**Summary of Augustus's Powers**

Link: <https://faculty.washington.edu/alain/CLAS.HSTAM330/AugPowers.html>

36 BC: granted inviolability of a tribune

43, 33, 31-23, 5, and 2 BC: consulships, giving him consular imperium or the right to command an army in Rome and Italy

28-23 BC: proconsul of several important provinces, which gave him imperium outside of Rome and Italy. After 23 he returns some of these province

33 BC: oath of allegiance sworn by all citizens (RG 25) which bound them to him for life

23 BC- AD 14: tribunicia potestas for life. This not only confirmed the 'inviolability' granted to him in 36 BC, but also gave him the following rights:

* right to submit legislation,
* summon senate,
* put motions before the senate,
* to put first motion at a meeting (not usually granted tribunes, who typically had low seniority),
* right to veto,
* right to compel people to obey his orders and impose sanctions,
* right to extend auxilium, the power to help those being oppressed by other magistrates. Under this right Augustus could institute investigations

23 -AD 14: as compensation for laying down consulship, given maius imperium ('greater power) which gave him the right to override provincial powers and enter their provinces at will as well as right to exercise his imperium within the pomerium (the city boundary of Rome)

22 BC: given charge corn supply

19, 18 and 11 BC: curator legum et morum (RG 6)

27 BC - AD 14: princeps senatus, or 'leader of the senate' (RG 7)

28 BC and AD 14: censor (censoria potestas), given right to conduct census (RG 8)

Note also the following:

--all new provinces were to come under this authority

--by the end of his life only one legion was not under the control of Augustan appointees

--from 27 BC on Augustus had a personal bodyguard in the form of the praetorian guard, a force of some 9000 soldiers stationed in Rome

Note (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Res_Gestae_Divi_Augusti#Content> ):

***Res Gestae Divi Augusti*** (Eng. ***The Deeds of the Divine Augustus***) is a monumental inscription composed by the first [Roman emperor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_emperor), [Augustus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augustus), giving a first-person record of his life and accomplishments.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Res_Gestae_Divi_Augusti#cite_note-Augustus2009-1) The *Res Gestae* is especially significant because it gives an insight into the image Augustus offered to the Roman people.

The text consists of a short introduction, 35 body paragraphs and a posthumous addendum. The paragraphs are conventionally grouped in four sections,[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Res_Gestae_Divi_Augusti#cite_note-3) political career, public benefactions, military accomplishments and a political statement.

The first section (paragraphs 2–14) is concerned with Augustus' political career; it records the offices and political honours that he held. Augustus also lists numerous offices he refused to take and privileges he refused to be awarded. The second section (paragraphs 15–24) lists Augustus' donations of money, land and grain to the citizens of Italy and his soldiers, as well as the public works and gladiatorial spectacles that he commissioned. The text is careful to point out that all this was paid for out of Augustus' own funds. The third section (paragraphs 25–33) describes his military deeds and how he established alliances with other nations during his reign. Finally the fourth section (paragraphs 34–35) consists of a statement of the Romans' approval for the reign and deeds of Augustus.