



Seminar

CELIA SCHULTZ

Fellow, SCAS.

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The Politics of Childhood in Triumviral Rome

Tuesday, 1 December 2020, 2:15 p.m.

Due to the precautions imposed by the current Corona pandemic, the Thunberg Hall will be closed to the public until further notice.

You are therefore invited to join the seminar via Zoom instead:

<https://uu-se.zoom.us/j/63088938407>

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ABOUT CELIA SCHULTZ

Celia Schultz is an historian of ancient Rome with research interests in pre-Christian Roman religion, Roman history, and Latin literature. She is a Professor of Classical Studies at the University of Michigan, where she also serves as Director of the Interdepartmental Program in Greek and Roman History. Before arriving at the University of Michigan, she taught at Johns Hopkins University and Yale University. She completed her undergraduate work at the Pennsylvania State University, and she has an MA and a PhD in Latin from Bryn Mawr College. Schultz has previously held a Rome Prize Fellowship (2004-05) and a Loeb Classical Library Fellowship (2016). She was appointed the William Evans Fellow at the University of Otago for summer 2020.

During her year at the Swedish Collegium, she is working on a monograph on the ritual of sacrifice in Rome during the classical period. In addition to numerous journal articles and four co-edited volumes, Schultz is also the author of three books: *Women's Religious Activity in the Roman Republic* (University of North Carolina Press, 2006), *A Commentary on Cicero's De Divinatione I* (University of Michigan Press, 2014), and *Fulvia, Center Stage* (Oxford University Press, forthcoming).

ABSTRACT

As ancient Rome moved from Republic to Empire, everything changed. One aspect of this process long overlooked by historians is the heightened visibility of children – especially young children – in the political arena. In the period of 44-30 BCE, bracketed by the death of Caesar and the death of Antonius, a group of young children participated in the political life of the city in ways that were more extensive, more visible, and more dangerous than anything that had come before. When a society that usually keeps children off the battlefield decides to put its children under arms, it is a sign of desperation; what does it mean when a society that has largely kept very young people out of politics, almost overnight deploys infants and toddlers as part of political strategies? Tracking what happens to the children and stepchildren of the men in charge proves to be a useful index of where power lies at any given moment, of who was the audience for certain statements of unity, and of the extent to which dynastic concerns arose before the establishment of an inherited monarch and how far the events of the period violated established norms.