



Mujeres, Dones, Emakumeak, Mulleres de Grecia y Roma

<b><i>Gynaiques, Mulieres: Mujeres, Dones, Emakumeak, Mulleres de Grecia y Roma (FCT-21-16887)</i></b>	
<b>Rome</b>	<b>Authorship: Oriol Morillas Samaniego</b>
High Empire (2nd century AD)	
Field: politics	
<p>Source (in original language written sources: Greek, Latin):</p> <p>Creditum est etiam inmissum ab Olympiade, matre Alexandri, fuisse, nec ipsum Alexandrum ignarum paternae caedis exitisse ; quippe non minus Olympiada repudium et praelatam sibi Cleopatram quam stuprum Pausaniam doluisse. Alexandrum quoque regni aemulum fratrem ex nouerca susceptum timuisse ; eoque factum ut in conuiuio antea primum cum Attalo, mox cum ipso patre iurgaret, adeo ut etiam stricto gladio eum Philippus consecutus sit aegreque a filii caede amicorum precibus exoratus. Quamobrem Alexander ad auunculum se in Epirum cum matre, inde ad reges Illyriorum contulerat ; uixque reuocanti mitigatus est patri precibusque cognatorum aegre redire compulsus. Olympias quoque fratrem suum Alexandrum, Epiri regem, in bellum subornabat peruicissetque, ni filiae nuptus pater generum occupasset. His stimulis irarum utrique Pausaniam de impunitate stupri sui querentem ad tantum facinus impulisse credebantur. Olympias certe fugienti percussori etiam equos habuit praeparatos. Ipsa deinde audita regis nece cum titulo officii ad exequias cucurrisset, in cruce pendens Pausaniae capiti, eadem nocte qua uenit, coronam auream inposuit, quod nemo alius audere nisi haec superstite Philippi filio potuisset. Paucos deinde post dies refixum corpus interfectoris super reliquias mariti cremauit et tumulum ei eodem fecit in loco parentarique eidem quotannis incussa populo superstitione curauit. Post haec Cleopatram, a</p>	<p>Translation:</p> <p><i>It is even believed that he was instigated to the act by Olympias, Alexander's mother, and that Alexander himself was not ignorant that his father was to be killed; as Olympias had felt no less resentment at her divorce, and the preferment of Cleopatra to herself, than Pausanias had felt at the insults which he had received. As for Alexander, it is said that he feared his brother by his step-mother as a rival for the throne; and hence it happened that he had previously quarrelled at a banquet, first with Attalus, and afterwards with his father himself, insomuch that Philip pursued him even with his drawn sword, and was hardly prevented from killing him by the entreaties of his friends. Alexander had in consequence retired with his mother into Epirus, to take refuge with his uncle, and from thence to the king of the Illyrians, and was with difficulty reconciled to his father when he recalled him, and not easily induced by the prayers of his relations to return. Olympias, too, was instigating her brother, the king of Epirus, to go to war with Philip, and would have prevailed upon him to do so, had not Philip, by giving him his daughter in marriage, disarmed him as a son-in-law. With these provocations to resentment, both of them are thought to have encouraged Pausanias, when complaining of his insults being left unpunished, to so atrocious a deed. Olympias, it is certain, had horses prepared for the escape of the assassin; and, when she heard that the king was dead, hastening to the funeral under the appearance</i></p>



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<p>qua pulsa Philippi matrimonio fuerat, in gremio eius prius filia interfecta, finire uitam suspendio coegit; spectaculoque pendentis ultione potita est, ad quam per parricidium festinauerat. Nouissime gladium illum, quo rex percussus est, Apollini sub nomine Myrtales consecrauit, hoc enim nomen ante Olympiadis paruulae fuit. Quae omnia ita palam facta sunt ut timuisse uideatur ne facinus ab ea commissum non probaretur.</p> <p>(Justin, <i>Epitome of the Philippic History of Pompeius Trogus</i>, J. Selby Watson, London: Henry G. Bohn, York Street, Convent Garden, 1853)</p>	<p><i>of respect, she put a crown of gold, the same night that she arrived, on the head of Pausanias, as he was hanging on a cross; an act which no one but she would have dared to do, as long as the son of Philip was alive. A few days after, she burnt the body of the assassin, when it had been taken down, upon the remains of her husband, and made him a tomb in the same place; she also provided that yearly sacrifices should be performed to his manes, possessing the people with a superstitious notion for the purpose. Next she forced Cleopatra, for whose sake she had been divorced from Philip, to hang herself, having first killed her daughter in her lap, and enjoyed the sight of her suffering this vengeance, to which she had hastened by procuring the death of her husband. Last of all she consecrated the sword, with which the king had been killed, to Apollo, under the name of Myrtale, which was Olympias's own name when a child. And all these things were done so publicly, that she seems to have been afraid lest it should not be evident enough that the deed was promoted by her.</i></p> <p>(Justin, <i>Epitome</i>, IX, 7, 1-14. Translated by J. Selby Watson)</p>
<p>Didactic activity (if applicable):</p>	