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**Grade:** Excellent (A)

**Title:** Tribunician Power in Rome during the Imperial Age

(23 BC - 284 AD)

## **Abstract**

Tribunician Power is one of the most crucial authorities through which the Roman Emperor solidified control over Rome's governance. This power granted the emperor various rights to manage Roman affairs, such as legislating, convening the Senate, and providing assistance to those seeking refuge.

This study examines the reasons and factors that led Julius Caesar, Augustus Octavian, and subsequent Roman emperors to assume tribunician power. It aims to trace the developments of this authority since Augustus officially took it in 23 BCE until the beginning of Emperor Diocletian's rule in 284 CE, analyzing how different emperors utilized this power. The study discusses individuals who held tribunician power during the imperial era, their relationship with the emperor, and the limitations on their authority compared to the tribunician power of emperors. It also explores the impact of tribunician power on the Roman people.

The study clarifies the changes introduced by emperors in the timing of assuming tribunician power and emphasizes the significant role tribunician power played for the emperor in terms of flexibility in legislating, appointing a successor, and dealing with the emperor's sanctity. Additionally, the study addresses the contradiction between the emperor's sanctity and the reality of some emperors facing assassination attempts during various imperial periods. It also discusses the evolution of imperial legislation, providing a brief overview of key tribunician laws enacted during the study period.

## **Key words:**

**Tribune – Power – Emperor – Senate – Comitia Tributa – Lex – Sacrosancititas - Consul.**