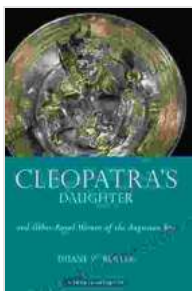


Livia Drusilla, The Mysterious and Influential Empress of the Augustan Era

Livia Drusilla, who later became known as Julia Augusta, was the wife of Emperor Augustus and one of the most powerful women in Roman history. She was known for her cunning and political savvy, and played a key role in the establishment of the Roman Empire.



Cleopatra's Daughter: and Other Royal Women of the Augustan Era (Women in Antiquity) by Duane W. Roller

★★★★☆ 4.7 out of 5

Language	: English
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Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
Word Wise	: Enabled
Print length	: 224 pages
Lending	: Enabled



Early Life and Family

Livia was born in 58 BC to Marcus Livius Drusus Claudianus and Aufidia. Her father was a Roman politician and general, and her mother was a member of the Aufidia gens, a wealthy and influential family. Livia had two older brothers, Marcus Livius Drusus Libo and Gaius Claudius Nero, and a younger sister, Antonia Major.

In 42 BC, Livia married Tiberius Claudius Nero, a Roman senator and general. They had two sons, Tiberius Claudius Nero (the future emperor Tiberius) and Nero Claudius Drusus. In 39 BC, Livia's husband was killed while fighting against the forces of Octavian (the future emperor Augustus). Livia was pregnant with her third child at the time, and she gave birth to a daughter, Claudia, shortly after her husband's death.

Marriage to Augustus

In 38 BC, Livia married Octavian, who later became Emperor Augustus. The marriage was a political alliance, as Octavian was seeking to consolidate his power and Livia was a member of a powerful family. Livia and Augustus had one child together, a daughter named Julia.

Livia was a devoted wife to Augustus, and she played an important role in his political career. She was known for her intelligence and political savvy, and she often advised Augustus on matters of state. Livia was also a skilled diplomat, and she helped to maintain good relations with Rome's allies.

Empress of Rome

In 27 BC, Augustus became the first emperor of Rome. Livia became empress, and she played an important role in the administration of the empire. She was responsible for the management of the imperial household, and she often accompanied Augustus on his travels.

Livia was a popular figure among the Roman people. She was known for her generosity and her concern for the poor. She also founded several public works projects, including the Porticus Liviae, a large public promenade in Rome.

Later Life and Death

Livia lived to the age of 86, dying in AD 29. She was the longest-lived empress in Roman history. After her death, Augustus deified Livia, and she became known as Julia Augusta. She was worshipped as a goddess, and her image was placed on coins and statues throughout the empire.

Legacy

Livia Drusilla was one of the most powerful and influential women in Roman history. She played a key role in the establishment of the Roman Empire, and she was a devoted wife and mother. Livia was also a skilled diplomat and administrator, and she was popular among the Roman people.

Livia's legacy is still felt today. She is remembered as one of the great women of antiquity, and her story continues to inspire people around the world.

Other Royal Women of the Augustan Era

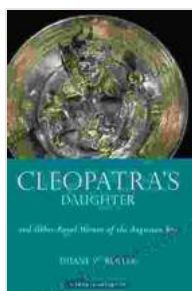
In addition to Livia Drusilla, there were a number of other royal women who played important roles in the Augustan Era. These women included:

- **Julia the Younger:** The daughter of Augustus and Scribonia, Julia was the firstborn child of the imperial family. She was married to Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, and they had five children together. Julia was exiled by Augustus in 2 BC for adultery, and she died in exile in AD 14.
- **Antonia Minor:** The younger daughter of Mark Antony and Octavia Minor, Antonia was the niece of Augustus. She was married to Drusus Claudius Nero, and they had three children together. Antonia was a

devoted mother and grandmother, and she played an important role in the upbringing of her grandson, the future emperor Claudius.

- **Agrippina the Elder:** The daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia the Younger, Agrippina was the granddaughter of Augustus. She was married to Germanicus, and they had nine children together. Agrippina was a strong-willed and ambitious woman, and she played an important role in the political career of her husband. She was also a devoted mother, and she accompanied her husband on several of his military campaigns.
- **Livilla:** The daughter of Drusus Claudius Nero and Antonia Minor, Livilla was the cousin of the emperor Tiberius. She was married to Drusus Julius Caesar, and they had two children together. Livilla was involved in a plot to assassinate Tiberius, and she was executed in AD 31.

These are just a few of the many royal women who played important roles in the Augustan Era. These women were intelligent, ambitious, and powerful, and they helped to shape the course of Roman history.



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