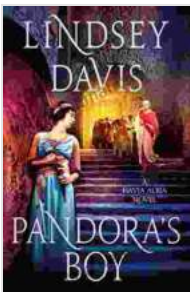


# Flavia Albia: The Extraordinary Life and Times of a Roman Noblewoman

Flavia Albia was a prominent Roman noblewoman who lived during the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. She was the wife of Emperor Hadrian and played an important role in Roman society and politics.

Flavia Albia was born in 123 AD to a wealthy and influential family. Her father, Flavius Aper, was a Roman senator and consul. Her mother's name is not known.



## Pandora's Boy: A Flavia Albia Novel (Flavia Albia Series Book 6) by Lindsey Davis

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

Language	: English
File size	: 7656 KB
Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
X-Ray	: Enabled
Word Wise	: Enabled
Print length	: 309 pages
Screen Reader	: Supported



Flavia Albia received a privileged education. She was tutored in the classics, history, and philosophy. She also learned to play the lyre and to dance.

In 145 AD, Flavia Albia married Hadrian, who was then a rising star in the Roman military. Hadrian was impressed by Flavia Albia's intelligence and

beauty. He also admired her family's wealth and influence.

Hadrian and Flavia Albia had a happy and successful marriage. They had two children, a son named Lucius Aelius and a daughter named Vibia Sabina.

In 117 AD, Hadrian became Emperor of Rome. Flavia Albia became Empress of Rome. She was the first empress to be given the title of Augusta.

As Empress, Flavia Albia played an important role in Roman society and politics. She was a close advisor to Hadrian. She also represented him at official functions. Flavia Albia was a popular figure among the Roman people. She was known for her beauty, her intelligence, and her kindness.

Flavia Albia died in 136 AD. She was only 43 years old. Her death was a great loss to Hadrian and to the Roman Empire.

Flavia Albia was a remarkable woman. She was a beautiful, intelligent, and influential Roman noblewoman. She was a devoted wife and mother. She was a close advisor to her husband and a popular figure among the Roman people. Flavia Albia's life and times are a testament to the strength and resilience of Roman women.

### **Flavia Albia's Family**

Flavia Albia was born into a wealthy and influential family. Her father, Flavius Aper, was a Roman senator and consul. Her mother's name is not known.

Flavia Albia had two brothers, Flavius Salinator and Flavius Lupus. Flavius Salinator was a Roman senator and consul. Flavius Lupus was a Roman military commander.

Flavia Albia married Hadrian in 145 AD. They had two children, a son named Lucius Aelius and a daughter named Vibia Sabina.

Lucius Aelius died in 138 AD. Vibia Sabina married Emperor Marcus Aurelius in 161 AD.

### **Flavia Albia's Education**

Flavia Albia received a privileged education. She was tutored in the classics, history, and philosophy. She also learned to play the lyre and to dance.

Flavia Albia was a well-educated woman. She was able to read and write in both Latin and Greek. She was also familiar with the works of the great Greek and Roman philosophers.

Flavia Albia's education helped her to become a successful and influential woman. She was able to use her knowledge and skills to make a difference in the world.

### **Flavia Albia's Marriage to Hadrian**

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### **Flavia Albia's Role as Empress**

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Flavia Albia was a patron of the arts. She commissioned many beautiful works of art, including statues, paintings, and mosaics. She also supported the education of young women. Flavia Albia founded a school for girls in Rome.

Flavia Albia was a religious woman. She was a devotee of the Roman gods and goddesses. She also had a deep interest in Greek philosophy.

Flavia Albia was a strong advocate for the rights of women. She supported laws that gave women more control over their property and their lives.

## Flavia Albia's Death

Flavia Albia died in 136 AD. She was only 43 years old. Her death was a great loss to Hadrian and to the Roman Empire.

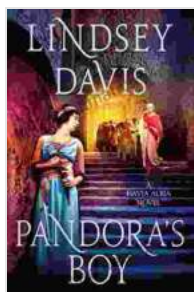
Flavia Albia's cause of death is not known. However, it is possible that she died from complications of childbirth. Flavia Albia was pregnant with her third child at the time of her death.

Flavia Albia was buried in the Hadrian's Mausoleum in Rome. Her tomb is still standing today.

## Flavia Albia's Legacy

Flavia Albia was a remarkable woman. She was a beautiful, intelligent, and influential Roman noblewoman. She was a devoted wife and mother. She was a close advisor to her husband and a popular figure among the Roman people.

Flavia Albia's life and times are a testament to the strength and resilience of Roman women. She was a woman who made a difference in the world. Her legacy continues to inspire women today.



### Pandora's Boy: A Flavia Albia Novel (Flavia Albia Series

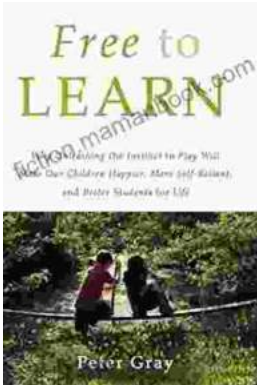
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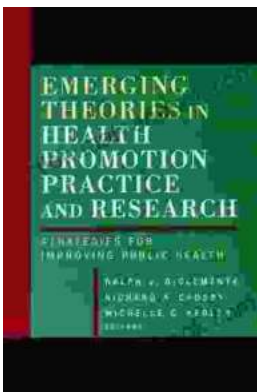
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