Tullia definitely had a very unfortunate life. She was the daughter of a respected politician. Her first husband died at a very young age. Her next two marriages failed. Her own mother stole money from her. Her parent’s marriage also failed. Her first child died, and her second child caused her to tragically die. The second child died after her.

Tullia Ciceronis was born on August 5, 79 B.C., soon after her parents got married. Her father was Marcus Tullius Cicero, the politician and consul man, and her mother was Terentina. Her parents loved her a lot, so did her father’s friend Titus Pomponius Atticus and his wife Pilia. She had a younger brother named Marcus.

She married Gaius Calpurnius Piso Frugi in 63 B.C., at the age of 16. He was Lucius Calpurnius Frugi’s son. Even though she was married, she remained close with her friends and family. In 58 B.C. a mob, led by her father’s enemy Publius Clodius Pulcher, attacked Cicero. Cicero left for Greece right before Pulcher got him exiled. Tullia faced a huge status and financial change. The family house was burned, and Terentina went to the Temple of Vesta to her sister. The final exile decree took everything her father owned, even the properties that were meant for her support. In Rome, only her father can give a woman those kinds of items. Tullia, her mother, and her husband did everything they could politically. The new election changed everything.

Her husband died exile was lifted. They became suspicious of drifted apart. Tullia was manipulated his political events, he even political events.

in 57 B.C., the same year Cicero’s met again on her birthday. Cicero Terentina’s finances. They there for her father, but she behavior. They talked about sometimes took her advice on

In December 54 He was from a minor three years later, for gone during this time. He was in Cilicia, serving as proconsul.

In 50 B.C. she married Publius Cornelius Dolabella. Her father was not happy with this marriage. He was a young patrician that recently divorced his old wife, Fabia. He married Fabia for her money. He was handsome and charming. He was also
prosecuting Appius Claudius Pulcher, the brother of Cicero’s enemy. Cicero assured his enemy he did not chose Dolabella as his daughter’s husband.

In 49 B.C, a civil war broke out. Dolabella joined Caesar’s army. She gave her father advice to wait to join. That was good advice. In May of 49 B.C., she gave birth to a baby boy. It was born two months early, but the delivery was safe. Her baby boy tragically died. She was with her parents at their latifundia. Her husband was not with her, and they had problems in the marriage. In June Cicero left Italy to join Pompey in Thessalonica.

Terentina still handled the family money. She resorted to moneylenders. Tullia and Dolabella’s relationship was falling apart. Before Cicero left, he made careful arrangements for Tullia’s income and dowry payment. Terentina took 60,000 sesterces from it. She was not getting enough money. She had to borrow money from her mother. When Cicero found out, he arranged aid from Atticus. When Caesar gave him a friendly reception, his citizenship was no longer in question. He divorced Terentina in August 46 B.C.

Tullia and Dolabella finally got a divorce that year, but she was carrying his child, a boy. After giving birth, Tullia and her baby went to Tusculum with her father. There, she tragically died of pregnancy complications in February 45 B.C. Her baby boy died soon after she did.

Ancient Greek and Roman Women by Majore Listman, and Benjamin Listman