

**Rohr Vio, F. (2022) “‘Bruto pregò gli dèi che la congiura andasse a buon fine per potersi mostrare all'altezza di Porcia’ (Plu. Brut. 13, 11). Un nuovo ruolo per le mogli romane fra tarda repubblica e età augustea”, *Hormos* 14, 253-72.**

During the Late Republic, women's role as wives was transformed and confirmed in the Augustan Age. According to tradition, marriage was a woman's main duty: she guaranteed a progeny to her husband and a new generation of cives to the state; however, marriage also represented a right: it assured prestige to the wife, originating from her husband's social class and from her status of mother, a role that was respected in the society. In the 1st century BCE, some women did not just passively allow useful alliances to their husbands; they actively assumed the role of advisers, sharing their husbands' projects, despite the traditional non-involvement of women in politics. This innovative role played by Fulvia, Octavia and Terentia, according to tradition was theorised by Porcia and later adopted by Livia, who for this reason became a role model, as shown by Turia's biography. This change originated not from the ambition for emancipation, but from the need to interpret social and political changes.