political enemies. After receiving supreme command of the eastern
Tiberius to adopt Germanicus, although Tiberius
young and popular general. Augustus wanted him to
(emperor) his relationship with the senate became
and experienced in matters of state, but as
Claudian family. Tiberius was a capable general
After the premature deaths of his chosen heirs,
Caligula deified his favourite sister, Drusilla, after her
dead in AD 38, but banished Agrippina and Livilla
Caligula accorded his surviving sisters Agrippina,
Domitius Ahenobarbus. Their son, the future emperor
Arranged her marriage to the aristocrat Gnaeus
Agrippina was just 13 when her great-uncle Tiberius
3. Agrippina the Younger (AD 15/16–59)
Agrippina in AD 41. She later wrote a history of her
Domitius Ahenobarbus. Their son, the future emperor
British Museum
Chalcedony, AD 37–9

1. Copper alloy, minted in Rome, AD 37–8, British Museum;
2. Silver, minted in Rome, AD 51–4
3. A hand mirror, glass, AD 15/16, British Museum
4. A silver denarius, minted in Rome, AD 51–4
5. A bronze head, AD 1–50
6. A glass phalera, from a previous marriage (1).
The glass phalera, a small circular plate with a central roundel below, emphasising a link to the founder
central scene, Germanicus, who was granted public
Imperial victories
Julio-Claudian military successes in Germany. In the
Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek, Copenhagen (IN 709)

Object labels for

Roma, Museo Nazionale Romano

Bitter rival, Mark Antony. The
plebs

or your abilities?

Do you think being the ruler should
wealthy family. He became emperor
because he was related to Rome's first
Republic to empire section of the exhibition.

From republic to empire

The family tree, and read from right to left.

The family tree on the wall in front of you reads from
right as Fortuna (Fortune).

The Julio-Claudian family from Augustus to Nero
© Leemage / Corbis Historical via Getty Images

A Roman senator with images of his ancestors – an expression of
high-status objects like this cameo of Agrippina
family, which was unusual for a Roman woman.

Agrippina in AD 41. She later wrote a history of her
family, which was unusual for a Roman woman.

Domitius Ahenobarbus. Their son, the future emperor

Claudius (10 BC – AD 54)

Arranged her marriage to the aristocrat Gnaeus

Agrippina was just 13 when her great-uncle Tiberius

The Domitii Ahenobarbi, an aristocratic clan closely

Rome's first ruling dynasty. The imperial family was

From republic to empire

The Julio-Claudian family from Augustus to Nero

The family tree on the wall in front of you reads from

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