surviving sources of the document come from Galatia, this is Augustus' statement of his achievements, composed for the people of Rome. It is equally clear that such a document was bound to be an apologia, containing the things which Augustus wished to be remembered about his life, and omitting things which were inconsistent with the picture he was drawing. Through the whole document he balances honours and position in the state with his achievements and the expenses he undertook in the public interest; the expenses listed are those under taken with money which was inherited, obtained from spoils of war or drawn from his private fortune; he does not include public expenditure undertaken under his guidance. Always it is the first person that is stressed, and it is Augustus' own actions that are considered.

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Augustus' success is, however, not merely to be accounted for in constitutional terms; his conduct of affairs in general, his munificence, his conquests and enhancing of Roman prestige abroad all contributed; and the selection of material which he made for inclusion in the *Res Gestae* shows that he himself thought that these aspects of his life were not less important for his own honour, and presumably for the stability of his regime and of the power which it was his ambition to hand down to his descendants” (4­16).

\*\* Augustus was the first Emperor of Rome having restored peace after the assassination of Julius Caesar.

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| **How do the excerpts above develop the rhetorical situation? How does this rhetorical situation relate to the *Ara Pacis* and the *Res Gestae*? How do the elements developed by Vitruvius help Augustus communicate his message?** |
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**Synthesis**

**Question:** How does Emperor Augustus use rhetoric to establish his position?