






Due to the COVID-19 crisis, the information below is subject to change, in particular that concerning the teaching mode (presential, distance or in a comodal or hybrid format).

5 credits	22.5 h	Q2
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**This biannual learning is being organized in 2020-2021**

Teacher(s)	Van Haeperen Françoise ;
Language :	French
Place of the course	Louvain-la-Neuve
Main themes	/
Aims	<p>1 /</p> <p>----</p> <p><i>The contribution of this Teaching Unit to the development and command of the skills and learning outcomes of the programme(s) can be accessed at the end of this sheet, in the section entitled "Programmes/courses offering this Teaching Unit".</i></p>
Evaluation methods	<p><b>Due to the COVID-19 crisis, the information in this section is particularly likely to change.</b></p> <p>The evaluation is in the form of a written exam with two questions either about the subject matter of the course or about several scientific articles dealing with this (the reference will be given to the students at the beginning of the course).</p>
Teaching methods	<p><b>Due to the COVID-19 crisis, the information in this section is particularly likely to change.</b></p> <p>The lecture, in which external researchers or professors will occasionally take part, is completed by a syllabus, which will be at the students' disposal in April.</p>
Content	<p>From Republic to Empire: an approach to the institutional, social and ideological aspects of a political metamorphosis</p> <p>On January 16<sup>th</sup>, 27 B.C., the heir of Julius Caesar, who for more than ten years was named Imperator Caesar, was granted the cognomen Augustus by the Senate. Having put an end to the civil war, he presented himself as the restorer of the traditional res publica, but in fact, a monarchy was then being established, with the consent and support of the Senate and the people. How could the Roman Republic, which always claimed to be fiercely opposed to the kingship, change into a monarchical regime, the Principate? This course intends to provide some answers to this question, focusing primarily on the institutional, social, ideological and religious aspects of this political metamorphosis, which was initiated in the aftermath of the second punic war (ca. 200 B.C.).</p>
Bibliography	<p>La bibliographie relative à ce problème central de l'histoire romaine est surabondante. Ne sont cités ici que quelques ouvrages francophones de référence :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• J. Cels Saint-Hilaire, La République romaine. 133-44 av. J.-C. (Cursus), Paris, 2005.</li> <li>• Fr. Jacques, J. Scheid, Rome et l'intégration de l'Empire (44 av. J.-C. - 260 ap. J.-C.). Tome I. Les structures de l'Empire romain, Paris, 1990.</li> <li>• M. Le Glay, J.-L. Voisin, Y. Le Bohec, Histoire romaine (Collection Premier Cycle), Paris, 1991.</li> </ul> <p>Cl. Nicolet, Rome et la conquête du monde méditerranéen. Tome 1. Les structures de l'Italie romaine (Nouvelle Clio), Paris, 2001<sup>10</sup>.</p>
Faculty or entity in charge	HIST

Programmes containing this learning unit (UE)				
Program title	Acronym	Credits	Prerequisite	Aims
Master [60] in History	<a href="#">HIST2M1</a>	5		
Master [120] in Ancient and Modern Languages and Literatures	<a href="#">LAFR2M</a>	5		
Certificat universitaire en langue, littérature et civilisation latines	<a href="#">ELAT9CE</a>	5		
Master [120] in History	<a href="#">HIST2M</a>	5		
Master [120] in Ancient Languages and Literatures: Classics	<a href="#">CLAS2M</a>	5		
Master [120] in History of Art and Archaeology : General	<a href="#">ARKE2M</a>	5		