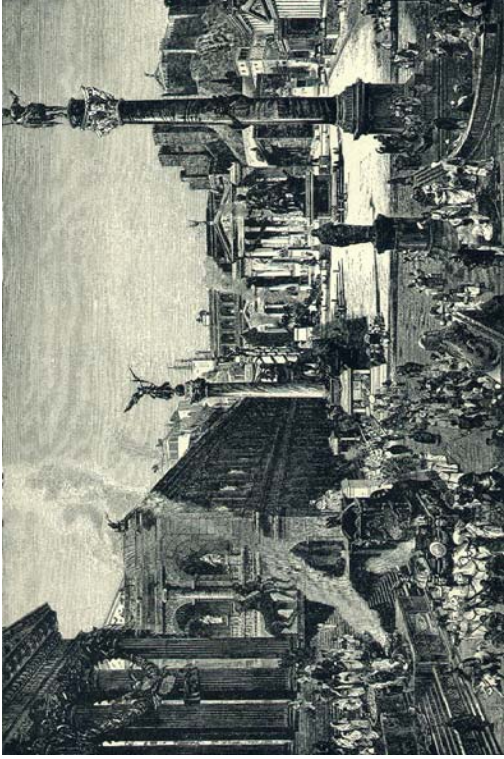


# SMA Co-op Fall 2015

## Ancient Rome – Age of Caesars



### Age of Caesars—Timeline

Second Triumvirate to Death of Augustus

43 B.C. to 14 A.D.

- 43 Octavius and Antony form Second Triumvirate.
- 42 Defeat of Republican army at Battle of Philippi.
- 40 Octavius marries his sister to Antony.
- 36 Antony follows Cleopatra to Alexandria.
- 31 Octavio defeats Antony at the Battle of Actium.
- 27 Octavius imperator, becomes Augustus Caesar, beginning of Pax Romana.
- 0 AD Birth of Christ.
- 9 AD Three legions lost at Battle of Teutoberg Forest
- 14 AD Tiberius becomes emperor on death of Augustus.

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## The First Two Caesars



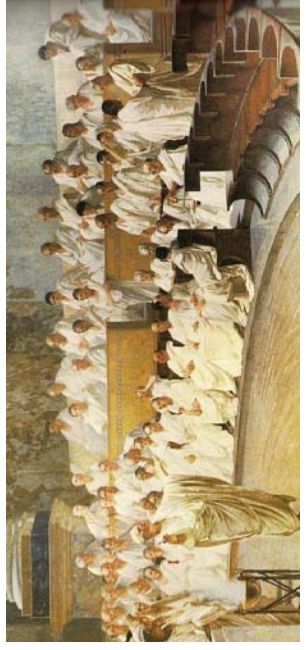
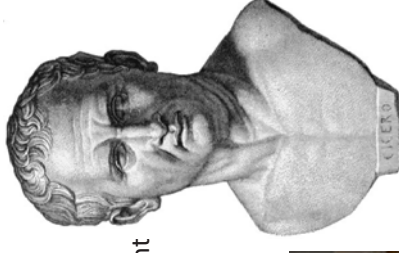
- First Triumvirate 60 B.C.
- Sole Ruler from 48 B.C.
- Died 44 B.C., ruled 5 years



- Second Triumvirate 43 B.C.
- Sole Ruler from 31 B.C.
- Died 14 A.D, ruled 45 years

## Cicero—Leader of Optimates

- Prolific writer, philosopher, orator.
- Lifespan coincided with Julius Caesar
- Defended interests of Senate
- Discovered Catiline plot to overthrow government cancel relieve debts.
- Enemy of Caesars, exiled by 1<sup>st</sup> Triumvirate, murdered by 2<sup>nd</sup> Triumvirate.



## Roman Politics—Getting Ugly

- **Populares** favored give-aways of land, grain, to “people”.
- **Optimates** favored Senate privileges.
- Both parties led by aristocrats, Patricians, and scoundrels.

**TEACH A MAN TO FISH  
AND HE’LL EAT FOR LIFE**



**GIVE HIM SOMEONE  
ELSE’S FISH AND HE’LL  
VOTE FOR YOU**

Social war changed politics: **Many more voters to bribe.**

Voting had to be done in Rome.

Politicians would transport whole villages, bribe as needed.

Caesar borrowed huge sums to get elected “Pontifex Maximus”

## Fun Couple—Clodius and Fulvia

- Clodius was demagogue, populist enemy of Cicero.
- Caused scandal by sneaking into woman’s festival.
- Adopted as a plebian so he could become Tribune.
- Passed laws for free grain & games, controlled Roman Mob.
- Murdered by rival gang; Money and gangs passed to Fulvia.



Mark Antony presented Cicero’s head to Fulvia

## Julius Caesar—Early Years

- Related to Marius, 16 at time of **Marius-Sulla War**.
- Property was confiscated but he refused divorce.
- Popular and audacious, but had no money or power.
- Considered one of best orators and writers in Rome.
- Kidnapped by Pirates; then had them crucified.
- 63 B.C., elected **Pontifex Maximus**, due to popularity.
- Made **alliance with Crassus** to pay off debts.
- 62 B.C., Appointed as governor of Spain.
- 61 B.C., Gave up triumph to stand for consul.

## First Triumvirate—59 B.C.



- First Triumvirate with **Caesar, Pompey, Crassus**.
- Implemented “land reform” to gain loyalty of followers.
- Caesar (age 41), appointed governor of Gaul for 5 years. Conquered all of France, Switzerland, Britain.
- Crassus (age 56) made governor of Syria. Attacked Parthia and was killed. Molten gold poured in mouth.
- Pompey (age 47) made governor of Spain but remained in Rome. Built a famous Theatre. Married Julia Caesara
-

## Conquest of Gaul/Britain: 58-52 B.C.

During his time as governor of Gaul, Caesar conquered Switzerland, France, Belgium, and England. Over 1 Million Gauls were killed; and 1 Million were enslaved. Enormous plunder was distributed to soldiers and sent to Rome. Caesar's popularity soared.



**58-57 B.C.**

Fought in E. Gaul tribes; allied with Gauls against Germans.

**56-54 B.C.**

Conquered W. Gaul and Britain;

**53-52 B.C.**

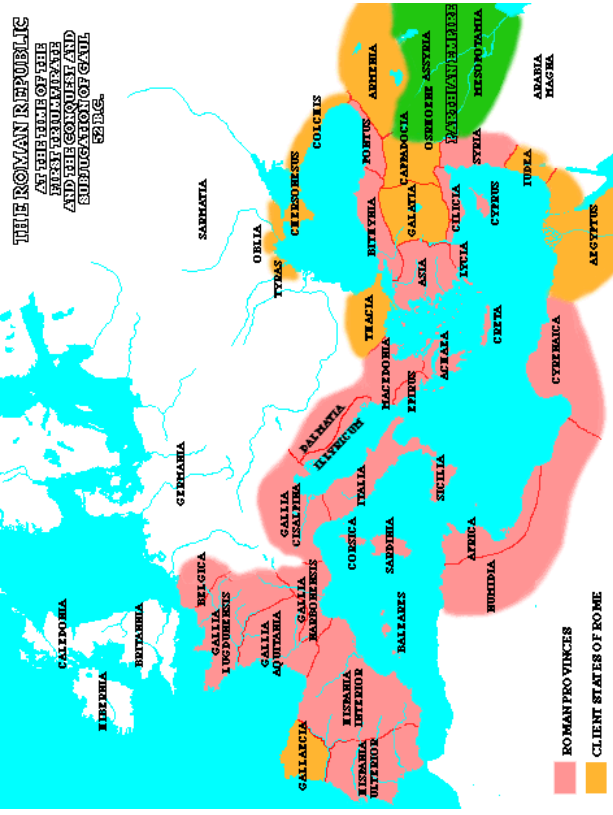
Put down Rebellion of Vercingetorix

## Buffer States

- The Republican government of Rome, from its earliest history, attempted to establish "buffer" states between itself and its most dangerous enemies. Instead of simply conquering its neighbors, Rome preferred to make "alliances" with other states, whereby they retained self-rule, but were required to be loyal to Rome. Sometimes these alliances were negotiated; other times they were made by force. It all cases Rome assured that the governments of allied states were firmly in the hands of friendly leaders. During the age of Caesar, Egypt, Judea, Thrace, and much of the Near East were "client" states of Rome, who governed their own affairs, but were militarily dependent on Rome.



## THE ROMAN REPUBLIC AT THE TIME OF THE PUNIC WARS AND THE CONQUEST AND SUBJUGATION OF GAUL



- This map of the Mediterranean in 52 B.C. shows why the Republican government that worked well for ruling the Italian peninsula was unable to effectively govern larger territories.

## Caesar's Civil War: 49 to 45 B.C.

- Caesar ordered to give up command or be declared a traitor. He crosses Rubicon; defeats Pompey's legions in Spain, then at Pharsalus. Final battle in Spain 45 B.C.



Caesar crosses Rubicon Jan. 49 B.C.



Pompey flees Pharsalus Aug. 48 B.C.



Cato-the-Younger suicide after his loss to Caesar in Africa. Battle of Thapsus, Apr. 46 B.C.

## Caesar in Egypt

- Pompey fled to Egypt, got murdered.
- Caesar followed Pompey to Egypt. Sided with Cleopatra's in civil war.
- Besieged in Alexandria for 6 months. Famous library partly destroyed.
- Affair with Cleopatra (31 years jr) produced a son, Caesarion.
- Put down a rebellion in Pontus on way home from Egypt, wrote "Veni, Vedi, Vici".



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## Caesarean Reforms

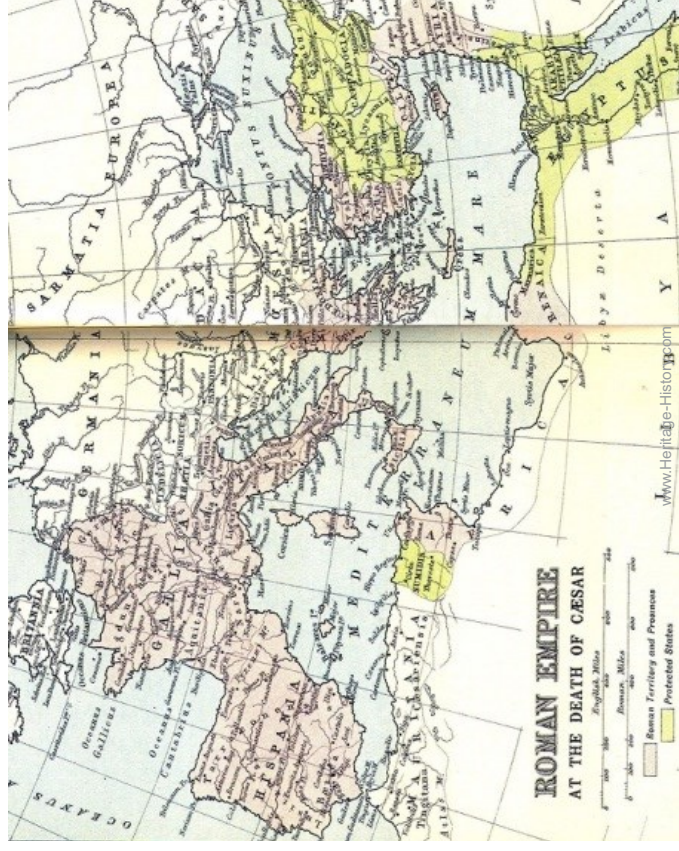
- **Governor-generals** appointed by military not senate.
- Improve roads and infrastructure throughout empire.
- Roman citizenship to local leaders
- Updated calendar to recognize "leap" years.
- Encouraged Romans to migrate to other provinces.
- Revised Tax laws—uniform throughout empire.
- Preserved senate with ceremonial honor and powers.
- Organized Italy as a province



Mark Antony crown Caesar at Festival of Lupercalia.

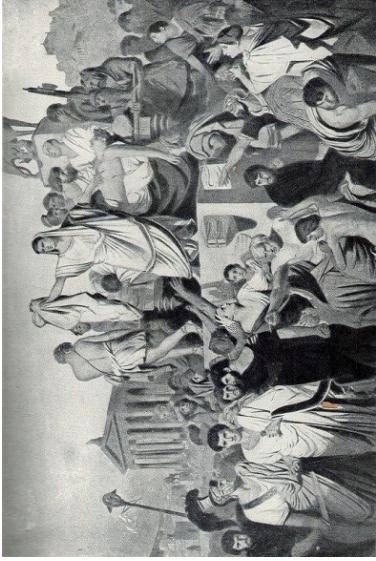
## Assassination of Caesar

- Made dictator-for-life one month before assassination.
- Senators feared loss of power. Conspired to murder him.
- Caesar's last words: "Et Tu Brute?"



# Mark Antony

- Trusted commander in Gallic War
- Led Rome while Caesar conquered opposition.
- Married **Fulvia**, rich widow of **Clodius**.
- Gave funeral address after death of Caesar.



# Second Triumvirate—43 A.D.

- **Mark Antony, Octavius, Lepidus**, form 2nd Triumvirate.
- Hundreds killed, property confiscated during proscriptions.
- Defeated **Brutus, Cassius** at **Philippi**.
- Antony assigned East, Lepidus: Spain & W. Africa, Octavius: Italy & Gaul.

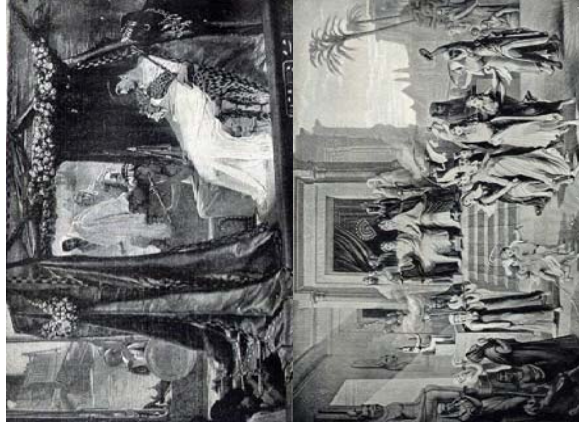


Octavius burns proscription lists to build good will.



# Antony and Cleopatra

- **Cleopatra** meets Antony in luxurious barge. 41 B.C.
- Later Antony returns to Rome, marries **Octavia**.
- Returns to Egypt. Conducts war against **Parthia** and resumes Cleopatra affair.
- Lives in luxury, neglects wife and imperial duties.
- Conquered **Jerusalem**, installed **Herod** as puppet.
- Relied on Egypt for aid in invading Parthia.



# Antony and Cleopatra

- Neglect of duties opens breach with Octavius
- Octavius defeats Antony at **Battle of Actium**.
- Antony commits suicide as Octavius closes in.
- Cleopatra kills herself with poison asp.
- Cleopatra's orphaned children raised by Octavia.
- **Caesarion**—son of Julius Caesar, put to death.



## Octavius—Augustus Caesar

- Sole ruler of Rome, consolidated power after battle of Actium.
- Implemented Julius Caesar's reforms; brought empire under central control.
- **Pax Romana** brought great prosperity.
- Senate allowed ceremonial role.
- **Maecenas** and **Agrippa** were top advisors.
- Flowering of Arts, Literature and Culture.
- No children with **Livia**, had to adopt.



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## Battle of Teutoberg Forest

- 9 A.D. German tribes led by **Hermann** (Arminius)
- Three legions destroyed, up to 20,000 Romans killed.
- German settlements destroyed. Rome never regained foothold in Germany.

