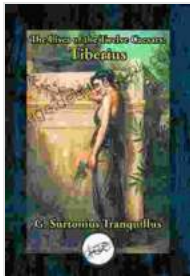


# The Lives of the Twelve Caesars: Tiberius

Tiberius, the second emperor of Rome, was a complex and enigmatic figure. He was a skilled general and administrator, but he was also known for his paranoia and cruelty. In this article, we will explore the life and reign of Tiberius, and examine the legacy he left behind.



## Lives of the Twelve Caesars: Tiberius by Hans-Jürgen Döpp

★★★★☆ 4 out of 5

Language	: English
File size	: 10161 KB
Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
Word Wise	: Enabled
Print length	: 67 pages



## Early Life and Career

Tiberius was born in Rome in 42 BC. He was the son of Tiberius Claudius Nero and Livia Drusilla. His father was a general and politician, and his mother was a member of the powerful Julian family. Tiberius had a difficult childhood. His father died when he was young, and his mother remarried to Augustus, the first emperor of Rome. Augustus favored Tiberius's older brother, Drusus, and Tiberius often felt neglected and overshadowed.

Despite his difficult childhood, Tiberius proved to be a talented military commander. He served under Augustus in several campaigns, and he quickly rose through the ranks. In 14 AD, Augustus adopted Tiberius as his

son and heir. This was a controversial decision, as Tiberius was not Augustus's natural son. However, Augustus was impressed by Tiberius's military skills and his loyalty.

## **Reign as Emperor**

Tiberius became emperor in 14 AD, following the death of Augustus. He was 55 years old. Tiberius was a skilled administrator, and he oversaw a period of peace and prosperity for the Roman Empire. He reformed the tax system, improved the infrastructure, and expanded the empire's borders. Tiberius was also a patron of the arts and sciences, and he supported many famous writers and artists.

However, Tiberius was also known for his paranoia and cruelty. He was suspicious of everyone, and he often accused people of treason. He had many of his enemies executed, including his own nephew, Germanicus. Tiberius's reign was marked by a series of purges and executions. He became increasingly isolated and withdrawn, and he eventually retired to the island of Capri.

## **Death and Legacy**

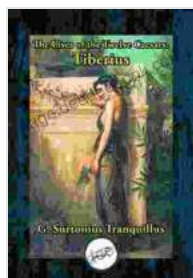
Tiberius died in 37 AD, at the age of 77. He was succeeded by his grandnephew, Caligula. Tiberius's reign was a complex and controversial one. He was a skilled general and administrator, but he was also known for his paranoia and cruelty. He left behind a mixed legacy, and his reign is still debated by historians today.

Tiberius was a complex and enigmatic figure. He was a skilled general and administrator, but he was also known for his paranoia and cruelty. He left behind a mixed legacy, and his reign is still debated by historians today.

However, there is no doubt that Tiberius was one of the most important figures in Roman history.

## Sources

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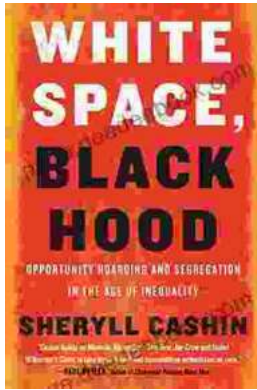
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