Call for papers

XIV A.D. SAECVLVM AVGVSTVM

Lisbon, 24-26 September 2014

Gaius Octavius was born on September 23rd 63 B.C., being the son of Atia, a niece of Julius Caesar's. After Caesar's assassination in 44 a. C., the Dictator's will revealed that Gaius Octavius had been adopted by his great-uncle, who had named him his heir.

After his return from Greece, where he had finished his studies, Octavian sought the support of the Caesarists, like Anthony, and along with him and Marcus Lepidus formed what became known as the Second Triumvirate. It was the year 43 B.C. The following year, Caesar was deified, hence Octavian became *diui filius*, thus raising a divine aura that turned out to be decisive in the course of his life and particularly in his political career. Shortly afterwards, Octavian married Livia, who was linked to the *gens Claudia* for having previously been married to Tiberius Claudius Nero. By Livia, however, Octavian did not come to have direct descendants. He only had one daughter from his marriage to Scribonia Julia, a lady of the Roman aristocracy. She gave him, however, a number of grandchildren, who would be significant for the History of Rome: Gaius and Lucius Caesar, Julilla, Agrippina and Agrippa Postumus.

Octavian's political stand gained new conditions when, in the 30s, Anthony allied himself with Cleopatra VII, Queen of Egypt. From then on, it became clear that the struggle for power would be decided between the two generals, both Julius Caesar's former supporters. In 31 B.C. the Battle of Actium determined Anthony's defeat and his final removal from the political scenario, Octavian finally having full access to power in Rome. Reelected consul in the same year, Octavian took to heart the restoration of the Republic, but Rome would not be the same again. In 27 B.C. Octavian returned the dictatorship to the Senate, officially giving the power back to the Senators. He kept holding the consulate, but took also control of the provinces of Hispania, Gaul, Syria and Egypt. Furthermore, he preserved his rule and kept the *imperium* over the largest part of the military and other authorities and, among these, the title of *Augustus*, i.e., "divine" or "venerable". This placed him above any other Roman magistrate. Moreover, Octavius Augustus became designated as *Princeps*, i.e., "the First" Citizen. From 2 B.C. he assumed the title of *pater patriae*, "Father of the Fatherland", thus enjoying the *tribunicia potestas* for life.

In the years that followed, Augustus reorganized the territory, administered the provinces

and carried out religious and moral reforms, mainly with the purpose of restoring the old Roman virtues, namely simplicity, austerity, hard work and marital fidelity. Under his rule, there lived some of the most important names in the History of mankind, particularly the Western history. Some of his contemporaries were Julius Caesar, Cicero, Cato of Utica, Anthony and Cleopatra, Octavia, Maecenas, Messala, Agrippa, Tiberius, Drusus, Germanicus, Antonia Minor, Livy, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Virgil, Ovid, Horace, Propertius, Catullus, Tibullus, Seneca-Father, Herod-the-Great, Paul of Tarsus and Jesus of Nazareth.

Augustus died on August 19th 14 A.D. The year 2014, therefore, will mark the second millennium of the death of one of the most influential characters in History. To him we owe, for example, a considerable part of what we know today as Europe. His importance was such that even today historians designate his time as "The Age of Augustus", which is quite a good reason to commemorate that same year as the "Augustan Year".

Therefore, the Centre for Classical Studies, the Centre for History and the Centre for Archaeology of the University of Lisbon, along with the Centre for Art History and Artistic Research of the University of Évora, the University of Madeira and the Università degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro, with the support of the Portuguese Society of Classical Studies, decided to organize an international conference to be held in the next 24th, 25th and 26th September 2014, in Lisbon, the ancient Olisipo, city of the Roman province of Lusitania.

Researchers from different areas of knowledge, from Antiquity to Present, are invited to present papers on topics related to "The Age of Augustus." Paper proposals must fall within one of the following themes:

- Art and Archaeology
- History
- Literature (Epic, Lyric, Drama, Philosophy, Historiography, etc.)
- Reception (Literature, Film, Music, Arts, Politics, etc.)

The congress will be organized in plenary sessions with keynote speakers and parallel sessions with paper presentations.

- Working languages: Portuguese, English, French, Italian and Spanish.
- Papers presentations: 20 minutes.

We welcome:

• individual proposals for a 20-minute paper (ca. 500 words);

• joint proposals for thematic panels consisting of 3 papers (ca. 350 words per paper).

Please include the following information with your proposal:

- the full title of your paper / of your panel and respective papers;
- an abstract (ca. 500 words per paper), eventually with a short list of bibliographical references;
- a short bio blurb (ca. 200 words).

Please note that:

- All paper proposals will be peer-reviewed;
- Deadline for proposals: December 31, 2013;
- Notification of acceptance: February 28, 2014;
- Proposals should be submitted by e-mail in MS Word or PDF format to **saeculumaugustum@gmail.com**, with the subject header: *Abstract proposal*.

Registration

- Registration for paper presentation speakers: 120 Euros
- Registration without paper presentation (entitled to conference materials and certificate of attendance): 20 Euros
- Student fee, members of the "Associação Portuguesa de Estudos Clássicos" and members of "Fórum dos Amigos do Centro de Estudos Clássicos": 10 Euros
- All speakers are responsible for their own travel arrangements and accommodation;
 relevant information about hotels will be provided later.
- Accepted speakers should pay the registration fee after notification of acceptance.
 Deadlines and methods of payment will be given later.

Key-Note Speakers

ANDREW WALLACE-HADRILL

(University of Cambridge/ Herculaneum Conservation Project)

FRANCIS CAIRNS

(Florida State University)

JOHN SCHEID

(Collège de France)

JOSÉ REMESAL RODRIGUEZ

(Univesitat de Barcelona)

PAOLO FEDELI

(Università di Bari)

R. JOY LITTLEWOOD

(University of Oxford)

ROSA ALBA DIMUNDO

(Università di Bari)

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(Consejo de Educación y Cultura de Junta de Extremadura/ Museo Nacional de Arte Romano de Mérida)

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Support

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