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PRINCIPATE*)

BY

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Tacitus was one of the greatest historians, though not very influential in antiquity, when only a few authors seem to have taken any notice of him, as e.g. Ammianus Marcellinus, Sulpicius Severus or Orosius, and even less influential in the Middle Ages: For he was known in the Carolingian age, but disappeared after that for centuries'). It was only in the fourteenth century that his histories were read again, and during the following centuries, especially after 1570 and the work of Muretus and Lipsius, he became more and more popular, mainly in France, not as a stylist—or only in exceptional cases—but as a writer, as a moralist and as a thinker, i.e. for his character portrayals, for his moral ideas and for his contributions to political thought.

Was he ever regarded as a model of historiography? Does he meet modern standards of the writing of history, did he meet the ancient standards and which were they? Was he trying to continue and uphold the traditions of the Roman republic? Did he conform to his time, did he allow his work to be influenced by the nature of the new political system and endeavour to fulfil the expectations of his own contemporaries? What was it that was expected of a

^{*)} Parts of this paper were presented on May 20th, 1986 at the Department of Classics of the University of Tel Aviv; my thanks are due to professors Applebaum, Glucker, Perlman and their colleagues for the invitation and the helpful comments during the discussion.

¹⁾ On the medieval manuscripts see R. J. Tarrant in: L. D. Reynolds (ed.), Texts and Transmission (Oxford 1983), 406-409 (major works) and M. Winterbottom ibid. 410-411 (minor works). A very brief account of early interest in Tacitus given by K. C. Schellhase, Tacitus in Renaissance Political Thought (Chicago 1976) 3-16, who is mainly concerned with his later influence; see also P. Burke in: T. A. Dorey (ed.), Tacitus (London 1969), 149-171.

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