

1. **Agrippina II or Agrippina the Younger** a member of the Julio-Claudian dynasty that followed Augustus after his death in AD 14
2. **Antonia** the daughter of Augustus' sister, Octavia, and Mark Antony
3. **Augusta** a title of religious and social significance associated with reverence and veneration
4. **cenotaph** a monument erected in honour of a person or group of people whose remains are elsewhere
5. **clientela** a body of supportive dependents
6. **cornucopia** horn of plenty and symbol of abundance and nourishment
7. **deification** the act of regarding someone as a god
8. **equites** members of the equestrian class; originally those who could afford a horse in the army, and later included businessmen, bankers, and tax agents
9. **imperium** the power to command, including an army, held by consuls, praetors, dictators, pro-consuls and pro-praetors
10. **Julia** Augustus' only natural child
11. **libertini** former slaves freed (manumitted) by their masters
12. **lictors** attendants of magistrates who held imperium
13. **Livia** Agrippina the Younger's great-grandmother; was married to her cousin Tiberius Claudius Nero
14. **mausoleum** a free-standing monument enclosing the burial chamber of a deceased person or group of people
15. **obverse** the side of a coin bearing the head or principal design
16. **plebs** lived in overcrowded Rome; many were poor or unemployed
17. **praetorian guard** an elite body of troops within the army that protected the princeps and the imperial household
18. **princeps iuventutis** first among the youth'; an honorary title for young princes destined to rule
19. **principate** a form of government led by a princeps or 'first man/citizen'; the term was first used to describe Roman rulers from the time of Augustus
20. **sacrosanctity** the right to be kept free from violence
21. **senatorial class** included both wealthy patricians and plebeians
22. **sesterces** Roman coins made from bronze
23. **toga virilis** a garment worn by boys entering manhood