Click to prove you're human



```
Share copy and redistribute the material in any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and
indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or
technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitsions necessary for your
intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. LOUVRE Museum All-in-one pack on Gumroad: -link removed-Nicolas COUSTOU(Lyon, 1658 - Paris, 1733)Csar **MarbreH.: 2,42 m.; L.: 0,96 m.; Pr.: 0,96 m.; Pr.: 0,96 m. This model is a scan done for the short movie Gloria Victis is the shot done
with this scan. The model may have misinterpreted faces or holes. I scanned the models according to the camera shots. Lucilius and Titinius, two men loyal to the conspirators, meet Brutus and his armies arrive. O ratings 0% found this
document useful (0 votes) 566 views1) The document summarizes Acts IV and V of Shakespeare's play Julius Caesar. It discusses the political situation in Rome following Caesar Structure and Literary Terms For Later0%0% found this document useful, undefined Act 3,
Scene 1 Caesar and his train approach the Senate. He sees the soothsayer in the crowd and confidently declares, "The ides of March are come" (1). "Ay, Caesar; but not gone" (2), replies the soothsayer in the crowd and confidently declares, but not gone in the crowd and confidently declares, "The ides of March are come" (2), replies the soothsayer. Artemidorus is also on the street and he pleads with Caesar ignores him and enters the Senate. Caesar ignores him and enters the Senate.
a request to overturn a previous ruling and let a banished countrymen return home. Caesar answers with a flavoured speech, informing Cassius that "I was constant to remain to keep him so" (72-3). The conspirators gather around Caesar and he sees his trusted friend Brutus among them. They pull out their swords
and stab Caesar. With his dying breath Caesar addresses Brutus, "Et tu, Brute? Then fall, Caesar!" (77). Caesar falls lifeless upon the pedestal of Pompey's statue. Cinna rejoices, crying, "Liberty, Freedom! Tyranny is dead!" (78). Those who have witnessed the assassination flee the Senate and Trebonius reports to Brutus and Cassius that Antony has fled to
his house in shock and people run through the streets, "As it were doomsday." (98). Brutus tells the other assassins to bathe their hands and swords in Caesar's blood and walk outside, proclaiming peace, freedom, and liberty. A servant brings a message from Antony: if he is allowed to come to see Caesar's blood and walk outside, proclaiming peace, freedom, and liberty.
why they have committed the murder, he promises to give his loyalty to Brutus: If Brutus will vouchsafe that Antony May safely come to him, and be resolved How Caesar dead So well as Brutus living; but will follow The fortunes and affairs of noble Brutus Thorough the hazards of this untrod
state With all true faith. So says my master Antony, (130-7) Brutus agrees and the servant leaves to fetch Antony but Cassius deeply fears him. Antony but Cassius deeply fears him. Antony arrives and volunteers to die with his noble ruler, but Brutus replies: O Antony, beg not your death of us. Though now we must appear bloody and
cruel, As, by our hands and this our present act, You see we do, yet see you but our hands And this the bleeding business they have done: Our hearts you see not; they are pitiful; And pity to the general wrong of Rome. (164-70) Brutus also tells Antony that he loves Caesar and assures Antony he will reveal the reason why he killed Caesar as soon as they
have appeased the people of Rome. Antony asks to take Caesar's body to the market-place and deliver a eulogy. Cassius objects, but Brutus assures him that he will speak before Antony and, "show the reason of our Caesar's death" (237). Brutus assures him that he will speak before Antony and, "show the reason of our Caesar's death" (237).
to seek revenge on Brutus and his cohorts by launching a civil war: Cry 'Havoc,' and let slip the dogs of war; That this foul deed shall smell above the earth With carrion men, groaning for burial. (273-5) The servant of Caesar's grandnephew, Octavius, enters the Senate and weeps over the body. Antony orders him to return to Octavius Caesar and tell him
what has happened, and warn him that he must not yet return to Rome. But first, Antony needs the servant's help to carry Caesar's body into the market-place. Act 3, Scene 2 Brutus takes his place at the pulpit and Cassius goes into the crowd to separate those who wish to hear Brutus speak from those who refuse to listen. Brutus addresses the Plebeians
with a convincing speech, assuring them that Caesar's murder was necessary to preserve their freedoms: Not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome more. Had you rather Caesar were living and die all slaves, than that Caesar were living and die all slaves, than that I loved Rome more.
himself heard. Brutus asks the people to listen to Antony and he begins, masterfully crafting a speech to his end: "Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears/I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him." (79-80) He goes on to call Brutus and the other assassins "honourable men" (89), but gradually and subtly Antony turns the crowd against Brutus. Did
this in Caesar seem ambitious? When that the poor have cried, Caesar hath wept: Ambition should be made of sterner stuff: Yet Brutus says he was ambitious; And Brutus is an honourable man. You all did see that on the Lupercal I thrice presented him a kingly crown, Which he did thrice refuse: was this ambition? Yet Brutus says he was ambitious; And,
sure, he is an honourable man. I speak not to disprove what Brutus spoke, But here I am to speak what I do know. You all did love him once, not without cause: What cause withholds you then, to mourn for him? O judgment! thou art fled to brutish beasts, And men have lost their reason. Bear with me; My heart is in the coffin there with Caesar, And I must
pause till it come back to me. (96-113) Antony has managed to change the minds of the Plebeians, and he produces Caesar's will, which includes a generous gift to the people of Rome. But Antony tells them he cannot read the will because it will inflame them. The crowd insists he read the will and soon they are calling the assassins murders and traitors.
The people run through the streets, screaming "Revenge! About! Seek! Burn! Fire! Kill! Slay! Let not a traitor live!" (209-10). They rush to burn the homes of Brutus and Antony rejoices: Now let it work. Mischief, thou art afoot, Take thou what course thou wilt! (265-6) A servant arrives to tell Antony that Brutus and Cassius have fled
the city and that Octavius is in Rome and waits at Caesar's house. Antony hurries to meet Octavius. Act 3, Scene 3 Out for blood, the angry mob swarm the streets of Rome. They come upon Cinna the poet, who happens to have the same name as one of the assassins. The frenzied mass does not care if they have the wrong Cinna: someone must pay for the
crime. He begs for his life: "I am Cinna the poet," (33). But his cries are useless as the mob tears him to pieces. Act 4, Scene 1 Antony meets with Octavius and their henchman Lepidus' own brother, Antony's nephew,
and dozens of Rome's senators. After Lepidus leaves on an errand, Antony and Octavius belittle him, comparing him to a horse that "must be taught and train'd and bid go forth" (35). They next make plans to organize their troops to combat the army being raised by Brutus and Cassius near Sardis in Asia Minor. Act 4, Scene 2 At Brutus' camp Lucilius
returns with to report on the activities of Cassius, who is gathering forces a short distance away. Lucilius feels that Cassius is "a hot friend cooling" (19). When Cassius arrives he accuses Brutus of wronging him, and Brutus leads him into his tent where they can
speak in private. Act 4, Scene 3 When they are alone in Brutus' tent Cassius chides Brutus for punishing an officer for taking bribes after Cassius had written a letter in his defense. Brutus replies that Cassius himself is said to be withholding funds. Cassius is shocked and outraged and offers his sword to Brutus: There is my dagger, And here my naked
breast; within, a heart Dearer than Plutus' mine, richer than gold: If that thou be'st a Roman, take it forth; I, that denied thee gold, will give my heart: Strike, as thou didst at Caesar; for, I know, When thou didst hate him worst, thou lovedst him better Than ever thou lovedst Cassius. Brutus apologizes and they reconcile, but Cassius is deeply troubled by
Brutus' accusations. A poet arrives and scolds the two generals for fighting. Cassius finds the poet amusing, but Brutus dismisses him. Brutus dismisses h
including Cicero. Messala, unaware that Brutus already knows, also reports that Portia has died. Since Brutus turns his attention back to the announcement, which greatly impresses Messala. Brutus turns his attention back to the war and suggests that they march to Philippi. Cassius disagrees, feeling it to come to terms with her death, he gives a calm response to the announcement, which greatly impresses Messala. Brutus turns his attention back to the war and suggests that they march to Philippi. Cassius disagrees, feeling it to come to terms with her death, he gives a calm response to the announcement, which greatly impresses Messala.
better that the enemy seek them out. But Brutus persists and Cassius gives in. Cassius retires for the evening and Brutus calls two of his servants, Claudio and Varro, to stay with him through the night. The boys quickly fall asleep and Brutus calls two of his servants, Claudio and Varro, to stay with him through the night.
beside him. The ghost tells Brutus that they will meet again at Philippi and vanishes. Continue to Act 5 Summary How to cite this article: Mabillard, Amanda. Julius Caesar Plot Summary. Shakespeare Online. 20 Aug. 2000.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       More Resources The Chronology of Shakespeare's Plays Establishing the Order of the Plays How Many Plays Did
Shakespeare Write? Shakespeare Timeline Shakespeare Top 10 Shakespeare Top 10 Shakespeare Portraits of Shakespeare Top 10 Shakespeare Timeline Edward Alleyn (Actor) Summary: Act IV, scene i
Antony, Octavius and Lepidus have formed an alliance called the Second Triumvirate, whose goal is to take over the rule of Rome. They meet at Antonys house, where they go over a list of Romans they have marked for death, including a brother of Lepidus and Antonys house, where they go over a list of Romans they have marked for death, including a brother of Lepidus and Antonys house, where they go over a list of Romans they have marked for death, including a brother of Lepidus and Antonys house, where they go over a list of Romans they have marked for death, including a brother of Lepidus and Antonys house, where they go over a list of Romans they have marked for death, including a brother of Lepidus and Antonys house, where they go over a list of Romans they have marked for death, including a brother of Lepidus and Antonys house, where they go over a list of Romans they have marked for death, including a brother of Lepidus and Antonys house, where they go over a list of Romans they have marked for death, including a brother of Lepidus and Antonys house, where they go over a list of Romans they have marked for death, including a brother of Lepidus and Antonys house, where they go over a list of Romans they have marked for death, including a brother of Lepidus and Antonys house, where they go over a list of Romans they have marked for death, including a brother of Lepidus and Antonys house, which is the second they have marked for the lepidus and the second they have marked for the lepidus and th
alter it to better serve their own purposes. Antony remarks to Octavius that Lepidus is only good for running errands, and advises that they should cut him out of the Triumvirate as soon as they are finished using him as a servant. Octavius defends Lepidus has
all the qualities of Antonys horse and, like his horse, should be ordered and used, but not given any power. Antony then turns the subject to the growing armies of Cassius and Brutus, and he and Octavius begin making plans to fight them. Summary: Act IV, scene ii At Brutuss army camp near Sardis (now part of western Turkey), Brutus pulls Lucillius aside
to ask how he was received by Cassius. Lucillius reports that Cassius was polite, but not as friendly as he used to be, and Brutus worries that his bond with Cassius is growing weak. Cassius soon marches into Sardis with his own army and confronts Brutus, saying that Brutus has wronged him. Brutus defends himself, saying he could never wrong his
brother, and urges Cassius to speak with him privately in his tent. They send their soldiers away for privacy. Inside the tent, Cassius rages at Brutus for having punished one of his men for taking bribes, in spite of a letter from Cassius asking him not to. Brutus says that Cassiuss defense of the man was not noble, and then accuses Cassius himself of taking
bribes. He reminds Cassius of their decision to assassinate Caesar because they believed Caesar was corrupt, and bitterly asks if Cassius intends that they should now, themselves, sink to the level of... He already knows about the conspiracy against him. He prioritizes public matters over personal concerns. (correct) He is too busy to read it at that moment
He believes Artemidorus is trying to trick him. They signal Caesar's understanding of the conspirators' motives. They are a curse upon Brutus and the other conspirators trying to trick him. They signal Caesar's understanding of the conspirators. They are a curse upon Brutus and the other conspirators trying to trick him. They signal Caesar's understanding of the conspirators. They are a curse upon Brutus and the other conspirators.
ambition posed a threat to Roman liberty. (correct) That Caesar was planning to dissolve the Senate. That Caesar was mentally unstable and unfit to rule. The turning point of the play, showing the consequences of Caesar's assassination and the start of the power struggles. Tried to warn Caesar with a letter, but was ignored. Expression of shock at being
betrayed by a close friend, Brutus. Killed Caesar for the good of Rome, fearing his ambition would lead to tyranny. Signup and view all the flashcards Convinces the crowd that Caesar's death was necessary to prevent tyranny. Signup and view all the flashcards
Repeatedly calling the conspirators "honorable men" to create irony and view all the flashcards Public figure mistaken for a conspirator and attacked by a mob, highlighting the irrational violence in Rome. Signup and view all the
flashcards Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus forming a ruling group, deciding who to eliminate. Shows moral decay. Signup and view all the flashcards Accusations between Brutus and Cassius regarding bribery and questionable honor.
and view all the flashcards Brutus' wife who commits suicide by swallowing hot coals due to worry about Brutus and Rome. Signup and view all the flashcards Claiming he won't be captured alive, hinting at suicide. Signup and view all the flashcards
Cassius' messenger who misinterprets Titinius' situation, leading to Cassius's suicide by running onto Strato's sword. Signup and view all the flashcards The last words of Brutus as he commits suicide by running onto Strato's sword. Signup and view all the flashcards The last words of Brutus as he commits suicide by running onto Strato's sword.
the flashcards Act 3 is the play's turning point, featuring Caesar's assassination's aftermath and the start of the power struggle. Act 4 outlines the triumvirate's creation and machinations, while Act 5 details the last battles and their results. Despite warnings and omens, Caesar goes to the Senate. Artemidorus attempts to deliver a letter to Caesar warning
him of the conspiracy, but Caesar disregards him, stating personal matters are addressed last. The conspirators kneel before Caesar, each offering a reason to approach him. Casca is the first to stab Caesar, followed by Brutus and the
other conspirators. Caesar's dying words are "Et tu, Brute?", expressing shock at Brutus's betrayal. After Caesar was killed for the good of Rome because his ambition threatened the Republic. Brutus persuades the crowd that Caesar was killed for the good of Rome because his ambition threatened the Republic. Brutus persuades the crowd that Caesar was killed for the good of Rome because his ambition threatened the Republic. Brutus persuades the crowd that Caesar was killed for the good of Rome because his ambition threatened the Republic. Brutus persuades the crowd that Caesar was killed for the good of Rome because his ambition threatened the Republic. Brutus persuades the crowd that Caesar was killed for the good of Rome because his ambition threatened the Republic. Brutus persuades the crowd that Caesar was killed for the good of Rome because his ambition threatened the Republic. Brutus persuades the crowd that Caesar was killed for the good of Rome because his ambition threatened the Republic. Brutus persuades his ambition threatened the Rome because his ambition threatened his 
that Caesar's death was required to prevent him from becoming a tyrant. Antony arrives, and Brutus allows him to speak at Caesar's funeral after some deliberation. Brutus warns Antony not to speak at Caesar's funeral after some deliberation. Brutus warns Antony not to speak at Caesar's funeral after some deliberation. Brutus warns Antony not to speak at Caesar's funeral after some deliberation. Brutus warns Antony not to speak at Caesar's funeral after some deliberation. Brutus warns Antony not to speak at Caesar's funeral after some deliberation. Brutus warns Antony not to speak at Caesar's funeral after some deliberation. Brutus warns Antony not to speak at Caesar's funeral after some deliberation. Brutus warns Antony not to speak at Caesar's funeral after some deliberation. Brutus warns Antony not to speak at Caesar's funeral after some deliberation. Brutus warns Antony not to speak at Caesar's funeral after some deliberation. Brutus warns Antony not to speak at Caesar's funeral after some deliberation. Brutus warns Antony not to speak at Caesar's funeral after some deliberation. Brutus warns Antony not to speak at Caesar's funeral after some deliberation. Brutus warns Antony not to speak at Caesar's funeral after some deliberation. Brutus warns Antony not to speak at Caesar's funeral after some deliberation. Brutus warns Antony not to speak at Caesar's funeral after some deliberation. Brutus warns Antony not to speak at Caesar's funeral after some deliberation. Brutus warns Antony not to speak at Caesar's funeral after some deliberation. Brutus warns Antony not to speak at Caesar's funeral after some deliberation. Brutus warns Antony not to speak at Caesar's funeral after some deliberation. Brutus warns Antony not to speak at Caesar's funeral after some deliberation. Brutus warns Antony not to speak at Caesar's funeral after some deliberation. Brutus warns Antony not to speak at Caesar's funeral after some deliberation. Brutus warns Antony not to speak at Caesar's funeral after some deliberation. Brutus war
war.Brutus addresses the plebeians, justifying Caesar's assassination by appealing to their fear of tyranny and desire for freedom. He claims Caesar was ambitious and that his death saved Rome from slavery. The audience is moved by Brutus' remarks and hails him as a hero. Brutus departs, leaving Antony to speak. Antony begins his funeral oration by
stating he comes to bury Caesar, not praise him, but employs rhetoric to sway the audience. Antony emphasizes the conspirators are all "honorable men", creating irony. He reminds the crown three times, implying he was not ambitious. Antony reads Caesar's will, which gives money and land to every
Roman citizen, turning the crowd against the conspirators. Antony displays Caesar's murdered body, heightening the crowd to riot and expel the conspirators from Rome. Cinna the poet is mistaken for Cinna the conspirators.
and is attacked by the mob. The mob's irrational and violent behavior demonstrates the resulting chaos and anarchy in Rome. The scene depicts the mob's rage and the loss of reason and order following Caesar's assassination. Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus meet to discuss Rome's destiny and select which foes to remove. They create a death list that includes
members of their own families. Antony intends to reduce the amount of money Caesar left to the people in his will, demonstrating his ambition and contempt for others. The triumvirate's cold and calculating attitude to power underscores the moral depravity that has
 Cassius of corruption, while Cassius feels underappreciated and misunderstood. The argument is interrupted by news of Portia's death by swallowing hot coals out of concern for Brutus and Rome. Outwardly, Brutus is stoic. Brutus and Cassius reconcile and develop their plan for the approaching fight against Antony and Octavius. Brutus is stoic. Brutus is stoic. Brutus and Rome. Outwardly, Brutus
to Philippi to confront the enemy due to its strategic advantage. Cassius reluctantly agrees with Brutus' defeat and death. Octavius and Antony lead their army to Philippi, ready to face Brutus and Cassius. Antony and Octavius exchange insults
with Brutus and Cassius, highlighting the animosity between them. Cassius is worried about the battle, recounting omens such as ravens being replaced by ominous birds of prey. Brutus orders an early strike recounting omens such as ravens being replaced by ominous birds of prey. Brutus orders an early strike recounting omens such as ravens being replaced by ominous birds of prey. Brutus orders an early strike recounting omens such as ravens being replaced by ominous birds of prey. Brutus orders an early strike recounting omens such as ravens being replaced by ominous birds of prey. Brutus orders an early strike recounting omens such as ravens being replaced by ominous birds of prey. Brutus orders and parley. Brutus orders an early strike recounting omens such as ravens being replaced by ominous birds of prey. Brutus orders and parley. Brutus orders are also be a such as a 
on Octavius' troops, believing they are weakening. Brutus's premature attack proves to be a strategic blunder. Cassius or enemies. Pindarus believes Titinius to determine whether the approaching troops are allies or enemies. Pindarus to kill him to avoid
capture. Titinius comes with news that the troops were allies, and Cassius' death was caused by miscommunication. Titinius kills himself with Cassius' death and grieves the loss of his friend and ally. Brutus valiantly fights on, but his forces are progressively
overcome.Brutus understands he is losing the battle.Brutus begs several of his men to kill him, but they all refuse.Strato agrees to hold the sword while Brutus runs onto it, committing suicide to avoid capture.Brutus's dying words are, "Caesar, now be still: I kill'd not thee with half so good a will," believing his death atones for Caesar's assassination.Antony
appears and, after seeing Brutus' body, praises his honorable intentions, calling him "the noblest Roman of them all". Octavius commands that Brutus be properly buried, acknowledging his virtue and valor. The play concludes with the restoration of order and the promise of a new era in Rome, albeit under the triumvirate's authority. Use AI to generate
personalized quizzes and flashcards to suit your learning preferences. Suggest an edit or add missing contentYou have no recently viewed pagesForm of penetrating traumaFor the music album, see Stab Wounds. Medical conditionStab woundAn 1833 depiction of Jereboam O. Beauchamp stabbing Solomon P. Sharp. Specialty Emergency medicine, Trauma and the stab woundAn 1833 depiction of Jereboam O. Beauchamp stabbing Solomon P. Sharp. Specialty Emergency medicine, Trauma and the stab woundAn 1833 depiction of Jereboam O. Beauchamp stabbing Solomon P. Sharp. Specialty Emergency medicine, Trauma and the stab woundAn 1833 depiction of Jereboam O. Beauchamp stab woundAn 1833 depiction of Jereboam S. Beauchamp stab woundAn 1833
surgeryA stab wound is a specific form of penetrating trauma to the skin that results from a knife or a similar pointed object. [1][2][3][4] While stab wounds are typically known to be caused by knives, they can also occur from a variety of implements, including broken bottles and ice picks. Most stabbings occur because of intentional violence or through self-
infliction.[5] The treatment is dependent on many different variables such as the anatomical location and the severity of the injury. Even though stab wounds are inflicted at a much greater rate than gunshot wounds, they account for less than 10% of all penetrating trauma deaths.[citation needed] Stab wounds can result in various internal and external
injuries. These wounds are typically caused by low-velocity weapons, meaning the damage is usually confined to the weapon's path, unlike gunshot wounds. Interventions that may be needed depending on severity of the injury include airway
intravenous access, and control of hemorrhage. [5][7] The length and size of the knife blade, as well as its trajectory, are critical factors in assessing and predicting which internal structures may have been damaged. [1][3] There are also special considerations to take into effect as given the nature of injuries, there is a higher likelihood that persons with
these injuries might be under the influence of drugs which can make it harder to obtain a complete medical history.[8] Special precautions should also be taken to prevent further injury from a perpetrator to the victim in a hospital setting.[9] Similarly to treating shock, it is important to keep the systolic pressure above 90mmHg, maintain the person's core
body temperature, and for prompt transport to a trauma center in severe cases.[10][11]To determine if internal bleeding is present a focused assessment with sonography scan or various contrast studies can be used to more definitively classify
the injury in both severity and location.[12] Local wound exploration is also another technique that may be utilized to determine how far the object penetrated.[13] Observation can be used in place of surgery as it can substitute an unnecessary surgery, which makes it the preferred treatment of penetrating trauma secondary to a stab wound when
hypovolemia or shock is not present.[14] Laboratory diagnostic studies such as a hematocrit, white blood cell count and chemical tests such as liver function tests can also help to determine the efficiency of care.[15] Surgical intervention may be required, but it depends on what organ systems are affected by the wound and the extent of the damage.[3] It is
 important for care providers to thoroughly check the wound site in as much as a laceration of an artery often results in delayed complications sometimes leading to death. In cases where there is no suspicion of bleeding or infection, there is no known benefit of surgery to correct any present injuries.[16] Typically a surgeon will track the path of the weapon
to determine the anatomical structures that were damaged and repair any damage they deem necessary.[17] Surgical packing of the wounds is generally not the favored technique to control bleeding as it can be less useful than fixing the directly affected organs.[18] In severe cases when homeostasis cannot be maintained the use of damage control surgery
may be utilized.[19]Hilt mark left from a knifeStab wounds are one of the most common forms of penetrating trauma globally, but account for a lower mortality compared to blunt injuries, [20] and stingray injuries, [22] however, most
stab wounds are caused by intentional violence, as the weapons used to inflict such wounds are readily available compared to guns.[23] Stabbings are a relatively common cause of homicide in Canada[24] and the United States.[25] Typically death from stab wounds is due to organ failure or blood loss. They are the mechanism of approximately 2% of
suicides.[26]In Canada, homicides by stabbing and gunshot occur relatively equally (1,008 to 980 for the years 2005 to 2009).[24] In the United States guns are a more common method of homicide (9,484 versus 1,897 for stabbing or cutting in 2008).[25]Stab wounds occur four times more than gunshot wounds in the United Kingdom, but the mortality rate
associated with stabbing has ranged from 04% as 85% of injuries sustained from stab wound occur to and by men and persons of ethnic minorities. [28]Sharp Instrument Homicides by Selected Countries [29]CountrySharp InstrumentHomicidesRate per 100,000
people% Of Homicides WhereSharp Instrument Is UsedYear of IncidentsCanada2010.5937%2011United States of America1589[30][33]0.4958%2012/13New Zealand15[34][35]0.3226%2016Australia94[36][37]0.432009England & Wales193[38][39]0.3439%2012South Sudan150.141%2012Egypt5140.6519%2011South
A frica 684013.837\% 2007 Bahamas 225.917\% 2011 Dominican\ Republic 5675.5325\% 2012 Grenada 109.4471\% 2012 Jamaica 2157.8119\% 2011 Saint\ Vincent\ and\ the\ Grenadines 1110.0844\% 2010 Trinidad\ and\ Tobago 564.2216\% 2011 Belize 4112.9433\% 2011 Costa\ Rica 771.6219\% 2012 Ellinoida and\ Tobago 564.2216\% 2011 Belize 4112.9433\% 2011 Costa\ Rica 771.6219\% 2012 Ellinoida and\ Tobago 564.2216\% 2011 Belize 4112.9433\% 2011 Costa\ Rica 771.6219\% 2012 Ellinoida and\ Tobago 564.2216\% 2011 Belize 4112.9433\% 2011 Costa\ Rica 771.6219\% 2012 Ellinoida and\ Tobago 564.2216\% 2011 Belize 4112.9433\% 2011 Costa\ Rica 771.6219\% 2012 Ellinoida\ Rica 771.6219\% 2012 
 Republic400.3847%2011Hungary480.4736%2012Finland310.5635%2012Iceland10.30100%2012Albania300.9519%2011Andorra11.3100%2010Bosnia and
1896 by Ludwig Rehn, in what is now considered the first case of heart surgery.[41] In the late 1800s it was hard to treat stab wounds because of poor transportation of victims to health facilities and the low ability for surgeons to effectively repair organs. However, the use of laparotomy, which has been developed a few years earlier, had provided better
 patient outcomes than had been seen before.[42] After its inception, the use of exploratory laparotomies was highly encouraged for "all deep stab wounds" in which surgeons were to stop active bleeding, repair damage, and remove "devitalized tissues".[43] Because laparotomies were seen to benefit patients, they were used on most every person with an
 abdominal stab wound until the 1960s when doctors were encouraged to use them more selectivity in favor of observation.[44] During the Korean War, a greater emphasis was put on the use of pressure dressings and tourniquets to initially control bleeding.[40] Ballistic trauma<sup>a</sup> b Marx. 2014. p.460. Taber, Clarence Wilbur; Venes, Donald (2009)
Taber's cyclopedic medical dictionary. F a Davis Co. p.2189. ISBN978-0-8036-1559-5. a b c Mankin SL (September 1998). "Emergency! Stab wound". The American Journal of Nursing. 98 (9): 49. doi:10.2307/3471869. JSTOR3471869. PMID9739749. Abdullah F, Nuernberg A, Rabinovici R (January 2003). "Self-inflicted abdominal stab wounds". Injury. 34
(1): 359. doi:10.1016/s0020-1383(02)00084-0. PMID12531375.^ a b Sugrue M, Balogh Z, Lynch J, Bardsley J, Sisson G, Weigelt J (August 2007). "Guidelines for the management of haemodynamically stable patients with stab wounds to the anterior abdomen". ANZ Journal of Surgery. 77 (8): 61420. doi:10.1111/j.1445-2197.2007.04173.x. PMID17635271
S2CID71976611.^ Christopher McLean; Jonathan Hull (June 2006). "Missile and explosive wounds". Surgery. 22 (6): 1947. doi:10.1383/surg.2006.24.6.194.^ a b Campbell, John Creighton (2000). Basic trauma life support for paramedics and other advanced providers. Upper Saddle River, N.J. Brady/Prentice Hall Health. ISBN 978-0-13-084584-9.^ Marx.
2014. p.462. a b Bird J, Faulkner M (2009). "Emergency care and management of patients with stab wounds". Nurs Stand. 23 (21): 517, quiz 58. doi:10.7748/ns2009.01.23.21.51.c6769. PMID19248451. S2CID7688093. Marx. 2014. p.292. Edgerly, Dennis (June 7, 2012). "Patient Suffers Multiple Stab Wounds: A 19-year-old male was stabbed multiple
times in the chest". Journal of Emergency Medical Services. Elsevier Inc. Retrieved July 17, 2012. ATLS: Advanced Trauma Life Support for Doctors. American College of Surgeons. 2008. pp.1139. ISBN 978-0-323-06502-3. Marx. 2014. p.464. a b
Oyo-Ita, Angela; Chinnock, Paul; Ikpeme, Ikpeme A. (2015-11-13). "Surgical wersus non-surgical management of abdominal injury". The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (11): CD007383. doi:10.1002/14651858.CD007383.pub3. ISSN1469-493X. PMC11179156. PMID26568111.^ Kenneth D. Boffard (2007). Manual of definitive surgical trauma care
London: Hodder Arnold. ISBN 978-0-340-94764-7. Moore. 2012. p.517. Garth Meckler; Cline, David; Cydulka, Rita K.; Thomas, Stephen R.; Dan Handel (2012). Tintinalli's Emergency Medicine Manual 7/E. McGraw-Hill Professional. ISBN 978-0-07-178184-8. Jodati, A.; Safaei, N.; Toufan, M.; Kazemi, B. (2011). "A unique nail gun injury to the heart with
a delayed presentation". Interactive Cardiovascular and Thoracic Surgery. 13 (3): 363365. doi:10.1510/icvts.2011.272120. ISSN1569-9293. PMID21636580.^ Kaljusto ML, Tnnessen T (May 2012). "How to mend a broken heart: a major stab wound of the left ventricle". World J Emerg Surg. 7 (1): 17. doi:10.1186/1749-7922-7-17. PMC3467162
PMID22640705. Parra MW, Costantini EN, Rodas EB, Gonzalez PJ, Salamen OJ, Catino JD, Taber PM, Puente I (May 2010). "Surviving a transfixing cardiac injury caused by a stingray barb". The Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery. 139 (5): e1156. doi:10.1016/j.jtcvs.2009.02.052. ISSN0022-5223. PMID19660402. Eades, Chris (2007). Knife
crime: review of evidence and policy. London: Centre for Crime and Justice Studies. ISBN978-1906003067. a b "Murder Victims, by Weapons Used". Infoplease. Sandbox Networks Inc. Retrieved 2015-07-18. Riviello RJ (2010). Manual or
forensic emergency medicine: a guide for clinicians. Sudbury, Mass.: Jones and Bartlett Publishers. p.18. ISBN 978-0-7637-4462-5. Hanoch J, Feigin E, Pikarsky A, Kugel C, Rivkind A (August 1996). "Stab wounds associated with terrorist activities in Israel". JAMA. 276 (5): 38890. doi:10.1001/jama.1996.03540050048022. PMID8683817. El-Abdellati E
Messaoudi N, Van Hee R (2011). "Assault induced stab injuries: epidemiology and actual treatment strategy". Acta Chirurgica Belgica. 111 (3): 14654. doi:10.1080/00015458.2011.11680726. PMID21780521. S2CID41051105.^ UNODC Homicides stabinguries: epidemiology and actual treatment strategy".
by mechanism, time series 2000-2012. Retrieved May-20-2014 Murder Victims by Weapons (FBI). Retrieved May-20-2014 Murder Victims of homicide by main method of killing, Scotland, 2012-13. Retrieved May-20-2014 Scotlands Population at its Highest Ever. Retrieved May-20-2014 Murder Victims by Weapons (FBI).
May-20-2014^ "Police Statistics on Homicide Victims in New Zealand 2007 - 2016" (PDF). New Zealand 2007 - 2016" (PDF) on 2019-03-15. Retrieved 2019-06-18.^ "National Population Estimates: At 30 June 2016".
crime: Recent data on carriage and use Archived 2017-05-17 at the Wayback Machine. Retrieved May-20-2014 Australias population. Retrieved May-20-2014 ab c Manring MM, Hawk A, Calhoun JH, Andersen RC (August 2009).
"Treatment of war wounds: a historical review". Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research. 467 (8): 216891. doi:10.1007/s11999-009-0738-5. PMC2706344. PMID19219516. Sharpe, William (June 17, 1961). "Laceration of the Heart: Repair and Recovery: 1877". Journal of the American Medical Association. 176 (11): 964
doi:10.1001/jama.1961.63040240024023.^ Oliver, J.C. (1899-01-09). "Gun Shot Wounds of the Abdomen with Report of Fifty Eight Cases". Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati: 35475. Retrieved 2012-02-04.^ DeBrun, Harry (December 1926). "Essential immediate treatment of trauma". The American Journal of Surgery. 1 (6): 376385. doi:10.1016/S0002201.
1455706051.Retrieved from " can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explainhow.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage. Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors Picks. Browse Editors (Compelling) and worth your time.
 FavoritesHow can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explainhow.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage.Discover The Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage.Discover The Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage.Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors Picks.Browse Editors Favorites How can
financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explainhow.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage.Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors Picks.Browse Editors' Favorites Roman general and
dictator (10044 BC)"Gaius Julius Caesar (disambiguation), Caesar (disambiguation), Julius Caesar (disambiguation), Caesar
(disputed) Cornelia m. 84 BC; d. 69 BC Pompeia m. 67 BC; div. 61 BC Calpurnia m. 59 BCPartnerCleopatraChildrenJuliaCaesarion (unacknowledged)Augustus (adoptive)ParentsGaius Julius CaesarAureliaAwardsCivic CrownMilitary serviceRlegianceRoman RepublicBranch/serviceRoman ArmyYearsof service8145 BCCommandsXIII LegionBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSiegenBattles/warsSie
WarsArarBibracteVosgesAxonaSabisAtuatuciOctodurusMorbihanInvasions of BritainAmbiorix's revoltAvaricumGergoviaAlesiaUxellodunumCivil WarCorfiniumBrundisiumIlerdaDyrrhachiumPharsalusAlexandrian warSiegeBattle of the NileZelaRuspinaCordubaThapsusMundaPlanned invasion of the Parthian EmpireAssassinationIdes of MarchcoinTheatre of
PompeyCuria of PompeyLast wordsEt tu, Brute?Caesar's CometLegacyCultural depictionsEponymsLife of CaesarCaesarismJulio-Claudian dynastyTitleCrossing the RubiconvteGaius Julius Caesar led the Roman armies
in the Gallic Wars before defeating his political rival Pompey in a civil war. He subsequently became dictator from 49 BC until his assassination in 44 BC. Caesar played a critical role in the events that led to the Roman Empire. In 60 BC, Caesar played a critical role in the events that led to the Roman Empire. In 60 BC, Caesar played a critical role in the events that led to the Roman Empire. In 60 BC, Caesar played a critical role in the events that led to the Roman Empire. In 60 BC, Caesar played a critical role in the events that led to the Roman Empire. In 60 BC, Caesar played a critical role in the events that led to the Roman Empire. In 60 BC, Caesar played a critical role in the events that led to the Roman Empire. In 60 BC, Caesar played a critical role in the events that led to the Roman Empire. In 60 BC, Caesar played a critical role in the events that led to the Roman Empire. In 60 BC, Caesar played a critical role in the events that led to the Roman Empire. In 60 BC, Caesar played a critical role in the events that led to the Roman Empire. In 60 BC, Caesar played a critical role in the events that led to the Roman Empire. In 60 BC, Caesar played a critical role in the events that led to the Roman Empire. In 60 BC, Caesar played a critical role in the events that led to the Roman Empire. In 60 BC, Caesar played a critical role in the events that led to the Roman Empire. In 60 BC, Caesar played a critical role in the events that led to the Roman Empire. In 60 BC, Caesar played a critical role in the events that led to the Roman Empire. In 60 BC, Caesar played a critical role in the events that led to the Roman Empire. In 60 BC, Caesar played a critical role in the events that led to the Roman Empire. In 60 BC, Caesar played a critical role in the events that led to the Roman Empire. In 60 BC, Caesar played a critical role in the events that led to the Roman Empire. In 60 BC, Caesar played a critical role in the events that led to the Roman Empire. In 60 BC, Caesar played a critical role in the event
political alliance that dominated Roman politics for several years. Their attempts to amass political power were opposed by many in the Senate, among them Cato the Younger with the private support of Cicero. Caesar rose to become one of the most powerful politicians in the Roman Republic through a string of military victories in the Gallic Wars
with the Senate. With his command expiring and the Gallic Wars largely concluded, the Senate ordered Caesar to step down from his military command and return to Rome. In early January 49 BC, Caesar openly defied the Senate by crossing the Rubicon and marching towards Rome at the head of an army. This began Caesar's civil war, which he won
leaving him in a position of near-unchallenged power and influence in 45 BC. After assuming control of government and pardoning many of his enemies, Caesar set upon vigorous reform and building programme. He created the Julian calendar to replace the republican lunisolar calendar, reduced the size of the grain dole, settled his veterans in new
overseas colonies, greatly increased the size of the Senate, and extended citizenship to communities in Spain and what is now northern Italy. In early 44 BC, he was proclaimed "dictator for life" (dictator perpetuo). Fearful of his power, domination of the state, and the possibility that he might make himself king, a group of senators led by Brutus and
Cassius assassinated Caesar on the Ides of March (15 March) 44 BC. A new series of civil wars broke out and the constitutional government of the Republic was never fully restored. Caesar's great-nephew and adoptive heir Octavian, later known as Augustus, rose to sole power after defeating his opponents thirteen years later. Octavian then set about
Plutarch are also important sources. Caesar is considered by many historians to be one of the greatest military commanders in history.[3] His cognomen was subsequently adopted as a synonym for "emperor"; the title "Caesar" was used throughout the Roman Empire, and gave rise to modern descendants such as Kaiser and Tsar. He has frequently
appeared in literary and artistic works. Gaius Marius, Caesar's uncle and the husband of Caesar's aunt Julia. He was an enemy of Sulla and took Rome with Lucius Cornelius Cinna in 87BC. Gaius Julius Caesar was born into a patrician family, the gens Julia, on 12 or 13 July 100BC. [4] The family claimed to have immigrated to Rome from Alba Longa during
the seventh century BC after the third king of Rome, Tullus Hostilius, took and destroyed their city. The family also claimed descent from Julus, the son of Aeneas and founder of Alba Longa. Given that Aeneas was a son of Venus, this made the clan divine. This genealogy had not yet taken its final form by the first century, but the clan's claimed descent from Julus, the son of Aeneas and founder of Alba Longa. Given that Aeneas was a son of Venus, this made the clan divine. This genealogy had not yet taken its final form by the first century, but the clan's claimed descent from Julus, the son of Aeneas and founder of Alba Longa.
Venus was well established in public consciousness. [5] There is no evidence that Caesar himself was born by Caesarian section; such operations entailed the death of the mother, but Caesar's mother lived for decades after his birth and no ancient sources record any difficulty with the birth. [6] Despite their ancient pedigree, the Julii Caesares were not
was moderately successful politically. He married Aurelia, a member of the politically influential Gaius Marius, he also served on the Saturninian land commission in 103BC and was elected praetor some time
between 92 and 85BC; he served as proconsular governor of Asia for two years, likely 9190BC.[8] Sulla, depicted on a coin minted by Quintus Pompeius Rufus in 54BC. Sulla took the city in 82BC, purged his political enemies, and instituted new constitutional reforms. Caesar's father did not seek a consulship during the domination of Lucius Cornelius Cinna
and instead chose retirement.[9] During Cinna's dominance, Caesar was named as flamen Dialis (a priest of Jupiter) which led to his marriage to Cinna's daughter, Cornelia. The religious taboos of the priesthood would have forced Caesar to forgo a political career; the appointment one of the highest non-political honours indicates that there were few
expectations of a major career for Caesar.[10] In early 84BC, Caesar's father died suddenly.[11] After Sulla's victory in the civil war (82BC), Cinna's acta were annulled. Sulla consequently ordered Caesar to abdicate and divorce Cinna's daughter. Caesar refused, implicitly questioning the legitimacy of Sulla's annulment. Sulla may have put Caesar on the
apocryphal.[15]Bust, from the imperial period, of a man in this case Augustus wearing the civic crown (Latin: corona civica). Caesar won the governor of Asia, Marcus Minucius Thermus. While there, he travelled to Bithynia to collect naval
holder's entrance and holders were permitted to wear the crown at public occasions whetted Caesar's appetite for honours. After the capture of Mytilene, Caesar transferred to the staff of Publius Servilius Vatia in Cilicia before learning of Sulla's death in 78BC and returning home immediately. [18] He was alleged to have wanted to join in on the consultation of Sulla's death in 78BC and returning home immediately.
Lepidus' revolt that year[19] but this is likely literary embellishment of Caesar's desire for tyranny from a young age.[20] Afterward, Caesar attacked some of the Sullan aristocracy in the courts but was unsuccessful in his attempted prosecution of Gnaeus Cornelius Dolabella in 77BC, who had recently returned from a proconsulship in Macedonia. Going
after a less well-connected senator, he was successful the next year in prosecuting Gaius Antonius Hybrida (later consul in 63BC) for profiteering from the proscriptions but was forestalled when a tribune interceded on Antonius' behalf.[21] After these oratorical attempts, Caesar left Rome for Rhodes seeking the tutelage of the rhetorician Apollonius
Molon.[22] While travelling, he was intercepted and ransomed by pirates in a story that was later much embellishment and it is more than the recorded sum for the ransom of fifty talents and responded by returning with a fleet to capture and execute the pirates. The recorded sum for the ransom is literary embellishment and it is more than the recorded sum for the ransom of fifty talents and responded by returning with a fleet to capture and execute the pirates.
 likely that the pirates were sold into slavery per Velleius Paterculus.[23] His studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the Third Mithridatic War over the winter of 75 and 74BC; Caesar is alleged to have gone around collecting troops in the province at the locals' expense and leading them successfully against Mithridates' forces.[24]While absent from
Rome, in 73BC, Caesar was co-opted into the pontifices in place of his deceased relative Gaius Aurelius Cotta. The promotion marked him as a well-accepted member of the aristocracy with great future prospects in his political career.[25]
There is no evidence that Caesar served in war even though the war on Spartacus was on-going during his term; he did, however, agitate for the removal of Sulla's disabilities on the plebeian tribunate and for those who supported Lepidus' revolt to be pardoned. [27] These advocacies were common and uncontroversial. [28] The next year, 70BC, Pompey and
Crassus were consuls and brought legislation restoring the plebeian tribunate's rights; one of the tribunes, with Caesar supporting, then brought legislation pardoning the Lepidan exiles. [29] For his quaestorship in 69BC, Caesar was allotted to serve under Gaius Antistius Vetus in Hispania Ulterior. His election also gave him a lifetime seat in the Senate.
However, before he left, his aunt Julia, the widow of Marius died and, soon afterwards, his wife Cornelia died shortly after bearing his only legitimate child, Julia. He gave eulogies for both at public funerals. [30] During Julia's funeral, Caesar displayed the images of his aunt's husband Marius, whose memory had been suppressed after Sulla's victory in the
civil war. Some of the Sullan nobles including Quintus Lutatius Catulus who had suffered under the Marian regime objected, but by this point depictions of husbands in aristocratic women's funerary processions was common.[31] Contra Plutarch, [32] Caesar's action here was likely in keeping with a political trend for reconciliation and normalisation rather
than a display of renewed factionalism. [33] Caesar quickly remarried, taking the hand of Sulla's granddaughter Pompey in the late 70s to support restoration of tribunician rights; his support for the law recalling the Lepidan exiles may have been related to the
same tribune's bill to grant lands to Pompey's veterans. Caesar also supported the lex Gabinia in 67BC granting Pompey an extraordinary command against piracy in the Mediterranean and also supported the lex Manilia in 66BC to reassign the Third Mithridatic War from its then-commander Lucullus to Pompey. [35] Denarius of C. Cossutius Maridianus, 44
BC, with the head of Julius Caesar as pontifex maximus on the obverse. The legend on the reverse mentions A. A. A. F. F. Four years after his aunt Julia's funeral, in 65BC, Caesar served as curule aedile and staged lavish games that won him further attention and popular support. [36] He also restored the trophies won by Marius, and taken down by Sulla,
over Jugurtha and the Cimbri, [37] According to Plutarch's narrative, the trophies were restored overnight to the applause and tears of joy of the onlookers; however, any sudden and secret restored overnight to the applause and tears of joy of the onlookers; however, any sudden and secret restored overnight to the applause and tears of joy of the onlookers; however, any sudden and secret restored overnight to the applause and tears of joy of the onlookers; however, any sudden and secret restored overnight to the applause and tears of joy of the onlookers; however, any sudden and secret restored overnight to the applause and tears of joy of the onlookers; however, any sudden and secret restored overnight to the applause and tears of joy of the onlookers; however, any sudden and secret restored overnight to the applause and tears of joy of the onlookers; however, any sudden and secret restored overnight to the applause and tears of joy of the onlookers; however, any sudden and secret restored overnight to the applause and tears of joy of the onlookers; however, any sudden and secret restored overnight to the applause and tears of joy of the onlookers; however, any sudden and secret restored overnight to the applause and tears of joy of the onlookers; however, any sudden and secret restored overnight to the applause and tears of joy of the onlookers.
that the work could have been done in a single night. [38] It is more likely that Caesar was merely restoring his family's public monuments consistent with standard aristocratic practice and the virtue of pietas and, over objections from Catulus, these actions were broadly supported by the Senate. [39] In 63BC, Caesar stood for the practorship and also for the
post of pontifex maximus, [40] who was the head of the College of Pontiffs and the highest ranking state religious official. In the pontifical election before the tribes, Caesar faced two influential senators: Quintus Lutatius Catulus and Publius Servilius Isauricus. Caesar faced two influential senators: Quintus Lutatius Catulus and Publius Servilius Isauricus.
was taken seriously, but this was not without historical precedent.[41] Ancient sources allege that Caesar paid huge bribes or was shamelessly ingratiating;[42] that no charge was ever laid alleging this implies that bribery alone is insufficient to explain his victory.[43] If bribes or other monies were needed, they may have been underwritten by Pompey,
whom Caesar at this time supported and who opposed Catulus' candidacy.[44]Many sources also assert that Caesar supported the land reform proposals brought that year by plebeian tribune Publius Rabirius by one of the
plebeian tribunes Titus Labienus for the murder of Saturninus in accordance with a senatus consultum ultimum some forty years earlier. [46][47] The most famous event of the year was the Catilinarian conspiracy, [48] the chance that he was a participant is
extremely small. [49] Caesar won his election to the praetorship in 63BC easily and, as one of the praetor-elects, spoke out that December in the Senate against executing certain citizens who had been arrested in the city conspiring with Gauls in furtherance of the conspiracy. [50] Caesar's proposal at the time is not entirely clear. The earlier sources assert
that he advocated life imprisonment without trial; the later sources assert he instead wanted the conspirators' property. [51] Caesar likely advocated the former, which was a compromise position that would place the Senate within the bounds of the lex
Sempronia de capite civis, and was initially successful in swaying the body; a later intervention by Cato, however, swayed the Senate at the end for execution. [52] Cicero, consul in 63BC, depicted in an 1889 fresco denouncing Catiline and exposing his conspirators within the city were later arrested. Cicero referred their
fate to the Senate, triggering a debate in which Caesar as praetor-elect participated. During his year as praetor, Caesar first attempted to deprive his enemy Catulus of the honour of completing the rebuilt Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus, accusing him of embezzling funds, and threatening to bring legislation to reassign it to Pompey. This proposal was
quickly dropped amid near-universal opposition.[53] He then supported the attempt by plebeian tribune Metellus Nepos to transfer the command against Catiline from the consul of 63, Gaius Antonius Hybrida, to Pompey. After a violent meeting of the command against Catiline from the consul of 63, Gaius Antonius Hybrida, to Pompey. After a violent meeting of the command against Catiline from the consul of 63, Gaius Antonius Hybrida, to Pompey.
Quintus Minucius Thermus, [54] the Senate passed a decree against Metellus Suetonius claims that both Nepos and Caesar to distance himself from the proposals: hopes for a provincial command and need to repair relations with the aristocracy
took priority. [56] He also was engaged in the Bona Dea affair, where Publius Clodius Pulcher sneaked into Caesar's house sacrilegiously during a female religious observance; Caesar avoided any part of the affair by divorcing his wife immediately claiming that his wife needed to be "above suspicion" [57] but there is no indication that Caesar supported
Clodius in any way.[58]Bronze bust of Cato, Caesar's principal opponent in the Catilinarian debate and also a personal enemy. Cato may have been responsible for the law requiring declarations of candidacy in person within the pomerium.[59]After his praetorship, Caesar was appointed to govern Hispania Ulterior pro consule.[60] Deeply indebted from his
campaigns for the praetorship and for the pontificate, Caesar required military victory beyond the normal provincial extortion to pay them off.[61] He campaigned against the Callaeci and Lusitani and seized the Callaeci capital in northwestern Spain, bringing Roman troops to the Atlantic and seizing enough plunder to pay his debts.[62] Claiming to have
completed the peninsula's conquest, he made for home after having been hailed imperator. [63] When he arrived home in the summer of 60BC, he was then forced to choose between a triumph and election to the consulship: either he could remain outside the pomerium (Rome's sacred boundary) awaiting a triumph or cross the boundary, giving up his
command and triumph, to make a declaration of consular candidacy.[64] Attempts to waive the requirement for the declaration to be made in person were filibustered in the Senate seemed to support the exception.[65] Faced with the choice between a triumph and the consulship, Caesar chose the
consulship, [66] Main articles: Military campaigns of Julius Caesar and First TriumvirateA denarius depicting Julius Caesar, dated to February March 44 BC the goddess Venus is shown on the reverse, holding Victoria and a scepter. Caption: CAESAR IMP. M. / L. AEMILIVS BVCA. Caesar stood for the consulship of 59BC along with two other candidates, His
political position at the time was strong: he had supported Marius or Cinna; his connection with the Sullan aristocracy was good; his support of Pompey had won him support of reconciliation in continuing aftershocks of the civil war was popular in all parts of society.[67] With the support of
Crassus, who supported Caesar's joint ticket with one Lucius Lucceius, Caesar won. Lucceius, however, did not and the voters returned Marcus Calpurnius Bibulus instead, one of Caesar's long-standing personal and political enemies. [68] [69] Further information: First TriumvirateAfter the elections, Caesar reconciled Pompey and Crassus, two political foes,
in a three-way alliance misleadingly[70] termed the "First Triumvirate" in modern times.[71] Caesar was still at work in December of 60BC attempting to find allies for his consulship and the alliance was finalised only some time around its start.[72] Pompey and Crassus joined in pursuit of two respective goals: the ratification of Pompey's eastern settlement
and the bailing out of tax farmers in Asia, many of whom were Crassus' clients. All three sought the extended patronage of land grants, with Pompey especially seeking the promised land grants for his veterans.[73]Caesar's first act was to publish the minutes of the Senate and the assemblies, signalling the Senate's accountability to the public. He then
brought in the Senate a bill crafted to avoid objections to previous land reform proposals and any indications of radicalism to purchase property from willing sellers to distribute to Pompey's plunder and territorial gains.[74]
Referring it to the Senate in hope that it would take up the matter to show its beneficence for the people, [75] there was little opposition and the obstructionism that occurred was largely unprincipled, firmly opposing it not on grounds of public interest but rather opposition to Caesar's political advancement. [74] Unable to overcome Cato's filibustering, he
moved the bill before the people and, at a public meeting, Caesar's co-consul Bibulus threatened a permanent veto for the entire year. This clearly violated the people's well-established legislative sovereignty[76] and triggered a riot in which Bibulus' fasces were broken, symbolising popular rejection of his magistracy.[77] The bill was then voted through.
Bibulus attempted to induce the Senate to nullify it on grounds it was passed by violence and contrary to the auspices but the Senate refused. [78] Caesar also brought and passed a one-third write-down of tax farmers' arrears for Crassus and ratification of Pompey's eastern settlements. Both bills were passed with little or no debate in the Senate . [79]
Caesar then moved to extend his agrarian bill to Campania some time in May; this may be when Bibulus withdrew to his house.[80] Pompey, shortly thereafter, also wed Caesar's daughter Julia to seal their alliance.[81] An ally of Caesar's plebeian tribune Publius Vatinius moved the lex Vatinia assigning the provinces of Illyricum and Cisalpine Gaul to
Caesar for five years.[82][83] Suetonius' claim that the Senate had assigned to Caesar the silvae callesque ("woods and tracks") is likely an exaggeration: fear of Gallic invasion had grown in 60BC and it is more likely that the consuls had been assigned to Italy, a defensive posture that Caesarian partisans dismissed as "mere 'forest tracks'".[84] The Senate
was also persuaded to assign to Caesar Transalpine Gaul as well, subject to annual renewal, most likely to control his ability to make war on the far side of the Alps. [85] Some time in the year, perhaps after the passing of the bill distributing the Campanian land[86] and after these political defeats, Bibulus withdrew to his house. There, he issued edicts in
absentia, purporting unprecedentedly to cancel all days on which Caesar or his allies to "feign victimisation"; these tactics were successful in building revulsion to Caesar and his allies through the year. [88] [89] This opposition
caused serious political difficulties to Caesar and his allies, belying the common depiction of triumviral political supremacy. [90] Later in the year, however, Caesar with the support of his opponents brought and passed the lex Julia de repetundis to crack down on provincial corruption. [91] When his consulship ended, Caesar's legislation was challenged by
two of the new practors but discussion in the Senate stalled and was regardless dropped. He stayed near the city until some time around mid-March. [92] Main article: Gallic Wars, Caesar wrote his Commentaries thereon, which were acknowledged even in his time as
a Latin literary masterwork. Meant to document Caesar's campaigns in his own words and maintain support in Rome for his military operations and career, he produced some ten volumes covering operations in Gaul from 58 to 52BC.[93] Each was likely produced in the year following the events described and was likely aimed at the general, or at least
literate, population in Rome;[94] the account is naturally partial to Caesar his defeats are excused and victories highlighted but it is almost the sole source for events in Gaul in this period.[95]Gaul in 58BC was in the midst of some instability. Tribes had raided into Transalpine Gaul and there was an on-going struggle between two tribes in central Gaul
which collaterally involved Roman alliances and politics. The divisions within the Gauls they were no unified bloc would be exploited in the coming years. [96] The first engagement was in April 58BC when Caesar prevented the migrating Helvetii from moving through Roman territory, allegedly because he feared they would unseat a Roman ally. [97] Building
a wall, he stopped their movement near Geneva and after raising two legions defeated them at the Battle of Bibracte before forcing them to return to their original homes. [98] He was drawn further north responding to requests from Gallic tribes, including the Aedui, for aid against Ariovistus king of the Suebi and a declared friend of Rome by the Senate
during Caesar's own consulship and he defeated them at the Battle of Vosges. [99] Wintering in northeastern Gaul near the Belgae in the winter of 5857, Caesar's forward military position triggered an uprising to remove his troops; able to eke out a victory at the Battle of the Sabis, Caesar spent much of 56BC suppressing the Belgae and dispersing his
troops to campaign across much of Gaul, including against the Veneti in what is now Brittany.[100] At this point, almost all of Gaul except its central regions fell under Roman subjugation.[101]Vercingetorix throws down his arms at the feet of Julius Caesar, painting by Lionel Royer in 1899. Muse Crozatier, Le Puy-en-Velay, France.Seeking to buttress his
military reputation, he engaged Germans attempting to cross the Rhine in a feat of engineering meant to show Rome's ability to project power.[102] Ostensibly seeking to interdict British aid to his Gallic enemies, he led expeditions into southern Britain in 55 and 54BC,
perhaps seeking further conquests or otherwise wanting to impress readers in Rome; Britain at the time was to the Romans an "island of mystery" and "a land of wonder".[103] He, however, withdrew from the island in the face of winter uprisings in Gaul led by the Eburones and Belgae starting in late 54BC which ambushed and virtually annihilated a
```

legion and five cohorts.[104] Caesar was, however, able to lure the rebels into unfavourable terrain and routed them in battle.[105] The next year, a greater challenge emerged with the uprising of most of central Gaul, led by Vercingetorix of the Averni. Caesar was initially defeated at Gergovia before besieging Vercingetorix at Alesia. After becoming himself besieged, Caesar was initially defeated at Gergovia before besieging Vercingetorix at Alesia. After becoming himself besieged, Caesar was initially defeated at Gergovia before besieging Vercingetorix at Alesia. After becoming himself besieged, Caesar was initially defeated at Gergovia before besieging Vercingetorix at Alesia. After becoming himself besieged, Caesar was initially defeated at Gergovia before besieging Vercingetorix at Alesia. After becoming himself besieged, Caesar was initially defeated at Gergovia before besieging Vercingetorix at Alesia. After becoming himself besieged, Caesar was initially defeated at Gergovia before besieging Vercingetorix at Alesia. After becoming himself besieged, Caesar was initially defeated at Gergovia before besieging Vercingetorix at Alesia. After becoming himself besieged, Caesar was initially defeated at Gergovia before besieging Vercingetorix at Alesia. After becoming himself besieged, Caesar was initially defeated at Gergovia before besieged, Caesar was initially defeated at Gergovia before besieged, Caesar was initially defeated at Caesar was initially defeated at Gergovia before besieged, Caesar was initially defeated at Caesar was initially defeated at

```
claimed total victory and pacification. The Senate at Cicero's motion voted him an unprecedented fifteen days of thanksgiving.[111] Such reports were necessary for Caesar, especially in light of senatorial opponents, to prevent the Senate from reassigning his command in Transalpine Gaul, even if his position in Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum was guaranteed
by the lex Vatinia until 54BC.[112] His success was evidently recognised when the Senate voted state funds for personally.[113] The three allies had a poor showing in the elections that
year.[114] With a real threat to Caesar's command and acta brewing in 56BC under the aegis of the unfriendly consuls, Caesar needed his allies' political support.[115] Pompey and Crassus too wanted military commands. Their combined interests led to a renewal of the alliance; drawing in the support of Appius Claudius Pulcher and his younger brother
Clodius for the consulship of 54BC, they planned second consulships with following governorships in 55BC for both Pompey and Crassus. Caesar, for his part, would receive a five-year extension of command.[116]Cicero was induced to oppose reassignment of Caesar's provinces and to defend a number of the allies' clients; his gloomy predictions of a
triumviral set of consuls-designate for years on end proved an exaggeration when, only by desperate tactics, bribery, intimidation and violence were Pompey and Crassus elected consuls for 55BC.[117] During their consulship, Pompey and Crassus elected consuls for 55BC.[117] During their consulship, Pompey and Crassus elected consuls for 55BC.[117] During their consulship, Pompey and Crassus elected consuls for 55BC.[117] During their consulship, Pompey and Crassus elected consuls for 55BC.[117] During their consulship, Pompey and Crassus elected consuls for 55BC.[117] During their consulship, Pompey and Crassus elected consuls for 55BC.[117] During their consulship, Pompey and Crassus elected consuls for 55BC.[117] During their consulship, Pompey and Crassus elected consuls for 55BC.[117] During their consulship, Pompey and Crassus elected consuls for 55BC.[117] During their consulship, Pompey and Crassus elected consuls for 55BC.[117] During their consulship, Pompey and Crassus elected consuls for 55BC.[117] During their consulship for 55BC.[117] During t
Trebonia giving them respective commands in Spain and Syria,[118] though Pompey never left for the province and remained politically active at Rome.[119] The opposition again unified against their heavy-handed political tactics though not against their heavy-handed political tactics though not against their heavy-handed politically active at Rome.[119] The opposition again unified against their heavy-handed political tactics though not against their heavy-handed political tactics though not against their heavy-handed politically active at Rome.[119] The opposition again unified against their heavy-handed politically active at Rome.[119] The opposition again unified against their heavy-handed politically active at Rome.[110] The opposition again unified against their heavy-handed politically active at Rome.[110] The opposition again unified against their heavy-handed politically active at Rome.[110] The opposition again unified against their heavy-handed political tactics though not again unified against their heavy-handed political tactics though not again unified against their heavy-handed political tactics though not again unified against their heavy-handed political tactics though not again unified against their heavy-handed political tactics though not again unified against their heavy-handed political tactics the province and the province 
destruction in Gaul of a legion and five cohorts in the winter of 5554BC produced substantial concern in Rome about Caesar's commentaries.[122] The death of Caesar's daughter and Pompey's wife Julia in childbirth c.late August 54 did not create a rift between Caesar and
 Pompey.[123][124][125] At the start of 53BC, Caesar sought and received reinforcements by recruitment and a private deal with Pompey before two years of largely unsuccessful campaigning against Gallic insurgents.[126] In the same year, Crassus's campaign ended in disaster at the Battle of Carrhae, culminating in his death at the hands of the
 Parthians. When in 52BC Pompey started the year with a sole consulship to restore order to the city,[127] Caesar was in Gaul suppressing insurgencies; after news of his victory at Alesia, with the support of Pompey he received twenty days of thanksgiving and, pursuant to the "Law of the Ten Tribunes", the right to stand for the consulship in absentia.[128]
[129]Main article: Caesar's civil warFurther information: Alexandrine war, Early life of Cleopatra VII, and Reign of Cleopatra VII, and Reign of Cleopatra VIIA Roman bust of Pompey the Great made during the reign of Augustus (27 BC 14 AD), a copy of an original bust from 70 to 60 BC, Venice National Archaeological Museum, ItalyFrom the period 52 to 49BC, trust between Caesar
and Pompey disintegrated.[130] In 51BC, the consul Marcellus proposed recalling Caesar, arguing that his provincia (here meaning "task") in Gaul due to his victory against Vercingetorix in 52 was complete; it evidently was incomplete as Caesar was that year fighting the Bellovaci[131] and regardless the proposed recalling Caesar, arguing that his provincia (here meaning "task") in Gaul due to his victory against Vercingetorix in 52 was complete; it evidently was incomplete as Caesar was that year fighting the Bellovaci[131] and regardless the proposed recalling Caesar, arguing that his provincia (here meaning "task") in Gaul due to his victory against Vercingetorix in 52 was complete; it evidently was incomplete as Caesar was that year fighting the Bellovaci[130] in 51BC, the consult Marcellus proposed recalling Caesar, arguing that his provincia (here meaning "task") in Gaul due to his victory against Vercingetorix in 52 was complete; it evidently was incomplete as Caesar was that year fighting the Bellovaci (130) in 51BC, the consult have been consulted in the proposed recalling the bellovaci (130) in 51BC, the consulted in the proposed recalling the bellovaci (130) in 51BC, the consulted in the proposed recalling the bellovaci (130) in 51BC, the consulted in the proposed recalling the bellovaci (130) in 51BC, the consulted in the proposed recalling the bellovaci (130) in 51BC, the consulted in the proposed recalling the bellovaci (130) in 51BC, the consulted in the proposed recalling the bellovaci (130) in 51BC, the consulted in the proposed recalling the bellovaci (130) in 51BC, the consulted in the proposed recalling the bellovaci (130) in 51BC, the consulted in the proposed recalling the bellovaci (130) in 51BC, the consulted in the proposed recalling the bellovaci (130) in 51BC, the consulted in the proposed recalling the bellovaci (130) in 51BC, the consulted in the proposed recalling the p
that the conservatives around Cato in the Senate would seek to enlist Pompey to force Caesar to return from Gaul without honours or a second consulship.[133] Cato, Bibulus, and their allies, however, were successful in winning Pompey over to take a hard line against Caesar's continued command.[134]As 50BC progressed, fears of civil war grew; both
 Caesar and his opponents started building up troops in southern Gaul and northern Italy, respectively.[135] In the autumn, Cicero and others sought disarmament by both Caesar and Pompey, and on 1 December 50BC this was formally proposed in the Senate.[136] It received overwhelming support 370 to 22 but was not passed when one of the consuls
 dissolved the meeting.[137] That year, when a rumour came to Rome that Caesar was marching into Italy, both consuls instructed Pompey to defend Italy, a charge he accepted as a last resort.[138] At the start of 49BC, Caesar's renewed offer that he and Pompey disarm was read to the Senate and was rejected by the hardliners.[139] A later compromise
given privately to Pompey was also rejected at their insistence. [140] On 7 January, his supportive tribunes were driven from Rome; the Senate then declared Caesar an enemy and it issued its senatus consultum ultimum. [141] There is scholarly disagreement as to the specific reasons why Caesar marched on Rome. A very popular theory is that Caesar was
 forced to choose when denied the immunity of his proconsular tenure between prosecution, conviction, and exile or civil war in defence of his position.[142][143] Whether Caesar actually would have been prosecuted and convicted is debated. Some scholars believe the possibility of successful prosecution was extremely unlikely.[144][145] Caesar's main
 objectives were to secure a second consulship first mooted in 52 as colleague to Pompey's sole consulship[146] and a triumph. He feared that his opponents then holding both consulship first mooted in 52 as colleague to Pompey and his allies were planning.
by force if necessary (indicated in the expulsion of the tribunes[148]), to suppress the liberty of the Roman people to elect Caesar and honour his accomplishments. [149]Around 10 or 11 January 49 BC, [150][151] in response to the Senate's "final decree", [152] Caesar crossed the Rubicon the river defining the northern boundary of Italy with a single legion,
the Legio XIII Gemina, and ignited civil war. Upon crossing the Rubicon, Caesar, according to Plutarch and Suetonius, is supposed to have quoted the Athenian playwright Menander, in Greek, "let the die be cast".[153] Pompey and many senators fled south, believing that Caesar was marching quickly for Rome.[154] Caesar, after capturing communication
routes to Rome, paused and opened negotiations, but they fell apart amid mutual distrust.[155] Caesar responded by advancing south, seeking to capture Pompey to force a conference.[156]Pompey withdrew to Brundisium and was able to escape to Greece, abandoning Italy in face of Caesar's superior forces and evading Caesar's pursuit.[157] Caesar
stayed near Rome for about two weeks during his stay his forceful seizure of the treasury over tribunician war justifications[158][159] and left Lepidus in charge of Italy while he attacked Pompey's Spanish provinces.[160] He defeated two of Pompey's Spanish provinces.[160] He defeated two of Pompey's legates at the Battle of Ilerda before forcing surrender of the triangle of Italy while he attacked Pompey's Spanish provinces.[160] He defeated two of Pompey's Spanish provinces.[160
his legates moved into Sicily and into Africa, though the African expedition failed.[161] Returning to Rome in the autumn, Caesar had Lepidus, as praetor, bring a law appointing Caesar dictator to conduct the elections; he, along with Publius Servilius Isauricus, won the following elections and would serve as consuls for 48BC.[162] Resigning the
dictatorship after eleven days,[163] Caesar then left Italy for Greece to stop Pompey at Dyrrhachium, but Pompey at Dyrrhachium, but Pompey was able to break out and force Caesar's forces to flee. Following Pompey southeast into Greece and to save one of his legates, he engaged and decisively defeated
 Pompey at Pharsalus on 9 August 48BC. Pompey then fled for Egypt; Cato fled for Africa; others, like Cicero and Marcus Junius Brutus, begged for Caesar's pardon.[165]See also: Alexandrine warCleopatra and Caesar, 1866 painting by Jean-Lon GrmeThis mid-1st-century-BC Roman wall painting in Pompeii is probably a depiction of Cleopatra VII as Venus
Genetrix, with her son Caesarion as Cupid. Its owner Marcus Fabius Rufus most likely ordered its concealment behind a wall in reaction to the execution of Caesarion on orders of Octavian in 30BC.[166][167]Pompey was killed when he arrived in Alexandria, the capital of Egypt. Caesar arrived three days later on 2 October 48BC. Prevented from leaving
 the city by Etesian winds, Caesar decided to arbitrate an Egyptian civil war between the child pharaoh Ptolemy XIII Theos Philopator and Cleopatra, his sister, wife, and co-regent queen. [168] In late October 48BC, Caesar was appointed in absentia to a year-long dictatorship, [169] after news of his victory at Pharsalus arrived to Rome. [170] While in
 Alexandria, he started an affair with Cleopatra and withstood a siege by Ptolemy and his other sister Arsinoe until March 47BC. Reinforced by eastern client allies under Mithridates of Pergamum, he then defeated Ptolemy at the Battle of the Nile and installed Cleopatra as ruler.[171] Caesar and Cleopatra celebrated the victory with a triumphal procession
on the Nile. He stayed in Egypt with Cleopatra until June or July that year, though the relevant commentaries attributed to him give no such impression. Some time in Egypt, the king of what is now Crimea, Pharnaces, and the Nile. He stayed in Egypt with Cleopatra gave birth to a child by Caesar, called Caesarion. Some time in late June, Cleopatra gave birth to a child by Caesar, called Caesarion.
had attempted to seize what had been his father's kingdom, Pontus, across the Black Sea in northern Anatolia. His invasion had swept aside Caesar to write veni, vidi, vici ("I came, I saw, I conquered"), downplaying Pompey's previous Pontic
victories. He then left quickly for Italy.[173]Caesar's absence from Italy put Mark Antony, as magister equitum, in charge. His rule was unpopular: Publius Cornelius Dolabella, serving as plebeian tribune in 47BC, agitated for debt relief and after that agitation got out of hand the Senate moved for Antony to restore order. Delayed by a mutiny in southern
Italy, he returned and suppressed the riots by force, killing many and delivering a similar blow to his popularity. Cato had marched to Africa[174] and there Metellus Scipio was in charge of the remaining republicans; they allied with Juba of Numidia; what used to be Pompey's fleet also raided the central Mediterranean islands. Caesar's governor in Spain,
moreover, was sufficiently unpopular that the province revolted and switched to the republican side.[175] Caesar demoted Antony on his return and pacified the mutineers without violence[176] before overseeing the election of magistrates for 47BC Italy had been ruled by Caesar's authoritarian subordinates with no ordinary consuls, praetors, etc until his
return in September [177] and also those for 46BC. Caesar would serve with Lepidus as consul in 46; he borrowed money for the war, confiscated and sold the property of his enemies at fair prices, and then left for Africa on 25 December 47BC. [178] Caesar's landing in Africa was marked with some difficulties establishing a beachhead and logistically. He
was defeated by Titus Labienus at Ruspina on 4 January 46BC and thereafter took a rather cautious approach.[179] After inducing some desertions from the republicans, Caesar ended up surrounded at Thapsus. His troops attacked prematurely on 6 April 46BC, starting a battle; they then won it and massacred the republican forces without quarter.
Marching on Utica, where Cato commanded, Caesar arrived to find that Cato had killed himself rather than receive Caesar's clemency. [180] Many of the remaining anti-Caesarian leaders, including Metellus Scipio and Juba, also committed suicide shortly thereafter. [181] Labienus and two of Pompey's sons, however, had moved to the Spanish provinces in
 revolt. Caesar started a process of annexing parts of Numidia and then returned to Italy via Sardinia in June 46BC.[182]a silver Denarius dated to January 44 BC portraying Julius Caesar with the Caption CAESAR DICT, QVART right / to the left it show Juno wearing goat skin headdress, in Galloping biga brandishing spear in right hand and holding shield in
left, Caesar stayed in Italy to celebrate four triumphs in late September, supposedly over four foreign enemies: Gaul, Egypt, Pharnaces (Asia), and Juba (Africa). He led Vercingetorix was executed. [182] According to Appian, in some of the triumphs, Caesar paraded pictures
and models of his victories over fellow Romans in the civil wars, to popular dismay.[183] The soldiers were each given 24,000 sesterces (a lifetime's worth of pay); further games and celebrations were put on for the plebs. Near the end of the year, Caesar heard bad news from Spain and, with an army, left for the peninsula, leaving Lepidus in charge as
magister equitum.[184]At a bloody battle at Munda on 17 March 45BC, Caesar narrowly found victory;[185] his enemies were treated as rebels and he had them massacred.[186] Labienus died on the field. While one of Pompey's sons, Sextus, escaped, the war was effectively over.[187] his enemies were treated as rebels and he had them massacred.[186] Labienus died on the field. While one of Pompey's sons, Sextus, escaped, the war was effectively over.[187] his enemies were treated as rebels and he had them massacred.[187] his enemies were treated as rebels and he had them massacred.[187] his enemies were treated as rebels and he had them massacred.[187] his enemies were treated as rebels and he had them massacred.[187] his enemies were treated as rebels and he had them massacred.[187] his enemies were treated as rebels and he had them massacred.[187] his enemies were treated as rebels and he had them massacred.[187] his enemies were treated as rebels and he had them massacred.[187] his enemies were treated as rebels and he had them massacred.[187] his enemies were treated as rebels and he had them massacred.[187] his enemies were treated as rebels and he had them massacred.[187] his enemies were treated as rebels and he had them massacred.[187] his enemies were treated as rebels and he had them massacred.[187] his enemies were treated as rebels and he had them massacred.[187] his enemies were treated as rebels and he had them massacred.[187] his enemies were treated as rebels and he had them massacred.[187] his enemies were treated as rebels and he had them massacred.[187] his enemies were treated as rebels and he had them massacred.[187] his enemies were treated as rebels and he had them massacred.[187] his enemies were treated as rebels and he had them massacred.[187] his enemies were treated as rebels and he had them massacred.[187] his enemies were treated as rebels and he had them massacred as rebels and he
arriving in October of the same year, and celebrated an unseemly triumph over fellow Romans. [186] By this point he had started preparations for war on the Parthians to avenge Crassus' death at Carrhae in 53BC, with wide-ranging objectives that would take him into Dacia for three or more years. It was set to start on 18 March 44BC. [188] The Green
Caesar, posthumous portrait from the 1st century AD, now located at the Altes Museum in BerlinThis coin, minted c.44BC, shows Caesar's laurelled head surrounded by the CAESAR DICT PERPETVO. The reverse shows symbols of victory, internal harmony, and liberty.[189]Prior to Caesar's laurelled head surrounded by the CAESAR DICT PERPETVO. The reverse shows symbols of victory, internal harmony, and liberty.[189]Prior to Caesar's laurelled head surrounded by the CAESAR DICT PERPETVO.
had been appointed dictator some four times since his first dictatorship in 49BC. After occupying Rome, he engineered this first appointment, largely to hold elections; after 11 days he resigned. The other dictatorships lasted for longer periods, up to a year, and by April 46 BC he was given a new dictatorship annually.[190] The task he was assigned revived
that of Sulla's dictatorship: rei publicae constituendae.[191] These appointments, however, were not the source of legal powers, but by personal status as victor
over other Romans.[192] Through the period after Pharsalus, the Senate showered Caesar with honours,[193] including the title praefectus moribus (lit.'prefect of morals') which historically was associated with the censorial power to revise the Senate rolls. He was also granted power over war and peace,[194] usurping a power traditionally held by the
comitia centuriata.[195] These powers attached to Caesar personally.[196] Similarly extraordinary were a number of symbolic honours which saw Caesar's portrait placed on coins in Rome the first for a living Roman[197][198] with special rights to wear royal dress, sit atop a golden chair in the Senate, and have his statues erected in public temples. The
 month Quintilis, in which he was born, was renamed Julius (now July).[199] These were symbols of divine monarchy and, later, objects of resentment. The decisions on the normal operation of the state justice, legislation, administration, and public works were concentrated into Caesar's person without regard for or even notice given to the traditional
institutions of the republic. [200] Caesar's domination over public affairs and his competitive instinct to preclude all others alienated the political class and led eventually to the conspiracy against his life. [201] Caesar, as far as is attested in evidence, did not intend to restructure Roman society. Ernst Badian, writing in the Oxford Classical Dictionary, noted
that although Caesar did implement a series of reforms, they did not touch on the core of the republican system: he "had no plans for basic social and constitutional reform" and that "the extraordinary honours heaped upon him... merely grafted him as an ill-fitting head on to the body of the traditional structure".[202][203]The most important of Caesar's
reforms was to the calendar, which saw the abolition of the traditional republican lunisolar calendar now called the Julian calendar now called the solar calendar now called the julian calendar now called the solar calendar now called the julian calendar now called the julian calendar and its replacement with a solar calendar now called the julian calendar now called th
outside Italy notably on the sites of Carthage and Corinth, which had both been destroyed during Rome's 2nd century BC conquests to discharge Italy's population into the provinces and reduce unrest. [205] The royal power of naming patricians was revived to benefit the families of his men[206] and the permanent courts' jury pools were also altered to
remove the tribuni aerarii, leaving only the equestrians and senators. [207] February-March 44 BC. Silver Denarius. Rome mint. head of laurelled Caesar right / Venus standing left, holding Victory and scepter, shield set on ground to right. He also took further administrative actions to stabilise his rule and that of the state. [208] Caesar reduced the size of the
grain dole from 320,000 down to around 150,000 by tightening the qualifications; special bonuses were offered to families with many children to stall depopulation. [210] During the civil wars, Caesar had also instituted a
 novel debt repayment programme (no debts would be forgiven but they could be paid in kind), remitted rents up to a certain amount, and thrown games distributing food. [211] Many of his enemies during the civil wars were pardoned Caesar's clemency was exalted in his propaganda and temple works with the intent to cultivate gratitude and draw a
contrast between himself and the vengeful dictatorship of Sulla.[212]The building programmes, started prior to his expedition to Spain, continued, with the construction of the Forum of Caesar and the Temple of Venus Genetrix therein. Other public works, including an expansion of Ostia's port and a canal through the Corinthian Isthmus, were also
 planned.[citation needed] Very busy with this work, the heavy-handedness with which he ignored the Senate, magistrates, and those who came to visit him also alienated many in Rome.[213]The collegia, civic associations restored by Clodius in 58BC, were again abolished.[209] His actions to reward his supporters saw him allow his subordinates illegal
 triumphal processions and resign the consulship so that allies could take it up for the rest of the year. On the last day of 45BC, when one of the succeeding consuls died, Caesar had an ally elected as replacement for a single day.[214] Corruption on the part of his partisans was also overlooked to ensure their support; provincial cities and client kingdoms
 were extorted for favours to pay his bills.[215]See also: Assassination of Julius Caesar This also shows Caesar the moneyer one Publius Macer along with the goddess Venus, with which Caesar identified, holding Victory in her right hand and a
sceptre in the left.[216] Denarius (42BC) of Cassius and Lentulus Spinther, depiction of Caesar by Jean-Lon Grme. Attempts in January 44BC to call Caesar rex (lit.'king') a title associated with arbitrary oppression against citizens
were shut down by two tribunes before a supportive crowd. Caesar, claiming that the two tribunes infringed on his honour by doing so, had them deposed from the Senate. [218] The incident both undermined Caesar's original arguments for pursuing that the two tribunes infringed on his honour by doing so, had them deposed from the Senate.
tribunes as protectors of popular freedom.[219] Shortly before 15 February 44BC, he assumed the dictatorship for life, putting an end to any hopes that his powers would be merely temporary.[220] Transforming his dictatorship for life, putting an end to any hopes that his powers would be merely temporary.
free republic and that no free republic could be restored so long as he was in power.[221]Just days after his assumption of the Lupercalia. Interpretations of the episode vary: he may have been rejecting the diadem publicly only because the crowd was insufficiently
supportive; he could have done it performatively, Antony could have acted on his own initiative. By this point, however, rumour was rife that Caesar already wearing the dress of a monarch sought a formal crown and the episode did little to reassure. [222] The plan to assassinate Caesar had started by the summer
of 45BC. An attempt to recruit Antony was made around that time, though he declined and gave Caesar no warning. By February 44BC, there were some sixty conspirators were former Pompeians, they were joined by
a substantial number of Caesarians. [225] Among their leaders were Gaius Trebonius (consul in 45), Decimus Brutus (both praetors in 44BC). [226] Trebonius and Decimus had joined Pompey; other Caesarians involved included Servius
Sulpicius Galba, Lucius Minucius Basilus, Lucius Minucius Basilus, Lucius Tullius Cimber, and Gaius Servilius Casca. [227] Many of the conspirators would have been candidates in the consular elections for 43 to 41BC. Those electoral results came from the grace of the consular elections in early 44BC that produced advance results for the years 4341BC. Those electoral results came from the grace of the consular elections in early 44BC that produced advance results for the years 4341BC. Those electoral results came from the grace of the consular elections in early 44BC that produced advance results for the years 4341BC. Those electoral results came from the grace of the consular elections for the years 4341BC.
the dictator and not that of the people; for the republican elite this was no substitute for actual popular support. [229] Nor is it likely that the subordination of the normal magistrates to Caesar right; CAESAR
IM[P] Venus standing left, holding Victory in outstretched right hand and transverse scepter in left, resting her left elbow on shield set on celestial globe. Brutus, who had driven out the kings and the Gaius Servilius Ahala who had driven out the kings and the conspiracy
[231] By late autumn 45BC, graffiti[232] and some public comments at Rome were condemning Caesar as a tyrant and insinuating the need for a Brutus to remove the dictator. The ancient sources, excepting Nicolaus of Damascus, are unanimous that this reflected a genuine turn in public opinion against Caesar. [233] Popular indignation at Caesar was
likely rooted in his debt policies (too friendly to lenders), use of lethal force to suppress protests for debt relief, his reduction in the permanent courts, and his abolition of open elections which deprived the people of their ancient right of decision.
[234] A popular turn against Caesar is also observed with reports that the two deposed tribunes were written-in on ballots at Caesar's advance consular elections in place of Caesar's advance consular elections adv
 made no public speeches to that effect and there is little evidence that the public accepted the logic of preventive tyrannicide. [237] The philosophical tradition of the Platonic Old Academy was also a factor driving Brutus to action due to its emphasis on a duty to free the state from tyranny. [238] While some news of the conspiracy did leak, Caesar refused to
 take precautions and rejected escort by a bodyguard. The date decided upon by the conspirators was 15 March, three days before Caesar intended to leave for his Parthian campaign. [239] News of his imminent departure forced the conspirators to move up their plans; the Senate meeting on the 15th would be the last before his
departure.[240] They had decided that a Senate meeting was the best place to frame the killing as political, rejecting the alternatives at games, elections, or on the road.[241] That only the conspirators would be armed at the Senate meeting, per Dio, also would have been an advantage. The day, 15 March, was also symbolically important as it was the day
on which consuls took office until the mid-2nd century BC.[242]The Ides of March coin, minted in 42BC, depicts Marcus Junius Brutus. The reverse depicts daggers and a pileus symbolising their use to win back freedom. Various stories purport that Caesar was on the cusp of not attending or otherwise being warned about the plot.[242][243] Approached on
his golden chair at the foot of the statue of Pompey, the conspirators attacked him with daggers. Whether he fell in silence, per Suetonius, or after reply to Brutus' appearance kai su teknon? ("you too, child?") is variantly recorded. [244] He was stabbed at least twenty-three times and died at once. [245] [246] Further information: War of Mutina, Second
Triumvirate, and Liberators' civil warMarc Antony's Oration at Caesar's Funeral by George Edward Robertson (late 19th or early 20th century) The assassins seized the Capitoline hill after killing the dictator. They were also unable to fully secure the city
 as Lepidus Caesar's lieutenant in the dictatorship moved troops from the Tiber Island into the city proper. Antony, the consul who escaped the assassination, urged an illogical compromise position in the Senate: [247] Caesar was not declared a tyrant and the conspirators were not punished. [248] Caesar's funeral was then approved. At the funeral, Antony,
inflamed the public against the assassins, which triggered mob violence that lasted for some months before the assassins were forced to flee the capital and Antony then finally acted to suppress it by force. [249]In 44 BC, there was a seven-day cometary outburst that the Romans believed to represent the deification of Caesar, giving it the name Caesar's
Comet. On the site of his cremation, the Temple of Caesar was begun by the triumvirs in 42BC at the east side of the main square of the Roman Forum. Only its altar now remains. [250] The terms of the will were also read to the public: it gave a generous donative to the plebs at large and left as principal heir one Gaius Octavius, Caesar's great-nephew then
at Apollonia, and adopted him in the will.[251]Resumption of the pre-existing republic proved impossible as various actors appealed in the aftermath of Caesar's death to liberty or to vengeance to mobilise huge armies that led to a series of civil wars.[252] The first war was between Antony in 43BC and the Senate (including senators of both Caesarian and
Pompeian persuasion) which resulted in Octavian Caesar's heir exploiting the chaos to seize the consulship and join with Antony and Lepidus to form the Second Triumvirate. [253] After purging their political enemies in a series of proscriptions, [254] the triumvirate enemies in a series of proscriptions and Lepidus to form the Second Triumvirate.
 placed among the Roman gods[255] and marched on the east where a second war saw the triumvirs defeat the tyrannicides in battle,[256] resulting in a final death of the empire, ejecting his triumviral rivals after two decades of
     vil war. Pretanding to restore the republic his masked autocracy was acceptable to the war, weary Romans and marked the establishment of a new Roman monarchy [258]The Chiaramonti Caesar bust a nosthumous portrait in markle 4430 RC. Museo Pio-Clementino, Vatican Museums Rased on remarks by Plutarch [259] (c. 46 c. 120s AD). Caesar
cause epileptoid seizures.[263][264]A line from Shakespeare's Julius Caesar has sometimes been taken to mean that he was deaf in one ear: "Come on my right hand, for this ear is deaf."[265] No classical source mentions hearing impairment in connection with Caesar. The playwright may have been making metaphorical use of a passage in Plutarch that
 does not refer to deafness at all, but rather to a gesture Alexander of Macedon customarily made. By covering his ear, Alexander indicated that he had turned his attention from an accusation in order to hear the defence. [266] Francesco M. Galassi and Hutan Ashrafian suggest that Caesar's behavioural manifestations headaches, vertigo, falls (possibly
 sensitive to teasing on the subject, and therefore had a combover. Suetonius reports that Caesar was thus especially pleased to be granted the honour of wearing a wreath at all times. [270]Main article: Gaius Julius Caesar (name)Using the Latin alphabet of the period, which lacked the letters J and U, Caesar's name would be rendered GAIVS IVLIVS
CAESAR; the form CAIVS is also attested, using the older Roman representation of G by C. The standard abbreviation was C.IVLIVS CSAR, reflecting the older spelling. (The letters A and E, and is often used in Latin inscriptions to save space.)[citation needed]In Classical Latin, it was pronounced [ai.s julis kaesar]. In the days
its contemporary pronunciation. Thus, his name is pronounced in a similar way to the pronounced as a simple long vowel []. Then, the plosive /k/ before front vowels began, due to palatalization, to be pronounced as
 languages. The last Tsar in nominal power was Simeon II of Bulgaria, whose reign ended in 1946, but is still alive in 2023. This means that for approximately two thousand years, there was at least one head of state bearing his name. As a term for the highest ruler, the word Caesar constitutes one of the earliest, best attested and most widespread Latin
 loanwords in the Germanic languages, being found in the text corpora of Old High German (keisar), Old Saxon (ksur), Old English (csere), Old Norse (keisari), Old Dutch (keisere) and (through Greek) Gothic (kaisar), Incompliance of Old High German (keisar), Old Saxon (ksur), Old Saxon (ksur), Old Saxon (ksur), Old English (csere), Old Norse (keisari), Old Dutch (keisari), Old Dutch (keisari), Old Saxon (ksur), Old Saxon (ks
 BCSecond marriage to Pompeia, from 67BC until he divorced her around 61BC over the Bona Dea scandalThird marriage to Calpurnia, from 59BC until Caesar's deathReliefs of Cleopatra and her son by Julius Caesar, Caesarion, at the Temple of DenderaRoman painting from the House of Giuseppe II, Pompeii, early 1st century AD, most likely depicting
 Cleopatra VII, wearing her royal diadem, consuming poison in an act of suicide, while her son Caesarion, also wearing a royal diadem, stands behind her[272]ChildrenJulia, by Cornelia, born in 83 or 82 BCCaesarion, also wearing a royal diadem, stands behind her[272]ChildrenJulia, by Caesar's adopted son Octavianus. Posthumously adopted: Gaius Julius Caesar
 Octavianus, his great-nephew by blood (grandson of Julia, his sister), who later became Emperor Augustus. Suspected children. [273] Caesar, at the time Brutus was born, was 15. Most ancient historians were sceptical of
 this and "on the whole, scholars have rejected the possibility that Brutus was the love-child of Servilia and Caesar on the grounds of chronology".[274][275][276]GrandchildrenGrandchild from Julia and Pompey, dead at several days, unnamed.[277]LoversCleopatra, mother of CaesarionServilia, mother of BrutusEuno, queen of Mauretania and wife of
 BogudesRoman society viewed the passive role during sexual activity, regardless of gender, to be a sign of submission or inferiority. Indeed, Suetonius says that in Caesar may have conquered the Gauls, but Nicomedes conquered the Gauls (Nicomedes conquered
 Caesar's enemies he had an affair with Nicomedes IV of Bithynia early in his career. The stories were repeated, referring to Caesar himself denied the accusations repeatedly throughout his lifetime, and according to Cassius Dio, even under oath on one occasion. [279]
 Antony's accusation of an affair with Octavian as political slander. Octavian eventually became the first Roman Emperor as Augustus. [282] Julii Caesaris quae exstant (1678) A 1783 edition of The Gallic WarsDuring his lifetime, Caesar was regarded as one of the best orators and prose authors in Latin even Cicero spoke highly of Caesar's rhetoric and style
[283] Only Caesar's war commentaries have survived. A few sentences from other works are quoted by other authors. Among his lost works are his funeral oration for his paternal aunt Julia and his "Anticato", a document attacking Cato in response to Cicero's eulogy. Poems by Julius Caesar are also mentioned in ancient sources. [284] The Commentarii de
 Bello Gallico, usually known in English as The Gallic Wars, seven books each covering one year of his campaigns in Gaul and southern Britain in the 50s BC, with the eighth book written by Aulus Hirtius on the last two years. The Commentarii de Bello Civili (The Civil War), events of the Civil War from Caesar's perspective, until immediately after Pompey's
death in Egypt.Other works historically have been attributed to Caesar, but their authorship is in doubt:De Bello Alexandrine (On the Africa; andDe Bello Africa; andDe Bello Africa (On the Africa), campaigns in the Iberian Peninsula. These narratives were written
traditionally has been studied by first- or second-year Latin students. Flowers on the remains of the altar of Caesar in the Roman Forum of Rome, ItalyThe texts written by Caesar, an autobiography of the most important events of his public life, are the most important events of his public life, are the most complete primary source for the reconstruction of his biography. However, Caesar wrote those texts
 with his political career in mind.[286] Julius Caesar is also considered one of the first historical figures to fold his message scrolls into a concertina form, which described Augustus as Caesar's political heir. The modern historiography is influenced by
 this tradition.[288]Many rulers in history became interested in the historiography of Caesar. Napoleon III wrote the scholarly work Histoire de Jules Csar, which was not finished. The second volume listed previous rulers interested in the topic. Charles VIII ordered a monk to prepare a translation of the Gallic Wars in 1480. Charles V ordered a topographic
 study in France, to place the Gallic Wars in context; which created forty high-quality maps of the commentaries, and translated them to Turkish language. Henry IV and Louis XIII of France translated the first two commentaries and the last two
 respectively; Louis XIV re-translated the first one afterwards. [289] The remains of Caesar's altar are a pilgrimage site for visitors from across Italy and the world. Flowers and other items are left there daily and special commemorations take place on 15 March to commemorate Caesar's death. [290] [291] Main article: Caesarism Julius Caesar is seen as the
 main example of Caesarism, a form of political rule led by a charismatic strongman whose rule is based upon a cult of personality, whose rationale is the meed to rule by force, establishing a violent social order, and being a regime involving prominence of the military in the government. [292] Other people in history, such as the French Napoleon Bonaparte
 and the Italian Benito Mussolini, have defined themselves as Caesarists.[293][294] Bonaparte did not focus only on Caesar but also on his relation with the masses, a predecessor to populism.[295] The word is also used in a pejorative manner by critics of this type of political rule. Main article: Cultural depictions of Julius Caesar Bust in the
National Archaeological Museum, NaplesModern bronze statue of Julius Caesar, Rimini, ItalyPortrait at the Archaeological Museum of SpartaBronze statue at the Porta Palatina in TurinBust in the Archaeological Museum of SpartaBronze statue at the Porta Palatina in TurinBust in the Archaeological Museum of SpartaBronze statue at the Porta Palatina in TurinBust in the Archaeological Museum of SpartaBronze statue at the Porta Palatina in TurinBust in the Archaeological Museum of SpartaBronze statue at the Porta Palatina in TurinBust in the Archaeological Museum of SpartaBronze statue at the Porta Palatina in TurinBust in the Archaeological Museum of SpartaBronze statue at the Porta Palatina in TurinBust in the Archaeological Museum of SpartaBronze statue at the Porta Palatina in TurinBust in the Archaeological Museum of SpartaBronze statue at the Porta Palatina in TurinBust in the Archaeological Museum of SpartaBronze statue at the Porta Palatina in TurinBust in the Archaeological Museum of SpartaBronze statue at the Porta Palatina in TurinBust in the Archaeological Museum of SpartaBronze statue at the Porta Palatina in TurinBust in the Archaeological Museum of SpartaBronze statue at the Porta Palatina in TurinBust in the Archaeological Museum of SpartaBronze statue at the Porta Palatina in TurinBust in the Archaeological Museum of SpartaBronze statue at the Porta Palatina in TurinBust in the Archaeological Museum of SpartaBronze statue at the Porta Palatina in TurinBust in the Archaeological Museum of SpartaBronze statue at the Porta Palatina in TurinBust in the Archaeological Museum of SpartaBronze statue at the Porta Palatina in TurinBust in the Archaeological Museum of SpartaBronze statue at the Porta Palatina in TurinBust in the Archaeological Museum of SpartaBronze statue at the Porta Palatina in TurinBust in the Porta Palatina in TurinBust in 
areasOutcome58 BC 58 BCGallic WarsArar Battle of the Arar. HelvetiiBattleFranceVictory58 BC 58 BCMount Haemus Battle of the Asar. BelgaeBattleFranceVictory58 BC 58 BCMount Haemus Battle of the Sabis Battle 
 Sabis.Nervii, Viromandui,Atrebates, AduatuciBattleFranceVictory56 BC56 BCBattle of Morbihan Battle of Morbihan.VenetiBattleFranceVictory55 and 54 BC53 BCAmbiorix's revolt Ambiorix's
 revolt. Eburones Campaign Belgium, France Victory 52 BC 52 BCAvaricum. Bituriges, Arverni Siege France Victory 52 BC 52 BCBattle of Gergovia. Gallic Confederation Siege and Battle Alise-Sainte-Reine, France Decisive victory 51 BC 51 BC Siege of Gergovia. Gallic Confederation Siege and Battle Alise-Sainte-Reine, France Decisive victory 51 BC 51 BC Siege of Gergovia. Gallic Confederation Siege and Battle Alise-Sainte-Reine, France Decisive victory 51 BC 51 BC Siege of Gergovia. Gallic Confederation Siege and Battle Alise-Sainte-Reine, France Decisive victory 51 BC 51 BC Siege of Gergovia. Gallic Confederation Siege France Victory 52 BC 52 BC Siege of Gergovia. Gallic Confederation Siege France Victory 52 BC 52 BC Siege of Gergovia. Gallic Confederation Siege France Victory 52 BC 52 BC Siege of Gergovia. Gallic Confederation Siege France Victory 52 BC 52 BC Siege Of Gergovia. Gallic Confederation Siege France Victory 52 BC 52 BC Siege Of Gergovia. Gallic Confederation Siege France Victory 52 BC 52 BC Siege Of Gergovia. Gallic Confederation Siege France Victory 52 BC 52 BC Siege Of Gergovia. Gallic Confederation Siege France Victory 52 BC 52 BC Siege Of Gergovia. Gallic Confederation Siege France Victory 52 BC 52 BC Siege France Victory 52 BC Siege France Victor
 Uxellodunum Siege of Uxellodunum.GallicSiegeVayrac, FranceVictoryJuneAugust 49 BC JuneAugust 49 BC JuneAugust 49 BC Battle of Dyrrhachium (48 BC).OptimatesBattleDurrs, AlbaniaDefeat9 August 48 BC 9 August 48 BCBattle of Dyrrhachium (48 BC).OptimatesBattleDurrs, AlbaniaDefeat9 August 48 BC 9 August 48 BCBattle of Dyrrhachium (48 BC).OptimatesBattleDurrs, AlbaniaDefeat9 August 48 BC 9 August 48 BCBattle of Dyrrhachium (48 BC).OptimatesBattleDurrs, AlbaniaDefeat9 August 48 BC 9 August 48 BCBattle of Dyrrhachium (48 BC).OptimatesBattleDurrs, AlbaniaDefeat9 August 48 BC 9 August 48 BCBattle of Dyrrhachium (48 BC).OptimatesBattleDurrs, AlbaniaDefeat9 August 48 BC 9 August 48 BCBattle of Dyrrhachium (48 BC).OptimatesBattleDurrs, AlbaniaDefeat9 August 48 BC 9 August 48 BCBattle of Dyrrhachium (48 BC).OptimatesBattleDurrs, AlbaniaDefeat9 August 48 BC 9 August 48 BCBattle of Dyrrhachium (48 BC).OptimatesBattleDurrs, AlbaniaDefeat9 August 48 BC 9 August 48 BCBattle of Dyrrhachium (48 BC).OptimatesBattleDurrs, AlbaniaDefeat9 August 48 BC 9 August 48 BCBattle of Dyrrhachium (48 BC).OptimatesBattleDurrs, AlbaniaDefeat9 August 48 BC 9 August 4
 Pharsalus.PompeiansBattleGreeceDecisive Victory47 BC 47 BCBattle of the Nile.Ptolemaic KingdomBattleAlexandria, EgyptVictory4 January 46 BC 4 January 46 BCBattle of Ruspina Battle of Ruspina.Optimates, NumidiaBattleRuspina AfricaDefeat6 April 46 BC 6 April 46 BC 6 April 46 BC 6 April 47 BCBattle of Ruspina AfricaDefeat6 April 46 BC 6 April 47 BCBattle of Ruspina Battle of Ruspina AfricaDefeat6 April 46 BC 6 April 47 BCBattle of Ruspina AfricaDefeat6 April 46 BC 6 April 47 BCBattle of Ruspina Battle of Ruspina AfricaDefeat6 April 46 BC 6 April 47 BCBattle of Ruspina Battle of Ruspina AfricaDefeat6 April 46 BC 6 April 47 BCBattle of Ruspina Battle Of Rus
 46 BCBattle of Thapsus Battle of Thapsus.Optimates, NumidiaBattleTunisiaDecisive Victory17 March 45 BC 17 March 45 BCBattle of Munda Battle of
 ultimum; Catiline had been allowed to leave Rome. [236] ^ Badian 2009, p.16. All ancient sources place his birth in 100 BC. Some historians have argued against this; the "consensus of opinion" places it in 100 BC. Goldsworthy 2006, p.30.^ All offices and years thereof from Broughton 1952, p.574.^ Tucker, Spencer (2010). Battles That Changed History:
An Encyclopedia of World Conflict. ABC-CLIO. p.68. ISBN 978-1-59884-430-6. Badian 2009, p.16, pursuant to Macr. Sat. 1.12.34, quoting a law by Mark Antony noting the date as the fourth day before the Ides of Quintilis. Only Dio gives 13 July. All sources give the year 100BC. Goldsworthy 2006, pp.3233. Goldsworthy 2006, pp.35. Badian 2009, pp.14;
Goldsworthy 2006, pp.3132. The consul of 157BC was Sextus Caesar; the consuls of 91 and 90 were Sextus Caesar and Lucius Caesar, respectively. Badian 2009, p.15 dates the land commission to 103 per MRR 3.109; Goldsworthy 2006, pp.3334; Broughton 1952, p.22, dating the proconsulship to 91 with praetorship in 92BC and citing, among others, CIL
 I, 705 and CIL I, 706.^ Badian 2009, p.16. Badian 2009, p.16. Badian 2009, p.16. Badian cites Suet. Iul., 1.2 arguing that Caesar married one Cossutia then divorced her to marry Cornelia and become flamen in Plut. Caes., 5.3 is incorrect.^ Goldsworthy 2006, p.34.^ Badian
 2009, pp.1617, stating Caesar was placed on the lists. Cf, stating Caesar was only summoned for interrogation, Hinard, Franois (1985). Les proscriptions de la Rome rpublicaine (in French). Ecole franaise de Rome. p.64. ISBN 978-2-7283-0094-5. OCLC 1006100534.^ Badian 2009, pp.1617, also rejecting claims that Caesar hid by bribing his pursuers: "this
 is an example of how the [Caesar myth] pervades our accounts and makes it difficult to get at the facts... [that he bribed his pursuers] cannot be true, since confiscation of his fortune went with his proscription". Plut. Caes., 1.4; Suet. Iul., 1.3. Badian 2009, p.17, noting also that Sulla never killed any fellow patricians. Badian 2009, pp.1718. Suet. Iul.,
23; Plut. Caes., 23; Dio, 43.20. Badian 2009, p.17. Badian 2009, p.18, citing Suet. Iul., 3. Morstein-Marx 2021, p.35. Alexander 1990, pp.7172 (Trial 141). Badian 2009, p.18. Pelling, C B R (2011). Plutarch: Caesar. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
pp.13941. ISBN 978-0-19-814904-0. OCLC772240772. Vell. Pat., 2.42.3 reports that the governor wanted to enslave and sell the pirates but that Caesar returned quickly and had them executed. Pelling believes the second part of Vell. Pat., 4) are literary embellishment and that the pirates
 were enslaved and sold. Badian 2009, p.19, calling the story in Suet. Iul., 4.2 that Caesar called up auxiliaries and with them drove Mithridates' prefect from the province of Asia, Badian 2009, p.19; Broughton 1952, pp.114, 125; Vell. Pat., 2.43.1
 (pontificate); Plut. Caes., 5.1 and Suet. Iul., 5 (military tribunate). Badian 2009, p.19, citing Suet. Iul., 5. Morstein-Marx 2021, p.63. Badian 2009, pp.1920, also noting senatorial support for the pardons; Broughton 1952, pp.126, 128, 130 n. 4, argues the tribunician law recalling the Lepidan exiles must postdate the consular law in 70 which removed
  Sulla's suppression of tribunician legislative initiative. Badian 2009, p.20; Broughton 1952, p.132. Badian 2009, p.21 cites Suet. Iul., 6.1 for the incipit of Caesar's eulogy. Morstein-Marx 2021, p.43. Plut. Caes., 5.23. Morstein-Marx 2021, p.4346. Morstein-Marx 2021, p.46, noting also that Plutarch omits this detail likely because it "would indeed in the incipit of Caesar's eulogy. Morstein-Marx 2021, p.46, noting also that Plutarch omits this detail likely because it "would indeed in the incipit of Caesar's eulogy. Morstein-Marx 2021, p.43. Plut. Caes., 5.23. Morstein-Marx 2021, p.43. Plut. Plut. Caes., 5.23. Morstein-Marx 2021, p.43. Plut. Plut. Caes., 5.23. Morstein-Marx 2021, p.43
 have been embarrassing for his Marian representation of Caesar" (internal citations and quotation marks omitted). Gruen 1995, p.7980. Mouritsen, Henrik (2001). Plebs and politics in the late Roman Republic. Cambridge University Press. p.97. ISBN0-511-04114-4. OCLC56761502. See also Broughton 1952, p.158 and Plut. Caes., 6.14. Broughton
1952, p.158. Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.4647. Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.4647. Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.4849. Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.4849. Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.4849.
n. 3. Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.6465, noting the victory of curule aedile Publius Licinius Crassus in 212 over senior consulars and plebeian tribune Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus over consulars. Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.6768. Gruen 1995, pp.8081. Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.6768. Gruen 1995, pp.8081.
p.69 n. 148.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, p.71.^ Alexander 1990, p.110(Trials 22021).^ Gruen 1995, p.80, citing Sall. Cat., 49.12. See also Suet. Iul., 17.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.7277, placing it around 2.5 per cent. Gruen 1995, p.429 n. 107 calls the view that Caesar was one of the masterminds of the conspiracy "long... discredited and requires no further
 refutation".^ Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.8586, 90.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.102.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.10204.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.107, citing Suet. Iul., 16. Dio reports a senatus
 consultum ultimum. Broughton 1952, p.173, citing Dio, 37.41.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, p.109.^ Plut. Caes., 10.9.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, p.110, adding in notes that the affair is usually interpreted as an attempt to destroy Clodius' career and that Caesar may have been a secondary target due to expectations that he would reject political pressure for a
divorce. Drogula 2019, pp.9798. Broughton 1952, pp.173, 180. Most sources give a proconsular dignity. After the Sullan era, all magistrates were prorogued pro consule. Badian, Ernst; Lintott, Andrew (2016). "pro consule, pro praetore". Oxford Classical Dictionary. Oxford University Press. doi:10.1093/acrefore/9780199381135.013.5337. ISBN 978-0
19-938113-5.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.10910.^ Broughton 1952, p.180.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.11011.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.11213.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.11213.^ Gruen 2009, p.28; Broughton 1952, pp.158, 173. Bibulus was Caesar's
 colleague both in the curule aedileship and the praetorship. They clashed politically in both magistracies. On credit for the aedilican games, see Suet. Iul., 10, Dio, 37.8.2, and Plut. Caes., 5.5.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, p.119. "[A]n alliance which in modern times has come, quite misleadingly, to be called the 'First Triumvirate'... the very phrase... invokes a
 misleading teleology. Furthermore, it is almost impossible to use [it] without adopting some version of the view that it was a kind of conspiracy against the republic". Ridley, R (1999). "What's in the Name: the so-called First Triumvirate". Arctos: Acta Philological Fennica. 33: 13344. The first usage of the term was in 1681. Gruen 2009, p.31. Gruen
2009, p.31; Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.12122, noting that the Senate had approved distribution of lands to Pompey's veterans from the Sertorian War all the way back in 70BC. A b Gruen 2009, p.32. Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.12529. Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.130, 132. Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.138. Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.13940. Wiseman 1994, p.372.
Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.143 (Bibulus), 147 (dating to May). Wiseman 1994, p.374. Drogula 2019, p.137. Gruen 2009, p.33, noting that the lex Vatinia was "no means unprecedented... or even controversial". Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.143 (Bibulus), 147 (dating to May).
 Roman Studies. 29: 16783. doi:10.2307/297143. ISSN0075-4358. JSTOR297143. S2CID163892529. Moreover, Caesar's eventual provinces of Trans- and Cisalpine Gaul as a consular province in the late Republic". Historia: Zeitschrift fi
 Alte Geschichte. 66 (2): 147172. doi:10.25162/historia-2017-0008. ISSN0018-2311. JSTOR45019257. S2CID231088284.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.17677; Gruen 2009, p.34.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.17677; Gruen 2009, pp.176777; Gruen 2009, pp.17677; Gruen 2009, pp.176777; Gruen 2009, pp.17
pp.14244.^ Gruen 2009, p.34, also citing Suet. Iul., 20.2 the "consulship of Julius and Caesar" as part of Catonian propaganda.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.15051, noting that Bibulus' voluntary seclusion "presented the image of the city dominated by one man [Caesar]... unchecked by a colleague".^ Gruen 2009, p.34.^ Drogula 2019, pp.13839, noting Cato's n
 support of Caesar's anti-corruption bill and the possibility that Cato gave input for some of its provisions. Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.18889. Goldsworthy 2006, pp.18889. Goldsworthy 2006, pp.18990. Goldsworthy 2006, pp.18090.
20810.^ Goldsworthy 2016, p.21215.^ Goldsworthy 2016, p.221.^ Goldsworthy 2016, p.221.^ Goldsworthy 2016, p.223.^ Goldswor
 should no longer be necessary to refute the older notion that Clodius acted as agent or tool of the triumvirate". Clodius was an independent agent not beholden to the triumvirs or any putative popular party. Gruen, Erich S (1966). "P. Clodius: Instrument or Independent Agent?". Phoenix. 20 (2): 12030. doi:10.2307/1086053. ISSN0031-8299.
JSTOR1086053.^ Ramsey 2009, pp.3738.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, p.194, noting Caesar's opposition in early 58BC to Cicero's banishment. Caesar offered Cicero a position on his staff which would have conferred immunity from prosecution but Cicero refused. Ramsey 2009, p.37.^ Ramsey 2009, p.37
 extraordinary honour... cut the ground from under the feet of those who maintained that since 58 Caesar had held his position illegally"; Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.196, 220; Ramsey 2009, pp.3940.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.22021.^ Ramsey 2009, pp.3940.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.196, 220; Ramsey 2009, pp.3940.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.196, pp
2021, p.229. Ramsey 2009, pp.4142; Morstein-Marx 2021, p.2323. Ramsey 2009, p.43; Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.23233. Ramsey 2009, p.44; Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.23233. Ramsey 2009, p.45; Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.23233. Ramsey 2009, p.46; Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.23233. Ramsey 2009, p.46; Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.23233. Ramsey 2009, pp.46; Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.23233.
Marx 2021, pp.241ff, citing Caes. BGall., 5.2652. Morstein-Marx 2021, p.272 n. 42: "Gruen.. and Raaflaub... have effectively disposed of the old idea, too heavily influenced by [Plutarch]", citing Plut. Caes., 28.1 and Plut. Pomp., 53.654.2, "that Pompey had now turned against Caesar... since Julia's death in 54". Ramsey 2009, p.46: "Despite the fact that
 Pompey declined Caesar's later offer to form another marriage connection, their political alliance showed no signs of strain for the next several years". Gruen 1995, pp.45152, 453: "Julia's death came in the late summer of 54[;] if it opened a breach between Pompey and Caesar, there is no sign of it in subsequent months... The evidence indicates no
 change in the relationship during 53"; "Julia's death provoked no change in the contract[;] Caesar did not cut Pompey out of his will until the outbreak of civil war". Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.24344. Ramsey, J T (2016). "How and why was Pompey made sole consul in 52 BC?". Historia: Zeitschrift fr Alte Geschichte. 65 (3): 298324. doi:10.25162/historia
2016-0017. ISSN0018-2311. JSTOR45019234. S2CID252459421. Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.24748, 260, 26566. Wiseman 1994, p.412. Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.24748, 260, 26566. Wiseman 1994, p.412. Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.24748, 260, 26566. Wiseman 1994, p.412.
 Marx 2021, p.270; Drogula 2019, p.223.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, p.273.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.272, 276, 295 (identities of Cato's allies).^ Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.297.^ Wiseman 1994, pp.41222, citing App. BCiv., 2.3031 and Dio, 40.64.166.5.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, p.304.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.272, 276, 295 (identities of Cato's allies).^ Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.29293.^ Morst
2021, p.306. Morstein-Marx 2021, p.308. Boatwright 2004, p.247; Meier 1995, pp.1, 4; Mackay 2009, pp.27981; Wiseman 1994, p.419. Ehrhardt 1995, pp.1, 4; Mackay 2009, pp.27981; Wiseman 1994, p.419. Ehrhardt 1995, pp.1, 4; Mackay 2009, pp.27981; Wiseman 1994, p.419. Ehrhardt 1995, pp.1, 4; Mackay 2009, pp.27981; Wiseman 1994, p.419. Ehrhardt 1995, pp.1, 4; Mackay 2009, pp.27981; Wiseman 1994, p.419. Ehrhardt 1995, pp.1, 4; Mackay 2009, pp.27981; Wiseman 1994, p.419. Ehrhardt 1995, pp.1, 4; Mackay 2009, pp.27981; Wiseman 1994, p.419. Ehrhardt 1995, pp.1, 4; Mackay 2009, pp.27981; Wiseman 1994, p.419. Ehrhardt 1995, pp.1, 4; Mackay 2009, pp.27981; Wiseman 1994, p.419. Ehrhardt 1995, pp.1, 4; Mackay 2009, pp.27981; Wiseman 1994, p.419. Ehrhardt 1995, pp.1, 4; Mackay 2009, pp.27981; Wiseman 1994, p.419. Ehrhardt 1995, pp.1, 4; Mackay 2009, pp.27981; Wiseman 1994, p.419. Ehrhardt 1995, pp.1, 4; Mackay 2009, pp.27981; Wiseman 1994, p.419. Ehrhardt 1995, pp.1, 4; Mackay 2009, pp.27981; Wiseman 1994, p.419. Ehrhardt 1995, pp.1, 4; Mackay 2009, pp.27981; Wiseman 1994, p.419. Ehrhardt 1995, pp.1, 4; Mackay 2009, pp.27981; Wiseman 1994, p.419. Ehrhardt 1995, pp.1, 4; Mackay 2009, pp.27981; Wiseman 1994, p.419. Ehrhardt 1995, pp.1, 4; Mackay 2009, pp.27981; Wiseman 1994, p.419. Ehrhardt 1995, pp.1, 4; Mackay 2009, pp.27981; Wiseman 1994, pp.2
 less than two pages of his introduction to Cicero's Letters to Atticus, destroyed the basis for this belief, and... no one has been able to rebuild it". Morstein-Marx, Robert (2007). "Caesar's alleged fear of prosecution and his "ratio absentis" in the approach to the civil war". Historia: Zeitschrift fr Alte Geschichte. 56 (2): 15978. doi:10.25162/historia-2007
 0013. ISSN0018-2311. JSTOR25598386. S2CID159090397.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.26263, explaining: Any prosecution was extremely unlikely to succeed. No contemporary source expresses dissatisfaction with an inability to prosecution was extremely unlikely to succeed. No contemporary source expresses dissatisfaction with an inability to prosecution was extremely unlikely to succeed. No contemporary source expresses dissatisfaction with an inability to prosecution was extremely unlikely to succeed. No contemporary source expresses dissatisfaction with an inability to prosecution was extremely unlikely to succeed. No contemporary source expresses dissatisfaction with an inability to prosecution was extremely unlikely to succeed. No contemporary source expresses dissatisfaction with an inability to prosecution was extremely unlikely to succeed. No contemporary source expresses dissatisfaction with an inability to prosecution was extremely unlikely to succeed. No contemporary source expresses dissatisfaction with an inability to prosecution was extremely unlikely to succeed. No contemporary source expresses dissatisfaction with an inability to prosecution was extremely unlikely to succeed. No contemporary source expresses dissatisfaction with an inability to prosecution was extremely unlikely to succeed.
 was a fantasy when none of Caesar's actions in 59 were overturned. Morstein-Marx 2021, p.624. Caesar proposed giving up his command opening himself up to prosecution in January 49BC as part of peace negotiations, something he would not have proposed if he were worried about a sure-fire conviction. See also Morstein-Marx 2021, Appendix 2, and the command opening himself up to prosecution in January 49BC as part of peace negotiations, something he would not have proposed if he were worried about a sure-fire conviction. See also Morstein-Marx 2021, p.624. Caesar proposed if he were worried about a sure-fire conviction in January 49BC as part of peace negotiations, something he would not have proposed if he were worried about a sure-fire conviction.
contra Morstein-Marx, Girardet, Klaus Martin (2020). Januar 49 v. Chr.: Vorgeschichte, Rechtslage, politische Aspekte (in German). Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GmbH. doi:10.22028/d291-30177. ISBN 978-3-7749-4068-0. Morstein-Marx 2021, p.247 n. 234, citing Suet. Iul., 26.1; Plut. Pomp., 56.13. Morstein-Marx 2021, p.288. "Caesar feared that the only
 guarantee of his rights... to stand for election in absentia under the protection of the Law of the Ten Tribunes and to receive a triumph... was his army". Morstein-Marx 2021, p.309. Morstein-Marx 2021, p.320. Beard, Mary (2016). SPQR: a history of ancient Rome. W W Norton. p.286. ISBN 978-1-84668-381-7. The exact date is unknown.
Marx 2021, p.322. Morstein-Marx 2021, p.331. Boatwright 2004, p.246, citing Plut. Caes., 32.8. Rawson 1994a, p.424gives the same translation. Morstein-Marx 2021, p.336. Morstein-Marx 2021, p.336. Morstein-Marx 2021, p.347. Rawson 1994a, p.424gives the same translation.
pp.42425, 427. "[Abandoning Italy] was probably justified from a military point of view ... but Cicero was doubtless right in seeing it as politically and psychologically very damaging to abandon the capital and indeed all Italy, intending to starve and then invade it". Rawson 1994a, p.430, citing: Cic. Att., 10.4.8; Dio, 41.1516; App. BCiv., 2.41. Ehrhardt
1995, p.36. Caesar's "concern for the 'rights of tribunes' was too obvious a sham... what [he] actually thought about the inviolability of tribunes and their right of veto was unmistakably displayed [in the episode with Metellus]". Boatwright 2004, p.252. Rawson 1994a, p.431, citing Caes. BCiv., 2.1720. Rawson 1994a, p.431. He also passed laws
removing civil disabilities from the descendants of those proscribed by Sulla and recalling all exiles on specious claims of unfair trials. Nilson 2021, p.309, citing, among others, Caes. BCiv., 3.1.1; Plut. Caes., 37.12; App. BCiv., 2.48; Dio, 41.36.14. He had no magister equitum. Rawson 1994a, p.432; Boatwright 2004, p.252. Rawson 1994a, p.433;
Boatwright 2004, pp.25253; Plut. Caes., 4245. Roller, Duane W (2010). Cleopatra: a biography. Oxford: University Press. p.175. ISBN 978-0-19-536553-5. OCLC 405105996. Walker, Susan (2008). "Cleopatra in Pompeii?". Papers of the British School at Rome. 76: 3546. doi:10.1017/S0068246200000404. ISSN 2045-239X. S2CID62829223. Rawson
1994a, pp.43334, noting that both children were left under Roman protection under their father's will. Boatwright 2004. P.253. Rawson 1994a, p.435, citing Dio, 42.18. Rawson 1994a, p.434. At the battle, Ptolemy drowned. Boatwright 2004, p.253. Rawson 1994a, p.434; Boatwright 2004, p.253.
p.253. Rawson 1994a, p.435, Rawson 1994a, p.435, noting Plut. Caes., 50.2 and Suet. Iul., 35.2, 37.2. Rawson 1994a, p.435, noting Plut. Caes., 50.2 and Suet. Iul., 35.2, 37.2. Rawson 1994a, p.435, noting Plut. Caes., 50.2 and Suet. Iul., 35.2, 37.2. Rawson 1994a, p.435, noting Plut. Caes., 50.2 and Suet. Iul., 35.2, 37.2. Rawson 1994a, p.435, noting Plut. Caes., 50.2 and Suet. Iul., 35.2, 37.2. Rawson 1994a, p.435, noting Plut. Caes., 50.2 and Suet. Iul., 35.2, 37.2. Rawson 1994a, p.435, noting Plut. Caes., 50.2 and Suet. Iul., 35.2, 37.2. Rawson 1994a, p.435, noting Plut. Caes., 50.2 and Suet. Iul., 35.2, 37.2. Rawson 1994a, p.435, noting Plut. Caes., 50.2 and Suet. Iul., 35.2, 37.2. Rawson 1994a, p.435, noting Plut. Caes., 50.2 and Suet. Iul., 35.2, 37.2. Rawson 1994a, p.435, noting Plut. Caes., 50.2 and Suet. Iul., 35.2, 37.2. Rawson 1994a, p.435, noting Plut. Caes., 50.2 and Suet. Iul., 35.2, 37.2. Rawson 1994a, p.435, noting Plut. Caes., 50.2 and Suet. Iul., 35.2, 37.2. Rawson 1994a, p.435, noting Plut. Caes., 50.2 and Suet. Iul., 35.2, 37.2. Rawson 1994a, p.435, noting Plut. Caes., 50.2 and Suet. Iul., 35.2, 37.2. Rawson 1994a, p.435, noting Plut. Caes., 50.2 and Suet. Iul., 35.2, 37.2. Rawson 1994a, p.435, noting Plut. Caes., 50.2 and Suet. Iul., 35.2, 37.2. Rawson 1994a, p.435, noting Plut. Caes., 50.2 and 50.2 and
p.435 n. 58, citing Suet. Iul., 70. Broughton 1952, p.286, noting the two consuls (Quintus Fufius and Publius Vatinius) were elected in September per Dio, 42.55.4. Rawson 1994a, p.435. Rawson 1994a, p.435. Rawson 1994a, p.435. Rawson 1994a, p.435. Rawson 1994a, p.435.
 Rawson 1994a, p.436. Rawson 1994a, p.436. Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56. a b Rawson 1994a, p.436, citing Plut. Caes., 56.
44BC. ^ Rawson 1994a, pp.43738; Boatwright 2004, pp.25354. ^ Crawford 1974, 480/6 (= pp. 48789, 494). ^ Wilson 2021, pp.31113. "In the view of the ancient historians and biographers self-tasked with assessing Caesar's rule, his dictatorships, and indeed his consulships... were incidental to
the authority he possessed on account of being himself". See Wilson 2021, p.313 n. 46. Meier 1995, pp.47475notes that senators may have wanted to curry favour or otherwise, by giving him excessive honours, show the public Caesar's tyrannical ambitions. Wilson 2021, p.314. Lintott 1999, p.21; eg Livy (1905) [1st century AD]. From the Founding of
the City. Translated by Roberts, Canon. 31.57 via Wikisource. Wilson 2021, pp.31415. Titus Quinctius Flamininus was the first portrait of a living Roman on coins meant to circulate in Rome. Sellars, Ian J (2013). The monetary system of
the Romans. p.33. Though technically not the first living Roman to appear on coinage... Caesar was the first to appear on the coins of Rome. West, R (2005). "The chronological development of Roman provincial coin iconography". In Howgego, Christopher; etal. (eds.). Coinage and identity in the Roman provinces. Oxford University Press. p.44. ISBN 0-19-
926526-7. As far as the Roman republican coinage is concerned, a major change occurred when Caesar became the first living Roman to have his portrait depicted on Roman coins. Meier 1995, pp.47374. Meier 1995, pp.47374. Meier 1995, pp.47374.
they were not free in their decision-making... in all matters the decisive authority lay with Caesar alone". Badian 2012; Meier 1995, pp.44748. Badian 2012. Similarly, Meier 1995, pp.44748. Badian 2012. Similarly, Meier 1995, pp.44748.
evidence that he intended to set up a monarchy". Wilson 2021, p.318; Badian 2012; Meier 1995, p.447. Badian 2012 for administration and colonial activity. Wilson 2021, p.318, noting Suetonius viewing the expansion of the magistracies and Senate as constitutional reform with Dio believing it a means to reward followers. Meier 1995, p.464 notes "such
a large membership [in the Senate] would certainly make the house incapable of functioning properly, but it enabled Caesar to show favour to many". Meier 1995, p.447. Wilson 2021, pp.319, 321. Wilson 2021, pp.319. Wilson 2021, pp.32122. Meier 1995, p.464.
pp.44749. Meier 1995, p.462. Wilson 2021, p.322 n. 92 on favours for clients. Wilson 2021, p.322 n. 94, noting Suet. Iul., 54.13 reporting on Caesar looting and extorting client states and Dio, 42.4950, 43.24 on Caesar looting and extorting client states and Dio, 42.4950, 43.24 on Caesar looting and extorting client states and Dio, 42.4950, 43.24 on Caesar looting and extorting client states and Dio, 42.4950, 43.24 on Caesar looting and extorting client states and Dio, 42.4950, 43.24 on Caesar looting and extorting client states and Dio, 42.4950, 43.24 on Caesar looting and extorting client states and Dio, 42.4950, 43.24 on Caesar looting and extorting client states and Dio, 42.4950, 43.24 on Caesar looting and extorting client states and Dio, 42.4950, 43.24 on Caesar looting and extorting client states and Dio, 42.4950, 43.24 on Caesar looting and extorting client states and Dio, 42.4950, 43.24 on Caesar looting and extorting client states and Dio, 42.4950, 43.24 on Caesar looting and extorting client states and Dio, 42.4950, 43.24 on Caesar looting and extorting client states and Dio, 42.4950, 43.24 on Caesar looting and extorting client states and Dio, 42.4950, 43.24 on Caesar looting and extorting client states and Dio, 42.4950, 43.24 on Caesar looting and extorting client states and Dio, 42.4950, 43.24 on Caesar looting and extorting client states and Dio, 42.4950, 43.24 on Caesar looting client states and Dio, 42.4950, 43.24 on Caesar looting and extorting client states and Dio, 42.4950, 43.24 on Caesar looting client states and Dio, 42.4950, 43.24 on Caesar looting client states and Dio, 43.4950, 43.24 on Caesar looting client states and Dio, 43.4950, 43.24 on Caesar looting client states and Dio, 43.4950, 43.24 on Caesar looting client states and Dio, 43.4950, 43.24 on Caesar looting client states and Dio, 43.4950, 43.24 on Caesar looting client states and Dio, 43.4950, 43.24 on Caesar looting client states and Dio, 43.4950, 43.24 on Caesar looting client states and Dio, 43.4950, 43.24 on Caesar looting
coinage. Cambridge University Press. p.514. ISBN 978-0-521-07492-6.^ Meier 1995, p.476.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, p.522 (noting attempts to restore the tribunes to office after Caesar". Gnomon. 62 (1): 35. ISSN 0017-1417. JSTOR 27690364. At this point,
some time in early February 44, no one could persuade himself that the res publica would ever be restored as long as Caesar lived. Meier 1995, p.47677. Meie
 plebeian tribune in 44 or 43. Morstein-Marx 2021, p.560. Tempest 2017, p.93; Meier 1995, p.465 ("their dignity would have been spurious"); Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.54748, 54950 ("honores obtained as a personal favour rather than by a judgment of the People were in fact no 'honour' at all"). Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.553. Tempest 2017, p.41; Meier
1995, pp.48081.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.52425 gives a number of examples:Plut. Brut., 9.6: "If only you lived now, Brutus, on the Capitoline statue of Lucius Brutus, your descendants are unworthy of you, challenging Marcus Brutus to act. Suet. Iul., 80.3: "Brutus Brutus, 2021, pp.52425 gives a number of examples:Plut. Brut., 9.6: "If only you lived now, Brutus, 2021, pp.52425 gives a number of examples:Plut. Brut., 9.6: "If only you lived now, Brutus, 2021, pp.52425 gives a number of examples:Plut. Brut., 9.6: "Brutus, 2021, pp.52425 gives a number of examples:Plut. Brut., 9.6: "If only you lived now, Brutus, 2021, pp.52425 gives a number of examples:Plut. Brut., 9.6: "If only you lived now, Brutus, 2021, pp.52425 gives a number of examples:Plut. Brut., 9.6: "If only you lived now, Brutus, 2021, pp.52425 gives a number of examples:Plut. Brut., 9.6: "If only you lived now, Brutus, 2021, pp.52425 gives a number of examples:Plut. Brut., 9.6: "If only you lived now, Brutus, 2021, pp.52425 gives a number of examples:Plut. Brut., 9.6: "If only you lived now, Brutus, 2021, pp.52425 gives a number of examples:Plut. Brut., 9.6: "If only you lived now, Brutus, 2021, pp.52425 gives a number of examples:Plut. Brut., 9.6: "If only you lived now, Brutus, 2021, pp.52425 gives a number of examples:Plut. Brut., 9.6: "If only you lived now, Brutus, 2021, pp.52425 gives a number of examples:Plut. Brut., 9.6: "If only you lived now, Brutus, 2021, pp.52425 gives a number of examples:Plut. Brut., 9.6: "If only you lived now, Brutus, 2021, pp.52425 gives a number of examples:Plut. Brut., 9.6: "If only you lived now, Brutus, 2021, pp.52425 gives a number of examples:Plut. Brut., 9.6: "If only you lived now, Brutus, 2021, pp.52425 gives a number of examples:Plut. Brut., 9.6: "If only you lived now, 2021, pp.52425 gives a number of examples:Plut. Brut., 9.6: "If only you lived now, 2021, pp.52425 gives a number of examples:Plut., 9.6: "If only you lived now, 2021, pp.52425 gives a number of examples:Plut., 9.6: "If only you lived now, 2
became the first consul, since he had expelled the kings; This man [Caesar] at last became king, since he had expelled the consuls", on a statue of Caesar. Plut. Brut., 9.7; Plut. Caes., 62.7; App. BCiv., 2.112; Dio, 44.12.3: graffiti at Marcus Brutus' praetorian seat in the forum challenging him as asleep, corrupt, or not a true descendant of the Lucius Brutus
 who founded the republic. Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.523, 52627, 528 (calling the belief in modern scholarship that Caesar remained "the darling of the People" unsupported by the evidence and "infantilising"); Tempest 2017, pp.8687. Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.528 (debts), 529 (lethal force, corn dole, collegia), 530 (juries, elections). Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.8687.
pp.548 (the two candidates for the consulship of 43 BC were the only two men allowed to stand), 550.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, p.575.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, p.575.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.599.^ Meier 1995, p.485.^ Morstein-Marx 2021, pp.599.^ Meier 1995, pp.48586, noting three: Caesar felt
unwell and had to be persuaded by a conspirator to attend the Senate, one Artemidorus of Knidos gave Caesar a scroll informing on the conspirator, the augur Spurinna allegedly prophesied misfortune for Caesar on the Ides. Tempest 2017, p.34, 261 n. 1; Meier 1995, p.486 (reporting 23 wounds). Tempest 2017, p.1013, citing Suet. Iul., 8182. Tempest 2017, p.34, 261 n. 1; Meier 1995, p.486 (reporting 23 wounds).
2017, p.261 n. 1 cites all ancient accounts: Nic. Dam., 58106; Plut. Caes., 6068; Plut. Brut., 820; Suet. Iul., 7685; App. BCiv., 2.106147; Dio, 44.919. Mackay 2009, p.316. Rawson 1994b, p.469. "Antony pointed out that logically, if Caesar was a tyrant, his body should be thrown into the Tiber and all his measures [rescinded]; if he was not, his murderers
should be punished". Rawson 1994b, p.470. Richardson, L (1992). "Iulius, Divus, Aedes". A new topographical dictionary of ancient Rome. Johns Hopkins University Press. pp.21314. ISBN 0-8018-4300-6. Mackay 2009, pp.31516. Boatwright 2004, pp.27072. Mackay 2009, p.332. Mackay 2009, p.334.
Caesar's heir then took the style divi filius, meaning "son of the deified one". Boatwright 2004, p.273. Mackay 2009, p.335; Boatwright 2004, p.274. Meier 1995, pp.494, 496. Plut. Caes., 17, 45, 60; Suet. Iul., 45. Ridley, Ronald T. (2000). "The Dictator's Mistake: Caesar's Escape from Sulla". Historia: Zeitschrift fr Alte Geschichte. 49 (2): 21129.
ISSN0018-2311. JSTOR4436576. Ridley cites: Kanngiesser, F (1912). "Notes on the pathology of the Julius caesar and the falling sickness". The Laryngoscope. 68 (8): 14421450. doi:10.1288/00005537-195808000-00005. ISSN0023-852X. PMID13576900.
S2CID34788441.Temkin, Owsei (1971) [1945]. The falling sickness: a history of epilepsy from the Greeks to the beginnings of modern neurology (Reviseded.). Johns Hopkins University Press. p.162. ISBN0-8018-1211-9. OCLC208839.^ Bruschi, Fabrizio (2011). "Was Julius Caesar's epilepsy due to neurocysticercosis?". Trends in Parasitology. 27 (9): 37374
doi:10.1016/j.pt.2011.06.001. PMID21757405. McLachlan, Richard S (2010). "Julius Caesar's late onset epilepsy: a case of historic proportions". Canadian Journal of Neurological Sciences. 37 (5): 557561. doi:10.1017/S0317167100010696. ISSN0317-1671. PMID21059498. S2CID24082872. Hughes, John R; etal. (2004). "Dictator perpetuus: Julius Caesar's late onset epilepsy: a case of historic proportions".
Caesar Did he have seizures? If so, what was the etiology?". Epilepsy & Behavior. 5 (5): 75664. doi:10.1016/j.yebeh.2004.05.006. PMID15380131. S2CID34640921.^ Gomez, J G; et al. (1995). "Was Julius Caesar's epilepsy due to a brain tumor?". Journal of the Florida Medical Association. 82 (3): 199201. ISSN0015-4148. PMID7738524.^ William
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar I.ii.209. Paterson 2009, p.130. Pliny, Natural History, vii.181 Galassi, Francesco M.; Ashrafian, Hutan (2015). "Has the diagnosis of a stroke been overlooked in the symptoms of Julius Caesar?". Neurological Sciences. 36 (8): 152122. doi:10.1007/s10072-015-2191-4. ISSN1590-3478. PMID25820216. S2CID11730078. Such
Iul., 45. excelsa statura, colore candido, teretibus membris, ore paulo pleniore, nigris vegetisque oculis. Number Sijs (20032009) Etymologisch Woordenboek van het Nederlands, Amsterdam Noller, Duane W (2010).
Cleopatra: a biography. Oxford: Oxford University Press. pp.17879. ISBN 978-0-19-536553-5.^ Eg Plut. Brut., 5.2^ Tempest 2017, p.102, noting the "almost universally accepted" treatment rejecting Caesar's parentage at Flu, Max (1923). "Servilius 101". Realencyclopdie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft (in German). Vol.II A, 2. Stuttgart: Butcher, 102, noting the "almost universally accepted" treatment rejecting Caesar's parentage at Flu, Max (1923). "Servilius 101". Realencyclopdie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft (in German). Vol.II A, 2. Stuttgart: Butcher, 102, noting the "almost universally accepted" treatment rejecting Caesar's parentage at Flu, Max (1923). "Servilius 101". Realencyclopdie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft (in German). Vol.II A, 2. Stuttgart: Butcher, 102, noting the "almost universally accepted" treatment rejecting Caesar's parentage at Flu, Max (1923). "Servilius 101". Realencyclopdie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft (in German). Vol.II A, 2. Stuttgart: Butcher, 102, noting the "almost universally accepted" treatment rejecting Caesar's parentage at Flu, Max (1923). "Servilius 101". Realencyclopdie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft (in German). Vol.II A, 2. Stuttgart: Butcher, 102, noting the "almost universally accepted" treatment rejecting Caesar's parentage at Flu, Max (1923). "Servilius 101". Realencyclopdie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft (in German). Vol.II A, 2. Stuttgart (in German). Vol.II
cols. 181721 via Wikisource. Syme, Ronald (1960). "Bastards in the Roman Aristocracy". Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society. 104 (3): 326. ISSN0003-049X. JSTOR985248. Chronology is against Caesar's paternity. Syme, Ronald (1980). "No Son for Caesar?". Historia: Zeitschrift fr Alte Geschichte. 29 (4): 426. ISSN0018-2311.
JSTOR4435732. Caesar is excluded by plain fact. Jimnez 2000, p.55. Suet. Iul., 49; Dio, 43.20. Catullus, Carmina 29 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, 57 Archived 20 April 2008 at the 
Oxford: Clarendon Press. pp.15355, 18788. ISBN0-19-814775-9. OCLC25628739. Wiseman, T P (2009). "The publication of De bello Gallico". In Welch, Kathryn; Powell, Anton (eds.). Julius Caesar as artful reporter: the war commentaries as political instruments. Classical Press of Wales. ISBN978-1-905125-28-9. Canfora 2006, pp.1011 Murray, Stuart
(2009). The library: an illustrated history. Skyhorse Publishing. ISBN 978-1-60239-706-4. OCLC 277203534. Canfora 2006, pp.1112 Nicoletti, Gianluca (22 July 2014). "Il mondo in fila". La Stampa (in Italian). Retrieved 24 May 2024. Quaglia, Lucilla (15 March 2019). "Sempre pi fiori e monetine sull'Ara di Cesare: la tradizione si
rinnova il 15 marzo". Il Messaggero (in Italian). Retrieved 24 May 2024. Weber 2008, p.34. Brown, Howard G. (29 June 2007). "Napoleon Bonaparte, Political Prodigy". History of the Second World War. John Hunt Publishing. p.77.
ISBN978-1-78099-379-9. Archived from the original on 28 December 2019. Retrieved 20 August 2019. Canfora 2006, pp.1213 Julius Caesar (1859) [1st century BC]. Commentarii de Bello Civili. Harper's New Classical Library. Translated by McDevitte, WA; Bohn, WS. New York: Harper & Brothers via Wikisource. Caesar (1917) [1st century BC]. Gallic War.
Loeb Classical Library. Translated by Edwards, Henry John. Harvard University Press. ISBN 978-0-674-99080-7 via LacusCurtius. {{cite book}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help)Forum Romanum Index to Caesar at Project
GutenbergWorks by or about Julius Caesar at the Internet ArchiveWorks by Julius Caesar at LibriVox (public domain audiobooks) Appian (1913) [2nd century AD]. Civil Wars. Loeb Classical Library. Translated by White, Horace. Cambridge via LacusCurtius. {{cite book}}: CS1 maint: location missing publisher (link)Cassius Dio (19141927) [c.AD 230].
Roman History, Loeb Classical Library, Translated by Cary, Earnest via LacusCurtius, Published in nine volumes, Plutarch (1920) [2nd century AD]. "Life of Antony". Parallel Lives, Loeb Classical Library, Translated by Perrin, Bernadotte, OCLC40115288 via LacusCurtius, Plutarch (1918) [2nd century AD]. "Life of Antony". Parallel Lives, Loeb Classical Library, Translated by Perrin, Bernadotte, OCLC40115288 via LacusCurtius, Plutarch (1920) [2nd century AD]. "Life of Brutus". Parallel Lives, Loeb Classical Library, Translated by Perrin, Bernadotte, OCLC40115288 via LacusCurtius, Plutarch (1920) [2nd century AD]. "Life of Antony". Parallel Lives, Loeb Classical Library, Translated by Perrin, Bernadotte, OCLC40115288 via LacusCurtius, Plutarch (1920) [2nd century AD]. "Life of Brutus". Parallel Lives, Loeb Classical Library, Translated by Perrin, Bernadotte, OCLC40115288 via LacusCurtius, Plutarch (1920) [2nd century AD]. "Life of Brutus". Parallel Lives, Loeb Classical Library, Translated by Perrin, Bernadotte, OCLC40115288 via LacusCurtius, Plutarch (1920) [2nd century AD]. "Life of Brutus". Parallel Lives, Loeb Classical Library, Translated by Perrin, Bernadotte, OCLC40115288 via LacusCurtius, Plutarch (1920) [2nd century AD]. "Life of Brutus". Parallel Lives, Loeb Classical Library, Plutarch (1920) [2nd century AD]. "Life of Brutus". Parallel Lives, Loeb Classical Library, Plutarch (1920) [2nd century AD]. "Life of Brutus". Parallel Lives, Loeb Classical Library, Plutarch (1920) [2nd century AD]. "Life of Brutus". Parallel Lives, Loeb Classical Library, Plutarch (1920) [2nd century AD]. "Life of Brutus". Parallel Lives, Loeb Classical Library, Plutarch (1920) [2nd century AD]. "Life of Brutus". Parallel Lives, Loeb Classical Library, Plutarch (1920) [2nd century AD]. "Life of Brutus". Parallel Lives, Loeb Classical Library, Plutarch (1920) [2nd century AD]. "Life of Brutus". Parallel Lives, Loeb Classical Library, Plutarch (1920) [2nd century AD]. "Life of Brutus". Parallel Lives, Loeb Classical Library, Plutarc
Library. Vol.6. Translated by Perrin, Bernadotte. OCLC40115288 via Perseus Digital Library. Plutarch (1919). "The Life of Caesar". Parallel Lives. Loeb
Classical Library. Vol.7. Translated by Perrin, Bernadotte. OCLC40115288 via LacusCurtius. Plutarch (1916) [2nd century AD]. "Life of Pompey". Parallel Lives. Loeb Classical Library. Vol.5.
Translated by Perrin, Bernadotte. OCLC40115288 via LacusCurtius. Suetonius (19131914). "Life of Caesar". Lives of the Twelve Caesars. Loeb Classical Library. Translated by Rolfe, J. C. Cambridge via LacusCurtius. (19131914). "Life of Caesar". Lives of the Twelve Caesars. Loeb Classical Library. Translated by Rolfe, J. C. Cambridge via LacusCurtius. (19131914). "Life of Caesar". Lives of the Twelve Caesars. Loeb Classical Library. Translated by Rolfe, J. C. Cambridge via LacusCurtius. (19131914). "Life of Caesar". Lives of the Twelve Caesars. Loeb Classical Library. Translated by Rolfe, J. C. Cambridge via LacusCurtius. (19131914). "Life of Caesar". Lives of the Twelve Caesars. Loeb Classical Library. Translated by Rolfe, J. C. Cambridge via LacusCurtius. (19131914). "Life of Caesar". Lives of the Twelve Caesars. Loeb Classical Library. Translated by Rolfe, J. C. Cambridge via LacusCurtius. (19131914). "Life of Caesar". Lives of the Twelve Caesars. Loeb Classical Library. Translated by Rolfe, J. C. Cambridge via LacusCurtius. (19131914). "Life of Caesar". Lives of the Twelve Caesars. Loeb Classical Library. Translated by Rolfe, J. C. Caesars. Loeb Classical Library. Translated by Rolfe, J. C. Caesars. Loeb Classical Library. Translated by Rolfe, J. C. Caesars. Loeb Classical Library. Translated by Rolfe, J. C. Caesars. Loeb Classical Library. Translated by Rolfe, J. C. Caesars. Loeb Classical Library. Translated by Rolfe, J. C. Caesars. Loeb Classical Library. Translated by Rolfe, J. C. Caesars. Loeb Classical Library. Translated by Rolfe, J. C. Caesars. Loeb Classical Library. Translated by Rolfe, J. C. Caesars. Loeb Classical Library. Translated by Rolfe, J. C. Caesars. Loeb Classical Library. Translated by Rolfe, J. C. Caesars. Loeb Classical Library. Translated by Rolfe, J. C. Caesars. Loeb Classical Library. Library. Library. Translated by Rolfe, J. C. Caesars. Loeb Classical Library. Library
Classical Library. Translated by Rolfe, J. C. Cambridge via Lacus Curtius. ({cite book}): CS1 maint: location missing publisher (link) Velleius Paterculus (1924). Roman History. Loeb Classical Library. Translated by Shipley, Frederick W via Lacus Curtius. (1924). Roman History. Loeb Classical Library. Translated by Shipley, Frederick W via Lacus Curtius. (1924). Roman History. Loeb Classical Library. Translated by Shipley, Frederick W via Lacus Curtius. (1924). Roman History. Loeb Classical Library. Translated by Shipley, Frederick W via Lacus Curtius. (1924). Roman History. Loeb Classical Library. Translated by Shipley, Frederick W via Lacus Curtius. (1924). Roman History. Loeb Classical Library. Translated by Shipley, Frederick W via Lacus Curtius. (1924). Roman History. Loeb Classical Library. Translated by Shipley, Frederick W via Lacus Curtius. (1924). Roman History. Loeb Classical Library. Translated by Shipley. (1924). Roman History. Loeb Classical Library. (1924). Roman History. (1924). R
University of Toronto Press. ISBN0-8020-5787-X. OCLC41156621. Badian, Ernst (2012). "Iulius Caesar, C (2)". In Hornblower, Simon; etal. (eds.). The Oxford University Press. doi:10.1093/acrefore/9780199381135.013.3394. ISBN978-0-19-954556-8. OCLC959667246. Broughton, Thomas Robert Shannon (1952). The
magistrates of the Roman republic. Vol.2. New York: American Philological Association. Broughton, Thomas Robert Shannon (1986). The magistrates of the Roman republic. Vol.3. Atlanta, GA: Scholars Press. ISBN 0-19-511875-8. OCLC 52728992. Canfora,
Luciano (2006). Julius Caesar: The People's Dictator. Edinburgh University Press. ISBN 978-0-7486-1936-8. Archived from the original on 26 January 2021. Retrieved 2 September 2017. Crook, John; et al., eds. (1994). The last age of the Roman Republic, 14643 BC. Cambridge Ancient History. Vol. 9 (2nded.). Cambridge University Press. ISBN 0-521-85073-8.
```

OCLC121060.Rawson, Elizabeth (1994a). "Caesar: civil war and dictatorship". In CAH2 9 (1994), pp.46890.Wiseman, TP. "Caesar, Pompey, and Rome, 5950 BC". In CAH2 9 (1994), pp.368423.Drogula, Fred K (2019). Cato the Younger: life and death at the end of the Roman republic. New York: Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-086902-1. OCLC1090168108. Ehrhardt, CTHR (1995). "Crossing the Rubicon". Antichthon. 29: 3041. doi:10.1017/S0066477400000927. ISSN 0066-4774. S2CID142429003. Goldsworthy, Adrian (2006). Caesar: Life of a Colossus. Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-12048-6. Goldsworthy, Adrian (2016) [First published 2003]. In the name of Rome: the men who won the Roman empire. New Haven: Yale University Press. ISBN 978-1-4443-0845-7. Badian, Ernst. "From the Iulii to Caesar". In Griffin (2009), A Companion to Julius Caesar. Malden, MA: Wiley-Blackwell. ISBN 978-1-4443-0845-7. Badian, Ernst. "From the Iulii to Caesar". In Griffin (2009), A Companion to Julius Caesar. Malden, MA: Wiley-Blackwell. ISBN 978-1-4443-0845-7. Badian, Ernst. "From the Iulii to Caesar". pp.1122.Gruen, Erich S. "Caesar as a politician". In Griffin (2009), pp.2336.Ramsey, John T. "The proconsular years: politics at a distance". In Griffin (2009), pp.3756.Paterson, Jeremy. "Caesar the man". In Griffin (2009), pp.12640.Gruen, Erich (1995). The last generation of the Roman republic. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press. ISBN 0-520-02238-6.Jimnez, Ramon L. (2000). Caesar Against Rome: The Great Roman Civil War. Praeger. ISBN 978-0-275-96620-1.Lintott, Andrew (1999). Constitution of the Roman republic. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-926108-6. Reprinted 2009. Mackay, Christopher S (2009). The breakdown of the Roman republic. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. ISBN978-0-521-51819-2.Meier, Christian (1995) [First published, in German by Severin und Siedler, 1982]. Caesar and the Roman People. Cambridge University Press. doi:10.1017/9781108943260. ISBN978-1-108-83784-2. LCCN2021024626. S2CID242729962.Tempest, Kathryn (2017). Brutus: the noble conspirator. London: Yale University Press. ISBN978-1-4128-1214-6.Wilson, Mark B (2021). Dictator: the evolution of the Roman dictatorship. Ann Arbor, MI: Michigan University Press. ISBN 978-0-472-13266-9. OCLC 1197561102.Listen to this article dated 10 January 2007 (2007-01-10), and do not reflect subsequent edits. (Audio help More spoken articles) C. Iulius (131) C. f. C. n. Fab. Caesar in the Digital Prosopography of the Roman Republic. Works by or about Gaius Julius Caesar at Wikisource Works related to Julius Caesar at Wikisource Works, and library resources in your library and in other libraries by Caesar Guide to online resourcesPolitical officesPrecededbyLucius AfraniusQuintus Caecilius Metellus Celer Roman consul II 48 BC With: Publius Servilius Isauricus SucceededbyQuintus Fufius Fufius Caecilius Marcellus Roman consul II 48 BC With: Publius Servilius Isauricus SucceededbyQuintus Fufius Calenus Publius Vatinius Preceded by Quintus Fufius Calenus Publius Vatinius Roman consul III 46 BC With: Marcus Aemilius Lepidus Roman consul IV January September 45 BC Succeeded by Himself Mark Antony Preceded by Himself Without colleague Roman consul V 44 BC Caesar. Antony has a paper with names on it and he says, "These many, then, shall die; their names are pricked" (4.1.1). The men then mark more names of people who must die, including the brother of Lepidus and the son of Mark Antony's sister. Antony states that, "He shall not live. Look, with a spot I damn him" (4.1.6). Antony then sends Lepidus to Caesar's house to fetch the will. He hopes to somehow reduce the amount of money that needs to be paid to the beneficiaries. After Lepidus leaves, Antony tells Octavius that Lepidus was a poor choice to form the second triumvirate with. Octavius that Lepidus was a poor choice to form the second triumvirate with. he will eventually remove Lepidus from rule, but that they should keep him a while longer. Act Four, Scene TwoBrutus has brought his armies to Sardis (now Western Turkey) and has set up camp. A messenger whom he sent to Cassius informs him that Cassius is not as friendly anymore. Brutus remarks, "Thou hast described / A hot friend cooling" (4.2.18-19). At that moment Cassius army arrives and Cassius himself appears. He is angry with Brutus makes him enter the tent so that they do not appear to be fighting in front of their men. Cassius is upset that Brutus publicly disgraced a friend of his for taking bribes from the Sardians. Apparently Cassius had sent several letter to Brutus urging for the man's release, but Brutus refused. Brutus is furious that Cassius would even consider defending a man for taking bribes, arguing that Caesar was killed for exactly such behavior. He states, "What, shall one of us, / That struck the foremost man of all this world / But for supporting robbers, shall we now / Contaminate our fingers with base bribes" (4.2.73-76). Cassius and Brutus end up threatening each other, with each man convinced he is better able to lead the armies than the other. The two men continue arguing, and Brutus says, "I did send / To you for gold to pay my legions, / Which you denied me" (4.2.130-132). Cassius denies it, and in exasperation pulls out his dagger and offers it to Brutus recants and they finally embrace in friendship. A poet forces his way into the tent and demands that the generals (Cassius and Brutus) not be left alone. He argues that there is a grudge between them. However, having already resumed their friendship, they order him away. Brutus finally informs Cassius, is surprised by the news and asks how she died. Brutus explains that Portia, left alone in the city after he fled, was upset that Octavius and Antony had seized control of Rome. She therefore took live embers and swallowed them, killing herself. Titinius and Messala arrive and Brutus immediately changes the subject. Cassius takes him not to speak of her anymore. Brutus tells him not to speak of her anymore. Brutus tells him not to speak of her anymore. Brutus and Messala compare letters they have received informing them that Antony and Octavius are marching towards them from Greece. Messala tells Brutus that over one hundred senators have been put to death, but Brutus says his letter only mentioned seventy, including the orator Cicero. Messala then asks Brutus if he has heard anything about Portia, to which Brutus replies, "Nothing, Messala" (4.2.236), and asks Messala for news of her, pretending to hear of her death for the first time. Brutus and Cassius then decide whether to wait for Antony and Octavius in Sardis or march to meet the opposing army in Philippi. Cassius prefers to wait and keep his men fresh, but Brutus thinks that the enemy is gaining in power every day and therefore must be stopped as soon as possible Cassius finally agrees with him and leaves for his tent to rest before leaving in the morning. Brutus remains awake with his servant Lucius. He orders two men, Claudio and Varrus, to enter his tent and sleep there in case he needs to send them on an errand during the night. Brutus then asks Lucius to play him a song on his stringed instrument, which he does until he falls asleep with his instrument in his hands. Brutus starts reading a book, but the ghost tells him, "Thy evil spirit, Brutus" (4.2.333). Brutus then asks the ghost why he has come, and is told that the ghost will see him again at Philippi. The ghost leaves, and Brutus immediately wakes up everyone else in the room. He orders Lucius to go back to sleep, and tells Varrus and Claudio to inform Cassius that he should take his army and march ahead. Analysis Antony, Octavius and Lepidus differ significantly from the original conspirators. They wish only to avenge Caesar's death and are willing to murder each of them, stating "These many, then, shall die; their names are pricked" (4.1.1). In their counter-conspiracy, they are most serious and dedicated to the task of eradicating those who conspired against Caesar. Antony's statement, "He shall not live. Look, with a spot I damn him" (4.1.6) brings to the forefront the calculating nature of the new rulers. Brutus stands out as an example of Republican stoicism on the battlefield. He describes the cause of Portia's death frightens even Cassius, who remarks that, "How scaped I killing when I crossed you so?" (4.2.202). He is further taken aback by the ease with which Brutus dismisses the topic when Titinius and Messala arrive. Brutus immediately changes the subject, forcing Cassius to take him aside and ask, "Portia, art thou gone?" (4.2.218). Brutus tells him not to speak of her anymore. Later, when Messala asks Brutus if he has heard anything about Portia, Brutus refuses to show weakness to his troops. Letters and poetry appear a great deal throughout this play, possibly more than in any other of Shakespeare's plays. In the first act, Cassius writes anonymous letters to Brutus to convince him to joint he conspiracy, Artemidorus writes an ignored letter warning Caesar of the plot against him, and Cinna the poet is murdered. In this act, a poet again takes the stage, but Brutus orders him removed from his tent. In addition, both Brutus and Messala have letters regarding the state of Rome after Antony's speech. Brutus states, "Mine [a letter] speaks of seventy senators that died / By their proscriptions, Cicero being one" (4.2.229-230). This mention of perhaps the greatest orator Cicero, a man identified closely with words, is almost an afterthought. Even Brutus, when trying to read his book, is unable to continue reading because the ghost of Caesar interrupts him. We therefore see first the manipulative power, and then the destruction and dismissal of literature and poetry after Caesar's death.

Julius caesar act 4 overview. Julius caesar act 4 summary. Act 4 julius caesar. Julius caesar act 5 summary. Julius caesar act 3 4 and 5 summary.