

## 1: Octavius Caesar

*Octavian's general was the shrewd Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, and Antony was hampered by defections among his officers and the presence of Cleopatra on her flagship, which his Roman soldiers deeply resented. Agrippa easily outmaneuvered Antony, and Cleopatra was the first to flee, taking her sixty Egyptian ships with her.*

The famous couple believed that they are well prepared to fight with the army led by Octavian, but they were wrong. Varied Numbers of Troops According to some researchers, the Roman forces for this battle included galleys, 16, infantry, and 3, archers. On the other hand, Cleopatra and Antony are said to have had galleys, 50 transports, 20, infantry, and 2, archers. He claimed that their army was no less than ships, , legionaries and armed infantry, and 12, cavalrymen strong. They were supported by allies as well, including: Plutarch suggested that Octavian arrived to the battlefield with just ships, 80, infantry, and 12, mounted troops. At the same time, Octavian sailed to the east with ships and ,00 soldiers. Statue of Augustus as a younger Octavian. Although she seemed to be well prepared, it worried her that her army based on many different nations did not feel strongly aligned to its leader. Map of the Battle of Actium. Mark Antony gave up first. He became very anxious and lost his will to live. All of the existing descriptions of the battle show the story more like a soap opera than a meeting of serious rulers. For example, Plutarch wrote: For no sooner did he see her ship sailing off than he forgot everything else, betrayed and ran away from those who were fighting and dying in his cause, got into a five-oared galley, where Alexas the Syrian and Scellius were his only companions, and hastened after the woman who had already ruined him and would make his ruin still more complete. Cleopatra recognized him and raised a signal on her ship; so Anthony came up and was taken on board, but he never saw nor was seen by her. Instead, he went forward alone to the prow and sat down by himself in silence, holding his head in both hands. The couple, who used to live in the beautiful white palace of Alexandria, were trapped. The crown prince, Ptolemy Caesar, was murdered and Antony committed suicide. Cleopatra mummified him and soon after she joined him in the afterlife. The kingdom of the last queen of Egypt became a Roman province for the next centuries. The ancient civilization never had its power returned. With the arrival of the Arab Bedouins in Egypt, the impressive land was only a shadow of its magnificent past. The Battle of Actium was very important in ancient times. Octavian did not waste this chance, and a year later he finally defeated the last queen of Egypt in Alexandria. On September 2, 31 BC, Octavian Augustus ended the history of a civilization which had existed for at least 4, years. Public Domain As time went by, Cleopatra became a pop culture icon, and the battle of Actium was presented as the fall of the queen, but also as a moment when Octavian Augustus showed his dark side. However, it could also be said that Cleopatra and Antony became the victims of their own cockiness and lack of strategic skills.

### 2: The fake news that sealed the fate of Antony and Cleopatra

*The Final War of the Roman Republic, also known as Antony's Civil War or The War between Antony and Octavian, was the last of the Roman civil wars of the Roman Republic, fought between Mark Antony (assisted by Cleopatra) and Octavian.*

Both men desired to assume power after the assassination political murder of Julius Caesar in 44 B. The man who came out on top of this struggle would go on to become perhaps the most powerful figure in the world at that time. As a young man from a distinguished family, Antony received an appropriate education. His studies focused on skills that would be useful to him later in politics, such as the art of public speaking and the ability to think about a question or situation objectively and from many angles. All his life, however, he was known for mixing such activities with a love of less serious pleasures. At an early age he became known for the personality traits he showed later as an adult: Career with Caesar Antony received his first overseas experience in the eastern portion of the Roman Empire, when, during 57 to 55 B. From there he went to serve with Caesar 44 B. Caesar conquered Gaul for Rome, and Antony assisted him in suppressing local rebellion against the Romans. Tribunes were expected to stand up for the rights of individuals and for those who were not members of the highest classes of Roman society. Antony came into the office at a critical time. Caesar depended upon the tribunes to look after his interests in Rome, and Antony did so when he vetoed a decree that required Caesar and the men he commanded to lay down their arms. However, when the Senate gave its officers special powers to "preserve the state," Antony felt that the measure would be used against him and he fled to Caesar. A series of civil wars followed that pitted Caesar and the armies and politicians loyal to him against the forces of Pompey 48 B. Under Caesar, Antony was given several important military assignments and distinguished himself. Caesar designated him as consul a one-year position that was one of the most powerful in Roman government for 44 B. Once again Antony found himself in a key position at an important time. Caesar was rapidly moving in the direction of a government in which he would hold king-like powers. As a result, a plot formed to eliminate Caesar. On March 15, 44 B. Antony was spared on the grounds that the aim of the plot was to remove an illegal ruler, and that killing the consul, who was the chief legitimate officer of the Roman state, would reflect poorly on the cause. One front was against those who had plotted to kill Caesar. He was defeated and forced to retreat north. In the following months Antony strengthened himself with the armies of the western Roman Empire; while Octavian, realizing that the Senate was trying to use him, began to establish an alliance with Antony. As a triumvirate consisting of three governing officials called triumvirs, they assumed absolute authority for ruling the empire, although Anthony and Octavian soon edged Lepidus out of power. Unlike an earlier triumvirate consisting of Caesar, Pompey, and the politician Crassus c. Octavian assumed control in the west, Antony in the east, and Lepidus for a time in Africa. Antony and Octavian now moved eastward to face the army of those who had killed Caesar. The two forces met at Philippi, Greece, in 42 B. While Octavian returned to Italy, Antony went east to put affairs in order in the eastern provinces. He also prepared a war against Parthia located in present-day Iran, and, needing Egyptian support, he met with Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, in 41 B. An immediate romance followed. Antony moved back west and peace was patched up in 40 B. Antony soon went east again, beating back the Parthians. Cleopatra saw her alliance with Antony as a wonderful opportunity to revive the past glories of the Ptolemies, the royal family line from which she was descended. At the same time the crisis between Octavian and Antony was reaching a climax. Antony still had support in Rome. The two men and their armies met off at Actium, Greece, on September 2, 31 B. He fled back to Egypt with Cleopatra. Octavian went on to become the first emperor of Rome, taking the name Augustus. Mark Antony, a Biography. University of Minnesota Press, His Life and Times. The Life and Times of Marc Anthony. Ben Thompson Apr 6, 9: I think should be be like so fine if she were still live.

### 3: Mark Antony Biography - life, family, name, death, wife, young, son, information, born, time

*Cleopatra Selene, the daughter of Cleopatra VII and Mark Antony, even became a cherished member of Octavian's family. He took care of her education and arranged a good marriage for her. She was also perhaps the most similar child to her mother.*

Afterwards he moved to Egypt to start a long-term romance with Cleopatra, becoming the de facto stepfather to Caesarion. Such an affair was doomed to become a political scandal. Both Octavian and Antony had fought against their common enemies in the civil war that followed the assassination of Caesar. Antony and Cleopatra formally elevated Caesarion, then 13, to power in 34 BC, giving him the vague but alarming title of "King of the Kings" Donations of Alexandria. He hoped that he might be regarded by them as their champion against the ambition of Octavian, whom he presumed would not be willing to abandon his position in a similar manner. Antony complained that Octavian had exceeded his powers in deposing Lepidus, in taking over the countries held by Sextus Pompeius and in enlisting soldiers for himself without sending half to him. Octavian complained that Antony had no authority to be in Egypt; that his execution of Sextus Pompeius was illegal; that his treachery to the king of Armenia disgraced the Roman name; that he had not sent half the proceeds of the spoils to Rome according to his agreement; and that his connection with Cleopatra and the acknowledgment of Caesarion as a legitimate son of Caesar were a degradation of his office and a menace to himself. Gnaeus Ahenobarbus seems to have wished to keep quiet, but Gaius Sosius on 1 January made an elaborate speech in favor of Antony, and would have proposed the confirmation of his act had it not been vetoed by a tribune. Octavian was not present, but at the next meeting made a reply of such a nature that both consuls left Rome to join Antony; Antony, when he heard of it, after publicly divorcing Octavia, came at once to Ephesus with Cleopatra, where a vast fleet was gathered from all parts of the East, of which Cleopatra furnished a large proportion. His land forces, which had been in Armenia, came down to the coast of Asia and embarked under L. In addition to the deposition, Octavian procured a vote for a proclamation of war against Cleopatra—well understood to mean against Antony, though he was not named. Battle[ edit ] Antony meant to anticipate an attack by a descent upon Italy towards the end of 32 BC, and went as far as Corcyra. Still, Antony could not be tempted out. It took some months for his full strength to arrive from the various places in which his allies or his ships had wintered, and during these months not only was Agrippa continuing his descent upon Greek towns and coasts but in various cavalry skirmishes Octavian had so far prevailed, so that Antony abandoned the north side of the strait and confined his soldiers to the southern camp. Cleopatra now earnestly advised that garrisons should be put into strong towns and that the main fleet should return to Alexandria. The large contingent furnished by Egypt gave her advice as much weight as her personal influence over Antony, and it appears that this movement was agreed to. At first of a mind to let Antony sail and then attack him, he was prevailed upon by Agrippa to give battle. The next day was wet and the sea was rough. For fear of being surrounded, Antony was forced to give the word to attack. He led these through the straits towards the open sea. Octavian had about warships. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. An "eight" war galley had around heavy marines, archers and at least six ballista catapults. The bows of the galleys were armored with bronze plates and square-cut timbers, making a successful ramming attack with similar equipment difficult. The only way to disable such a ship was to smash its oars, rendering it immobile and, hopefully, isolated from the rest of its fleet. A medium ballista was capable of penetrating the sides of most warships at close range and had an effective range of around yards. Most ballista firing was aimed at the marines on the fighting decks of the ships. By about noon the fleets were in formation but Octavian refused to be drawn out, so Antony was forced to attack. The battle raged all afternoon without decisive result. A breeze sprang up in the right direction and the Egyptian ships were soon hurrying out of sight. The contagion spread fast; everywhere sails were seen unfurling and towers and other heavy fighting gear going by the board. Some fought on, and it was not until long after nightfall, when many a ship was blazing from the firebrands thrown upon them, that the work was done. With many oarsmen dead or unfit to serve, the powerful, head-on ramming tactic for which the Octaries

had been designed was now impossible. Those left behind were captured or sunk. A differing account of the battle is argued by J. He postulates that Antony knew he was surrounded and had nowhere to run. To try to turn this to his advantage, he gathered his ships around him in a quasi-horseshoe formation, staying close to the shore for safety. Eventually Antony sent the ships on the northern part of the formation to attack. He sent Gaius Sosius down to the south to spread the remaining ships out to the south. Antony seized the opportunity and, with Cleopatra on her ship and him on a different ship, sped through the gap and escaped, abandoning his entire force. With the end of the battle, Octavian exerted himself to save the crews of the burning vessels and had to spend the whole night on board.

## 4: Octavia | wife of Mark Antony | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*Workshop 1 Octavian, Anthony and Cleopatra: Propaganda and the Myth of Actium' The creation and subsequent sustaining of the Myth of Actium' is one of the greatest examples of the use of mass propaganda in the ancient world.*

He received his birth name , after his biological father , in 63 BC. From 38 BC, Octavian opted to use Imperator , the title by which troops hailed their leader after military success. His name is roughly translated as "Commander Caesar, Son of the Divine". Imperator Caesar Divi Filius Augustus: Following his 31 BC defeat of Mark Antony and Cleopatra , partly on his own insistence, the Roman Senate granted him the additional name, " Augustus ". This man was leader in a war with a neighbouring town His grandfather had served in several local political offices. His father, also named Gaius Octavius , had been governor of Macedonia. His mother, Atia , was the niece of Julius Caesar. Philippus never had much of an interest in young Octavius. Because of this, Octavius was raised by his grandmother, Julia , the sister of Julius Caesar. Walters Art Museum , Baltimore. He rejected the advice of some army officers to take refuge with the troops in Macedonia and sailed to Italy to ascertain whether he had any potential political fortunes or security. Roman citizens adopted into a new family usually retained their old nomen in cognomen form e. However, though some of his contemporaries did, [31] there is no evidence that Octavius ever himself officially used the name Octavianus, as it would have made his modest origins too obvious. Mark Antony had lost the support of many Romans and supporters of Caesar when he initially opposed the motion to elevate Caesar to divine status. During the summer, he managed to win support from Caesarian sympathizers and also made common with the Optimates , the former enemies of Caesar, who saw him as the lesser evil and hoped to manipulate him. Antony besieged him at Mutina [53] and rejected the resolutions passed by the Senate to stop the fighting. The Senate had no army to enforce their resolutions. This provided an opportunity for Octavian, who already was known to have armed forces. Both consuls were killed, however, leaving Octavian in sole command of their armies. However, the sources agree that enacting the proscriptions was a means by all three factions to eliminate political enemies. For example, Octavian allowed the proscription of his ally Cicero, Antony the proscription of his maternal uncle Lucius Julius Caesar the consul of 64 BC , and Lepidus his brother Paullus. Octavian was able to further his cause by emphasizing the fact that he was Divi filius , "Son of the Divine". Gaul and the province of Hispania were placed in the hands of Octavian. Lepidus was left with the province of Africa , stymied by Antony, who conceded Hispania to Octavian instead. The tens of thousands who had fought on the republican side with Brutus and Cassius could easily ally with a political opponent of Octavian if not appeased, and they also required land. Octavian chose the former. He returned Clodia to her mother, claiming that their marriage had never been consummated. Fulvia decided to take action. Lucius and Fulvia took a political and martial gamble in opposing Octavian, however, since the Roman army still depended on the triumvirs for their salaries. Lucius and his army were spared, due to his kinship with Antony, the strongman of the East, while Fulvia was exiled to Sicily. This new conflict proved untenable for both Octavian and Antony, however. Their centurions, who had become important figures politically, refused to fight due to their Caesarian cause, while the legions under their command followed suit. The Italian Peninsula was left open to all for the recruitment of soldiers, but in reality, this provision was useless for Antony in the East. War with Pompeius Further information:

## 5: Mark Antony - HISTORY

*Although Mark Antony died fighting Octavian's efforts to become Rome's sole dynastic monarch, three of the first five Roman emperors—Caligula, Claudius and Nero—were Antony's direct descendants.*

The Battle of Actium by Laureys a Castro. This was the decisive battle of the naval theater. Octavian brought with him his chief military adviser and closest friend Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa to command his naval forces. Octavian moved his soldiers across the Adriatic Sea to confront Antony near Actium. Octavian decided not to attack and risk unnecessary losses. Instead, Octavian wanted to battle Antony by sea where his experienced sailors could dominate. In response, Antony and Octavian engaged in Fabian strategy until the time was right. As the summer ended and autumn began to set in, both Octavian and Antony settled for a battle of attrition. The city had previously been loyal to Antony. Although Antony was an experienced soldier, he did not understand naval combat, which led to his downfall. In what would become known as the Battle of Actium, Antony, on September 2, 31 BC, moved his large quinqueremes through the strait and into the open sea. Shortly after mid-day, Antony was forced to extend his line out from the protection of the shore, and then finally engage the enemy. As the armies stood on either side of the naval battle, they watched as Antony was being outmatched by Agrippa. Antony retreated to a smaller vessel with his flag and managed to escape to Alexandria. Land campaign[ edit ] Even though Octavian wanted to immediately pursue Antony and Cleopatra, many of his veterans wanted to retire and return to private life. Octavian allowed many of his longest serving veterans as many as 10 legions by some accounts to retire. Many of those legionaries could trace their service to Julius Caesar some 20 years earlier. Roman painting from the House of Giuseppe II, Pompeii, early 1st century AD, most likely depicting Cleopatra VII of Ptolemaic Egypt, wearing her royal diadem, consuming poison in an act of suicide, while her son Caesarion, also wearing a royal diadem, stands behind her. After the winter ended, Octavian resumed the hunt. In the spring of 30 BC, Octavian rejected the idea of transporting his army across the sea and attacking Alexandria directly, and instead travelled by land through Asia. By marching his army by land, he ensured Antony could not regroup and cement his authority over the provinces. The Death of Cleopatra by Reginald Arthur. Meanwhile, Antony attempted to secure an army in Cyrenaica from Lucius Pinarius. Unfortunately for Antony, Pinarius had switched his loyalty to Octavian. When Octavian received word of this development, he ordered Pinarius to move his four legions east towards Alexandria while Octavian would move west. When Octavian and Pinarius arrived at Alexandria, they placed the entire city under siege. Before Octavian had arrived, Antony took the roughly 10, soldiers he had left and attacked Pinarius, unaware that he was outnumbered 2 to 1. Antony was forced to watch as his army and hopes of dominance in Rome were handed to Octavian. According to the ancient accounts however, he was not entirely successful and with an open wound in his belly, was taken to join Cleopatra, who had fled to her mausoleum. Cleopatra did not immediately follow Antony in suicide. Instead, in a last-ditch effort, Cleopatra opened negotiations with Octavian. This role was "carefully explained to her", while Caesarion was "butchered without compunction". He admired the bravery of Cleopatra, and gave her and Antony a public military funeral in Rome. As they left Alexandria, a new age dawned when Rome annexed Egypt. Due to this war, Octavian would become Augustus and the first Roman Emperor. Aftermath[ edit ] Within a month, Octavian was named Pharaoh, and Egypt became his personal possession. Octavian, now Augustus, transformed the Republic into the Roman Empire, ruling it as the first Roman emperor. In the ensuing months and years, Augustus passed a series of laws that, while outwardly preserving the appearance of the Republic, made his position within it of paramount power and authority. He laid the foundations for what is now called the Roman Empire. From then on, the Roman state would be ruled by a Princeps first citizen; in modern terms, Rome would from now on be ruled by Emperors. The Senate ostensibly still had power and authority over certain Senatorial provinces, but the critical border provinces, such as Syria, Egypt, and Gaul, requiring the greatest numbers of legions, would be directly ruled by Augustus and succeeding Emperors. With the end of the last Republican civil war, the Republic was replaced by the Empire. The reign of Augustus would usher in the golden era of Roman culture and produce a stability which Rome had not seen in over a century. With

Rome in control of the entire Mediterranean world, a peace would reign in the Roman world for centuries after the death of Augustus:

### 6: The Battle of Actium - HISTORY

*The Roman Senate declared war against Cleopatra, and Octavian defeated Antony and Cleopatra's forces in the naval battle at Actium in 31 B.C. After their defeat, Antony and Cleopatra committed suicide, and Octavian became "Augustus," the first Roman emperor.*

Their romance was a huge scandal in Rome because Caesar was already married to Calpurnia Pisonis. Although, the marriage with Calpurnia was political, Romans were annoyed because of the behavior of their leader. At the same time, Caesar erected a golden statue of Cleopatra presented as Isis and located it in the temple of Venus Genetrix in the Julium forum. This act proved to the Roman society that Cleopatra was much more than just a lover. She was a life partner and the woman at the side of Julius Caesar. It was also the moment, when the beloved adopted son of Caesar – Octavian – started to worry about his future. The change to the political situation appeared to be so dangerous for the position of many people that the nobles decided to murder Caesar on March 15, 44 BC. Cleopatra was still in Rome at the time. Did Caesar die because of his attention to the Queen of Egypt? Perhaps not, but the affair with a woman who made many Roman men afraid could have made the decision to assassinate Caesar easier. Octavian, on the other hand, felt himself to be the only person who could legitimately replace Caesar. When his adopted father died, he was studying and undergoing military training in Illyria. But when he discovered what happened, he quickly went back to Rome. Upon his arrival there, he discovered the consul Mark Antony, a friend of Caesar, trying to punish the killers. The conflict between them started soon after the funeral of the deceased ruler. A statue of Augustus as a younger Octavian, dated ca. Thus, she decided to start a relationship with Mark Antony and defeat Octavian using the hands of her new lover. When Antony divorced his wife and officially married Cleopatra, there was no way back in the conflict with Octavian. For Rome it was obvious that the couple who lived in Alexandria wanted to rule all of the Roman Empire. A baroque painting of the battle of Actium by Laureys a Castro, When Cleopatra and her son were dead, the war was over. He ordered a celebration worthy of the Queen and accepted all the Egyptian traditions for it. Due to his orders, none of the monuments of Cleopatra were destroyed in Egypt. Romans were very surprised with these decisions.

### 7: Augustus - Wikipedia

*Antony was carried to Cleopatra's retreat, where he died after bidding her to make her peace with Octavian. When the triumphant Roman arrived, she attempted to seduce him, but he resisted her.*

Cleopatra was reclining comfortably in the forward area of her ship, a large barge. She was lying on a couch under a canopy of gold cloth, being fanned by beautiful young boys, dressed as little cupids. Overhead, large purple sails were billowing in the wind. Down below, the sun was flashing its reflections off the silver-tipped oars as they dipped in and out of the water to the beat of the music coming from flutes, fifes, and harps. Beautiful maids, dressed like sea nymphs, were working the ropes. Down at the gilded stern, more maids were manning the rudders, steering the barge as it glided smoothly up the river Cydnus toward the port of Tarsus. Charmion, her head handmaiden, walked up to her and smiled. The men are especially enjoying looking at the pretty girls. I became a partner with Caesar. I have to convince Antony that he needs me as his partner, not as his underling. They were in awe of the size of it, its gilded stern, and its large purple sails. As soon as Antony was on board, he and his men were escorted to the center of the deck. The music picked up, and another burst of sweet perfumes was released. Antony stood there, unable to take his eyes off of all the beautiful women. Then, in the forward area of the ship, a large number of candles were being lit under a canopy that had a sheer gold curtain drawn around it. He could barely make out the figure of a woman reclining on a couch. He could see that she was dressed in gold and wearing a headdress of some type. He took a step toward the canopy but stopped as the sheer curtain began to rise. Cleopatra came into view. She was helped to her feet by two of her handmaidens. Antony gasped when he saw her in a tight, shimmering gold dress, sparkling with jewels. She started walking toward him. As she came closer, Plancus saw that Cleopatra knew how to use makeup. He thought, She is an exotic beauty!

### 8: An Analysis of the Character of Octavius

*War Between Mark Antony and Octavian The War Between Mark Antony and Octavian As the legal arrangement for the triumvirate between Octavian, Antony and Lepidus (even though he was no longer an official part of the arrangement) expired at the end of 33 BC, 32 BC turned into a year of political posturing and strained anticipation.*

Cleopatra convinces Caesar to restore her throne from her younger brother. Caesar, in effective control of the kingdom, sentences Pothinus Gregoire Aslan to death for arranging an assassination attempt on Cleopatra, and banishes Ptolemy to the eastern desert, where he and his outnumbered army would face certain death against Mithridates. Cleopatra is crowned Queen of Egypt, and begins to develop megalomaniacal dreams of ruling the world with Caesar, who in turn desires to become King of Rome. They marry, and when their son Caesarion is born, Caesar accepts him publicly, which becomes the talk of Rome and the Senate. After he is made dictator for life, Caesar sends for Cleopatra. She arrives in Rome in a lavish procession and wins the adulation of the Roman people. The Senate grows increasingly discontented amid rumors that Caesar wishes to be made king, which is anathema to the Romans. On the Ides of March in 44 BC, a group of conspirators assassinate Caesar and flee the city, starting a rebellion. While planning a campaign against Parthia in the east, Antony realizes he needs money and supplies, and cannot get enough from anywhere but Egypt. After refusing several times to leave Egypt, Cleopatra gives in and meets him in Tarsus. The two begin a love affair, with Cleopatra assuring Anthony that he is much more than a pale reflection of Caesar. Anthony and Cleopatra reconcile and marry, with Anthony divorcing Octavia. Cleopatra assumes Anthony is dead and orders the Egyptian forces home. Anthony follows, leaving his fleet leaderless and soon defeated. Anthony tries to goad Octavian into single combat, but is finally forced to flee into the city. When Anthony returns to the palace, Apollodorus, not believing that Anthony is worthy of his queen, convinces him that she is dead, whereupon Anthony falls on his own sword. Apollodorus then confesses that he misled Anthony and assists him to the tomb where Cleopatra and two servants have taken refuge. He discovers the dead body of Apollodorus, who had poisoned himself. Octavian receives word that Anthony is dead and Cleopatra is holed up in a tomb. There he offers her his word that he will allow her to rule Egypt as a Roman province in return for her agreeing to accompany him to Rome. After Octavian departs, she orders her servants in coded language to assist with her suicide.

## 9: Antony, Octavian, Cleopatra

*Mark Antony and Cleopatra were forced to flee to Alexandria in Egypt. When Octavian's troops surrounded Alexandria, Mark Antony committed suicide by falling on his sword. When Octavian's troops surrounded Alexandria, Mark Antony committed suicide by falling on his sword.*

Messenger The papers and social media are today full of claims of fake news; back and forth the accusations fly that one side of the political divide in the US has been filling the world with lies in order to discredit the other. One of the most egregious examples of this takes us back to ancient Rome and to the very end of the Republic, when almost a century of civil war, chaos and political assassinations had led the Roman government to the brink of collapse. Master politician and propagandist, Octavian later Augustus Caesar. It was the time of the so-called Second Triumvirate. The alliance between Octavian, the powerful heir of Julius Caesar, and his right-hand man, Marcus Antonius Mark Antony, was crumbling and two sides had formed – a clash was inevitable. It is a well-known story – Mark Antony claimed the Eastern Roman Empire as his fiefdom and had moved in with the alluring Cleopatra in Egypt. Meanwhile, his main rival, Octavian later Augustus Caesar, was in Rome, where the ability to influence the governing Senate and the people of the city still mattered. There was a ferocious propaganda war between the two sides in full play by 33BC as both vied for public support and the military authority to sway events. Just as now, there was a lot at stake – in 33BC it was the rule of an Empire that dominated the whole of the Mediterranean. Master of the dark arts The young Octavian would eventually prove to be the master of propaganda – and, as he was also physically in Italy, unlike Antony who was in Egypt, he was able to exercise far more influence over Rome and the senate. Whether it was real or not – and scholars debate this point still – the will contained such inflammatory claims that it set the Roman people against Antony. The document played on many of the anti-eastern and anti-Cleopatra prejudices of the ancient Romans, traditional views that were suspicious of the wealth and luxuries of the east and of powerful women. It appeared to confirm that Antony intended to leave legacies to his children with Cleopatra they had three children: Silver denarius coin with Cleopatra on the obverse, Antony on the reverse. This last wish was considered the most atrocious in the Roman eye, held up by Octavian as particular proof that Antony really just wanted to be a despotic ruler and that if he came to lead would take Rome on the road to monarchy. Dodgy dossier What is so intriguing is that whether the document was a piece of fake news or the real thing is no longer of any importance. The will proved to be just the sort of propaganda victory that Octavian had hoped for. The battle of Actium, where Antony gambled all, and lost. Laureys a Castro It made Antony a traitor and that made it much easier to turn people against him, and declare war. And war was indeed declared by the Roman Senate – interestingly on Cleopatra as queen of Egypt rather than Antony. As history is written by the victorious, this version of Mark Antony became the accepted part of the story. The attraction of blaming an exotic woman, the eastern queen Cleopatra, for corrupting Antony was the tale that posterity has accepted. The popular depictions of Antony, from Shakespeare through to the classic film starring Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton, reinforce the narrative that Octavian had taken such pains to publicise: Antony was a man who had lost his head and all Roman sense of propriety for the love of a woman.

Pushing the boundaries or business as usual? : race, class, and gender studies and sociological inquiry P The Shaping of Christianity Kidnapped (Konemann Classics) Coordination and simplification of public assistance programs: Todays efforts, tomorrows solutions The need for an ark Girl, Get Your Mind Right! The mushroom hunters field guide. Skeletal system practice test D.C. Health Benefits Extension Act of 1992-disapproving Worksheets on analogies for 4th grade Conflict in Africa Stephen John Stedman and Terrence Lyons Link 2nd page of in indesign The effect of corporate sponsorship of athletic events on the corporate image Air Microflora of Antarctica At the in and out Esky belt cp manual Training primary preventionists to make a difference in peoples lives James M. ONeil and Preston A. Britn Pediatric surgery Michael J. Morowitz and Michael L. Nance Fall of night rachel caine San Diego on My Mind (America on My Mind) The chemistry and technology of petroleum The Chicago medical journal Towards the edge of the universe Historical materialism and the economics of karl marx War-claims of New Mexico. Android game development using unity Progress in Botany Volume 63 (Progress in Botany) The ghostly gang of Hannahs Creek Swamp V. 1. The faerie queene, book 1. F.M. Padelford, special editor. Life on alien worlds Dramatization in the grammar grades Restore the Joy (Heartsong Presents #3) Freedom (Michael Whitworth) The rise of British power in India Rivers of a Wounded Heart The Chicago tribune Murder at the PTA luncheon Roots of Peace the Movement Against Militarism in Canada The Man Without Content (Meridian: Crossing Aesthetics) Silver Brumby Whirlwind /illustrated by Victor Ambrus