

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910450235603321
Autore	Haynes Holly
Titolo	The history of make-believe [[electronic resource]] : Tacitus on imperial Rome // Holly Haynes
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berkeley, : University of California Press, c2003
ISBN	1-282-35701-8 9786612357015 0-520-92955-1 1-59734-938-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (246 p.)
Collana	The Joan Palevsky imprint in classical literature
Disciplina	937/07/092
Soggetti	HISTORY / Ancient / General Electronic books. Rome History Flavians, 69-96 Historiography Rome History Civil War, 68-69 Historiography
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 207-215) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction: Belief and Make-Believe -- 1. An Anatomy of Make-Believe -- 2. Nero -- 3. Power and Simulacra -- 4. Vespasian -- 5. A Civil Disturbance -- Conclusion -- Notes -- References -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	A theoretically sophisticated and illuminating reading of Tacitus, especially the Histories, this work points to a new understanding of the logic of Roman rule during the early Empire. Tacitus, in Holly Haynes' analysis, does not write about the reality of imperial politics and culture but about the imaginary picture that imperial society makes of these concrete conditions of existence-the "making up and believing" that figure in both the subjective shaping of reality and the objective interpretation of it. Haynes traces Tacitus's development of this fingere/credere dynamic both backward and forward from the crucial year A.D. 69. Using recent theories of ideology, especially within the Marxist and psychoanalytic traditions, she exposes the psychic logic lurking behind the actions and inaction of the protagonists of the Histories. Her work demonstrates how Tacitus offers penetrating

insights into the conditions of historical knowledge and into the psychic logic of power and its vicissitudes, from Augustus through the Flavians. By clarifying an explicit acknowledgment of the difficult relationship between *res* and *verba*, in the *Histories*, Haynes shows how Tacitus calls into question the possibility of objective knowing-how he may in fact be the first to allow readers to separate the objectively knowable from the objectively unknowable. Thus, Tacitus appears here as going further toward identifying the object of historical inquiry-and hence toward an "objective" rendering of history-than most historians before or since.
