Writing in the mid-second century B.C.E., the Greek historian Polybius praised the Roman Republic for its stability and the checks that it placed on the monopolization of power. Yet by 29 B.C.E. Octavian had defeated Mark Antony and Cleopatra and could claim that he “possessed power over everything in the eyes of all.” Renamed Augustus, he would found a dynastic monarchy that lasted 500 years in the western Mediterranean and 1,500 years in the East. What happened? GRS 344 explores in depth the demise of the Roman Republic.

• study Rome’s most tumultuous historical period
• focus on the destruction of democracy
• explore current scholarly debates about the fall of the Roman Republic
• conduct original research

No prerequisites. One of GRS 100, GRS 102, or GRS 341 recommended.