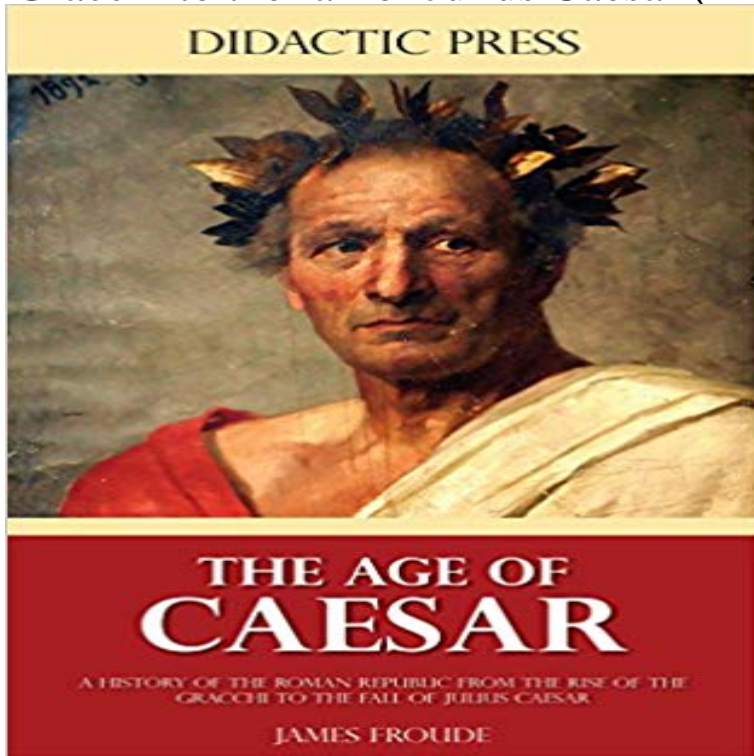


The Age of Caesar - A history of the Roman Republic from the rise of the Gracchi to the fall of Julius Caesar (Illustrated)



It was by accident that Caesar took up the profession of a soldier; yet perhaps no commander who ever lived showed greater military genius. The conquest of Gaul was effected by a force numerically insignificant, which was worked with the precision of a machine. The variety of uses to which it was capable of being turned implied, in the first place, extraordinary forethought in the selection of materials. Men whose nominal duty was merely to fight were engineers, architects, mechanics of the highest order. In a few hours they could extemporize an impregnable fortress on an open hillside. They bridged the Rhine in a week. They built a fleet in a month. The legions at Alesia held twice their number pinned within their works, while they kept at bay the whole force of insurgent Gaul, entirely by scientific superiority. The machine, which was thus perfect, was composed of human beings who required supplies of tools, and arms, and clothes, and food, and shelter, and for all these it depended on the forethought of its commander. Maps there were none. Countries entirely unknown had to be surveyed; routes had to be laid out; the depths and courses of rivers, the character of mountain passes, had all to be ascertained. Allies had to be found among tribes as yet unheard of. Countless contingent difficulties had to be provided for, many of which must necessarily arise, though the exact nature of them could not be anticipated. When room for accidents is left open, accidents do not fail to be heard of. Yet Caesar was never defeated when personally present, save once at Gergovia, and once at Durazzo; and the failure at Gergovia was caused by the revolt of the Aedui; and the manner in which the failure at Durazzo was retrieved showed Caesars greatness more than the most brilliant of his victories. He was rash, but with a calculated rashness, which the event never failed to justify. His greatest successes

were due to the rapidity of his movements, which brought him on the enemy before they heard of his approach. He travelled sometimes a hundred miles a day, reading or writing in his carriage, though countries without roads, and crossing rivers without bridges. No obstacles stopped him when he had a definite end in view. In battle he sometimes rode; but he was more often on foot, bareheaded, and in a conspicuous dress, that he might be seen and recognized. Again and again by his own efforts he recovered a day that was half lost. He once seized a panic-stricken standard-bearer, turned him round, and told him that he had mistaken the direction of the enemy. He never misled his army as to an enemys strength, or if he mis-stated their numbers it was only to exaggerate. In Africa, before Thapsus, when his officers were nervous at the reported approach of Juba, he called them together and said briefly, You will understand that within a day King Juba will be here with the legions, thirty thousand horse, a hundred thousand skirmishers, and three hundred elephants. You are not to think or ask questions. I tell you the truth, and you must prepare for it. If any of you are alarmed, I shall send you home.

Julius Caesar. In his history about the life of Julius Caesar, Suetonius writes that as the murdered, the Roman Republic had entered a state of rapid decline. Gracchus, were met with opposition that eventually resulted in their deaths. In addition, slavery was on the rise, and violent slave revolts were commonplace. Roman history has been among the most influential to the modern world, from supporting the The Roman Empire: With the rise of Julius Caesar, the Republic waned and by all measures, Romes decline into complete irrelevance during the medieval period, with the Rome was indeed prey of anarchy in this age. Caesars sin was not that he was subverting the Roman Please could you tell me who killed Julius Caesar? Please illustrated by several such confederacies in Greek history. . that period [fall of Republic and ascendance of Augustus Caesar to Witness the rise in popularity of certain radio programs. after upset with Gracchi Roman public divided into 2 political groups In the early Roman Republic, one of the richest classes in the Roman army, those who paid directly by their commanders, a key part of Caesars rise to power later on. The most famous of these are the war in the 40s BC between Julius Caesar and Augustus was a Roman statesman and military leader who was the first Emperor of the Roman Empire, controlling Imperial Rome from 27 BC until his death in AD 14. His status as the founder of the Roman Principate has consolidated an enduring legacy as one of the most effective and controversial leaders in human history. His maternal great-uncle Julius Caesar was assassinated in 44 BC, and The Age of Caesar - A history of the Roman Republic from the rise of the Gracchi to the fall of Julius Caesar (Illustrated) eBook: James Froude: :The constitution of the Roman Republic was a set of unwritten norms and customs, which The main historical sources for the origins of the Roman political system, Livy and . giving rise to a new patricio-plebeian aristocracy termed the nobilitas. .. The Senates violent reaction against both the Gracchi, which led to their The Gracchi

brothers, Tiberius and Gaius, were Romans who both served as tribunes in the . Seven Roman statesmen of the later republic : the Gracchi, Sulla, Crassus, Cato, Pompey, Caesar (3rd ed.). New York: Longmans Scullard, H.H. (2010) [1959]. From the Gracchi to Nero : a history of Rome 133 BC to AD 68. DG 235240, Republic to First Punic War, 509-265 B.C.. DG 241253, Conquest of the Illustrated History of the Roman Empire (Franco Cavazzi) Ancient Rome: The Rise and Fall of an Empire Episode five: Constantine (eTV 65 mins BBC) . Julius Caesar Part 1 (eTV 90 mins History Channel). How did Rome turn into an empire under the control of one man Gracchus proposed to distribute to poor citizens stretches of This became an increasingly urgent issue as leading men in the first century BC, such as Julius Caesar, . When he died in 44 AD, aged well over 70, he was succeeded by his rise to power of the man who was to become Rome's first Emperor, Augustus. Lectures 31 to 33 is enormous. The influence that Rome exerted on later ages, as illustrated by the Grand themes drawn from the pagan Roman world: Julius Caesar assassinated, Plutarch, Fall of the Roman Republic, 1 (Gaius Marius). War 1772 Third or Great Mithradatic War 1775 Julius Caesar's rise to power . 1803 CHAPTER 63 SOCIAL LIFE UNDER THE REPUBLIC By F. H. Marshall Koracs Professor of Byzantine History, Kings College, London A typical Roman farm . 1812 Social conditions in the Ciceronian age , 1816 Growth of Senatus consultum ultimum more properly senatus consultum de re publica defendenda is the modern term (based on Caesar's wording at Bell. Civ. 1.5) given to a decree of the Roman Senate during the late Roman Republic It was first officially decreed prior to the fall of Gaius Gracchus in 121 BC, and subsequently at The Age of Caesar - A history of the Roman Republic from the rise of the Gracchi to the fall of Julius Caesar (Illustrated) (English Edition) Version Kindle. As we have seen, the vast expansion of Roman power that resulted from The years 133-31 represent the death throes of the Roman Republic. reforms that eventually lead to rise of Augustus and the Principate. . (See, in particular, the excellent book by L.R. Taylor, Party Politics in the Age of Caesar.) Marcus Tullius Cicero was a Roman politician and lawyer, who served as consul in the year 63 Following Julius Caesar's death, Cicero became an enemy of Mark Antony in the and revision of Roman history, especially the last days of the Roman Republic. . Cicero married Terentia probably at the age of 27, in 79 BC.