

1: Spot Where Julius Caesar Was Stabbed Discovered

Upon landing in Egypt, Roman general and politician Pompey is murdered on the orders of King Ptolemy of Egypt. During his long career, Pompey the Great displayed exceptional military talents on.

He is most remembered for turning Ptolemy against his sister and co-ruler Cleopatra , thus starting a civil war , and for having Pompey decapitated and presenting the severed head to Julius Caesar. The general Achilles and the rhetorician Theodotus of Chios were also guardians of the Egyptian king. Most Egyptologists believed that Pothinus used his influence to turn Ptolemy against Cleopatra. They gained control of Alexandria , then the capital of Egypt, and forced Cleopatra out of the city. She soon organized her own army and a civil war began in Egypt, while Arsinoe IV also began to claim the throne for herself. Rome was also enveloped in civil war, and after his defeat in the Battle of Pharsalus Pompey sought asylum in Egypt. Initially, Pothinus pretended to have accepted his request, but on September 29, 48 BC, Pothinus had the general murdered, hoping to win favor with Julius Caesar, who had defeated Pompey. Pothinus had neglected to note that Caesar had been granting clemency to his enemies, including Cassius , Cicero , and Brutus. Caesar then arranged for the execution of Pothinus and the marriage of Cleopatra to Ptolemy. In the very last chapter of *Commentarii de Bello Civili* , however, it is described that Pothinus arranged for Achilles to attack Alexandria and upon sending a message not to hesitate but to fulfill the plan, the messengers were exposed, whereupon Caesar had Pothinus imprisoned and killed, probably with a knife. His death was shortly followed by the ten-month siege of Alexandria. Depictions[edit] Unfortunately, only Roman and Greek sources have mentioned Pothinus. As it happened, however, Caesar came to emerge as the sole credible contender for his position of power, with Pompey dead and a Roman protectorate installed in Egypt. He is killed offstage. In the film based on this play, *Caesar and Cleopatra* , he was portrayed by Francis L. Sullivan , and in a television version of the play, he was portrayed by Noel Willman. Pothinus tries to poison Cleopatra, but the plot is discovered in time, whereupon he is put on trial with no witnesses testifying , pronounced guilty, and sentenced to death by Caesar. One of the returning guards approaches Caesar and gives him a dagger. Caesar then summons his servant Flavius and hands him the dagger with the words, "Please return this to Apollodorus. You might clean it first; it has Pothinus all over it.

2: Julius Caesar Assassinated | World History Project

Assassination of Pompey by Michael Thomas Barry. On September 28, 48 B.C., Roman general and politician Pompey is murdered on the orders of King Ptolemy of Egypt. During his long career, Pompey displayed exceptional military talents on the battlefield.

Winning the war, Caesar became dictator for life of the Roman Republic. He was killed by his enemies in Rome. The exact date is not known. At sixteen he was the head of his family, and soon came under threat as Lucius Cornelius Sulla became dictator. Sulla set about purging Rome of his enemies. Hundreds were killed or exiled, and Caesar was on the list. From then on, lack of money was one of the main problems in his life. Caesar joined the army, and left Rome. On the way across the Aegean Sea, [5] Caesar was kidnapped by pirates and held prisoner. When the pirates thought to demand a ransom of twenty talents of silver, he insisted they ask for fifty. He had them crucified on his own authority, as he had promised while in captivity—a promise the pirates had taken as a joke. He was soon called back into military action. On the way up Edit On his return to Rome he was elected military tribune, a first step in a political career. He was elected quaestor for 69 BC. He ran against two powerful senators; there were accusations of bribery by all sides. Caesar left for his province before his praetorship had ended. In Spain he conquered two local tribes, was hailed as imperator by his troops, and completed his governorship in high esteem. Faced with the choice between a triumph and the consulship, Caesar chose the consulship. After election, he was a consul in 59 BC. These three men ruled Rome and were called the Triumvirate. Caesar was the go-between for Crassus and Pompey. They had been at odds for years, but Caesar tried to reconcile them. Between the three of them, they had enough money and political influence to control public business. Caesar was the commander of the Roman legions during the Gallic War. In 55 BC he conducted the first Roman invasion of Britain. This book, written in Latin, is an important historical account. These achievements got him great military power, and threatened to eclipse Pompey. The balance of power was further upset by the death of Crassus in 53 BC. Pompey accused Caesar of insubordination and treason. It was the point beyond which no army was supposed to go. The river marked the boundary between Cisalpine Gaul to the north, and Italy proper to the south. Crossing the Rubicon caused a civil war. Pompey managed to escape before Caesar could capture him. Caesar decided to head for Spain, while leaving Italy under the control of Mark Antony. He then returned east, to challenge Pompey in Greece. He then decisively defeated Pompey, at the Battle of Pharsalus later that year. Caesar presided over his own election to a second consulship and then, after eleven days, resigned this dictatorship. Caesar then pursued Pompey to Egypt, where Pompey was soon murdered. Caesar and Cleopatra celebrated their victory with a triumphant procession on the Nile in the spring of 47 B. The royal barge was accompanied by additional ships, introducing Caesar to the luxurious lifestyle of the Egyptian pharaohs. Caesar and Cleopatra never married; Roman Law only recognized marriages between two Roman citizens. Caesar continued his relationship with Cleopatra throughout his last marriage, which lasted 14 years—in Roman eyes, this did not constitute adultery—and may have fathered a son called Caesarion. He was then appointed dictator for ten years. In two years he made numerous changes in Roman administration to improve the Republic. Many of these changes were meant to improve the lives of ordinary people. One example, which has lasted, was his reform of the calendar into the present format, with a leap day every four years. Mark Antony, fearing the worst, went to head Caesar off. The plotters expected this, and arranged for someone to intercept him. He was stabbed 23 times. The version best known in the English-speaking world is the Latin phrase Et tu, Brute? They were met with silence, as the citizens of Rome had locked themselves inside their houses as soon as the rumour of what had taken place had begun to spread. He has been mentioned in many, many movies. A wax statue of Caesar was erected in the forum displaying the 23 stab wounds. A crowd who had gathered there started a fire, which badly damaged the forum and neighbouring buildings. In the ensuing chaos Mark Antony, Octavian later Augustus Caesar, and others fought a series of five civil wars, which would end in the formation of the Roman Empire. The Roman empire and its emperors were so important in history that the word Caesar was used as a title in some European countries to mean emperor, even long after the Roman empire was gone.

Caesar as author Edit C. Iulii Caesaris quae extant, Caesar was a significant author. Other works historically attributed to Caesar, but whose authorship is doubted, are: These narratives were written and published on a yearly basis during or just after the actual campaigns, as a sort of "dispatches from the front". Epilepsy Edit Based on remarks by Plutarch, [34] Caesar is sometimes thought to have suffered from epilepsy. Modern scholarship is divided on the subject. It is more certain that he was plagued by malaria, particularly during the Sullan proscriptions of the 80s. He may additionally have had absence seizures petit mal in his youth. The earliest accounts of these seizures were made by the biographer Suetonius who was born after Caesar died. The claim of epilepsy is countered among some medical historians by a claim of hypoglycemia. This can cause seizures which are a bit like epilepsy. Official name after deification in 42 BC: Divus Iulius "The Divine Julius". Selections from Greek and Roman historians. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. Velleius Paterculus Roman History 2: The Rosen Publishing Group.

3: Pompey - Wikipedia

Upon landing in Egypt, Roman general and politician Pompey is murdered on the orders of King Ptolemy of Egypt. During his long career, Pompey the Great displayed exceptional military talents on the battlefield.

The Assassination of Julius Caesar, from Marcus Brutus excerpts Translated by John Dryden From this time they tried the inclinations of all their acquaintances that they durst trust, and communicated the secret to them, and took into the design not only their familiar friends, but as many as they believed bold and brave and despisers of death. For which reason they concealed the plot from Cicero, though he was very much trusted and as well beloved by them all, lest, to his own disposition, which was naturally timorous, adding now the weariness and caution of old age, by his weighing, as he would do, every particular, that he might not make one step without the greatest security, he should blunt the edge of their forwardness and resolution in a business which required all the despatch imaginable. As indeed there were also two others that were companions of Brutus, Statilius the Epicurean, and Favonius the admirer of Cato, whom he left out for this reason: But Labeo, who was present, contradicted them both and Brutus, as if it had been an intricate dispute, and difficult to be decided, held his peace for that time, but afterwards discovered the whole design to Labeo, who readily undertook it. The next thing that was thought convenient was to gain the other Brutus surnamed Albinus, a man of himself of no great bravery or courage, but considerable for the number of gladiators that he was maintaining for a public show, and the great confidence that Caesar put in him. When Cassius and Labeo spoke with him concerning the matter, he gave them no answer; but, seeking an interview with Brutus himself alone, and finding that he was their captain, he readily consented to partake in the action. And among the others, also, the most and best were gained by the name of Brutus. And, though they neither gave nor took any oath of secrecy, nor used any other sacred rite to assure their fidelity to each other, yet all kept their design so close, were so wary, and held it so silently among themselves that, though by prophecies and apparitions and signs in the sacrifices the gods gave warning of it, yet could it not be believed. But a meeting of the senate being appointed, at which it was believed that Caesar would be present, they agreed to make use of that opportunity; for then they might appear all together without suspicion; and, besides, they hoped that all the noblest and leading men of the commonwealth, being then assembled as soon as the great deed was done, would immediately stand forward and assert the common liberty. The very place too where the senate was to meet seemed to be by divine appointment favourable to their purpose. It was a portico, one of those joining the theatre, with a large recess, in which there stood a statue of Pompey, erected to him by the commonwealth, when he adorned that part of the city with the porticos and the theatre. To this place it was that the senate was summoned for the middle of March the Ides of March is the Roman name for the day ; as if some more than human power were leading the man thither, there to meet his punishment for the death of Pompey. As soon as it was day, Brutus, taking with him a dagger, which none but his wife knew of, went out. The rest met together at Cassius house, and brought forth his son that was that day to put on the manly gown, as it is called, into the forum; and from thence, going all to Pompeys porch, stayed there, expecting Caesar to come without delay to the senate. Here it was chiefly that any one who had known what they had purposed, would have admired the unconcerned temper and the steady resolution of these men in their most dangerous undertaking; for many of them, being praetors, and called upon by their office to judge and determine causes, did not only hear calmly all that made application to them and pleaded against each other before them, as if they were free from all other thoughts, but decided causes with as much accuracy and judgment as they had heard them with attention and patience. And when one person refused to stand to the award of Brutus, and with great clamour and many attestations appealed to Caesar, Brutus, looking round about him upon those that were present, said, "Caesar does not hinder me, nor will he hinder me, from doing according to the laws. For now news was brought that Caesar was coming, carried in a litter. For, being discouraged by the ill-omens that attended his sacrifice, he had determined to undertake no affairs of any great importance that day, but to defer them till another time, excusing himself that he was sick. As soon as he came out of his litter, Popilius Laenas, he who but a little before had wished Brutus good success in his undertaking, coming up to him, conversed a great while with

him, Caesar standing still all the while, and seeming to be very attentive. The conspirators to give them this name, not being able to hear what he said, but guessing by what themselves were conscious of that this conference was the discovery of their treason, were again disheartened, and, looking upon one another, agreed from each others countenances that they should not stay to be taken, but should all kill themselves. And now when Cassius and some others were laying hands upon their daggers under their robes, and were drawing them out, Brutus, viewing narrowly the looks and gesture of Laenas, and finding that he was earnestly petitioning and not accusing, said nothing, because there were many strangers to the conspiracy mingled amongst them: And after a little while, Laenas, having kissed Caesars hand, went away, showing plainly that all his discourse was about some particular business relating to himself. Now when the senate was gone in before to the chamber where they were to sit, the rest of the company placed themselves close about Caesars chair, as if they had some suit to make to him, and Cassius, turning his face to Pompeys statue, is said to have invoked it, as if it had been sensible of his prayers. Trebonius, in the meanwhile, engaged Antonys attention at the door, and kept him in talk outside. When Caesar entered, the whole senate rose up to him. As soon as he was sat down, the men all crowded round about him, and set Tillius Cimber, one of their own number, to intercede in behalf of his brother that was banished; they all joined their prayers with his, and took Caesar by the hand, and kissed his head and his breast. But he putting aside at first their supplications, and afterwards, when he saw they would not desist, violently rising up, Tillius with both hands caught hold of his robe and pulled it off from his shoulders, and Casca, that stood behind him, drawing his dagger, gave him the first, but a slight wound, about the shoulder. Caesar snatching hold of the handle of the dagger, and crying out aloud in Latin, "Villain Casca, what do you? And by this time, finding himself struck by a great many hands, and looking around about him to see if he could force his way out, when he saw Brutus with his dagger drawn against him, he let go Cascas hand, that he had hold of and covering his head with his robe, gave up his body to their blows. And they so eagerly pressed towards the body, and so many daggers were hacking together, that they cut one another; Brutus, particularly, received a wound in his hand, and all of them were besmeared with the blood. Caesar being thus slain, Brutus, stepping forth into the midst, intended to have made a speech, and called back and encouraged the senators to stay; but they all affrighted ran away in great disorder, and there was a great confusion and press at the door, though none pursued or followed. For they had come to an express resolution to kill nobody beside Caesar, but to call and invite all the rest to liberty. It was indeed the opinion of all the others, when they consulted about the execution of their design, that it was necessary to cut off Antony with Caesar, looking upon him as an insolent man, an affecter of monarchy, and one that, by his familiar intercourse, had gained a powerful interest with the soldiers. And this they urged the rather, because at that time to the natural loftiness and ambition of his temper there was added the dignity of being counsel and colleague to Caesar. But Brutus opposed this consul, insisting first upon the injustice of it, and afterwards giving them hopes that a change might be worked in Antony. For he did not despair but that so highly gifted and honourable a man, and such a lover of glory as Antony, stirred up with emulation of their great attempt, might, if Caesar were once removed, lay hold of the occasion to be joint restorer with them of the liberty of his country. The Sourcebook is a collection of public domain and copy-permitted texts related to medieval and Byzantine history. Unless otherwise indicated the specific electronic form of the document is copyright. Permission is granted for electronic copying, distribution in print form for educational purposes and personal use. No representation is made about texts which are linked off-site, although in most cases these are also public domain. If you do reduplicate the document, indicate the source. No permission is granted for commercial use. See How to Cite these pages in books, term papers, etc.

4: Stories From History

The assassination of Julius Caesar was the result of a conspiracy by forty Roman senators, self styled the Liberatores, whom led by Gaius Cassius Longinus and Marcus Junius Brutus stabbed Julius Caesar to death in the Theatre of Pompey on the Ides of March (March 15) 44 BC.

The exact date is not known. He was born Gaius Julius Caesarius. At sixteen he was the head of his family, and soon came under threat as Lucius Cornelius Sulla became dictator. Sulla set about purging Rome of his enemies. Hundreds were killed or exiled, and Caesar was on the list. From then on, lack of money was one of the main problems in his life. Caesar joined the army, and left Rome. On the way across the Aegean Sea, Caesar was kidnapped by pirates and held prisoner. He maintained an attitude of superiority throughout his captivity. When the pirates thought to demand a ransom of twenty talents of silver, he insisted they ask for fifty. After the ransom was paid, Caesar raised a fleet, pursued and captured the pirates, and imprisoned them. He had them crucified on his own authority, as he had promised while in captivity—a promise the pirates had taken as a joke. He was soon called back into military action. He was elected quaestor for 69 BC. His wife Cornelia died that year. After her funeral, Caesar went to serve his quaestorship in Spain. On his return in 67 BC, he married Pompeia a grand-daughter of Sulla, whom he later divorced. In 63 BC he ran for election to the post of Pontifex Maximus, high priest of the Roman state religion. He ran against two powerful senators; there were accusations of bribery by all sides. Caesar was appointed to govern Roman Spain. In Spain he conquered two local tribes, was hailed as imperator by his troops, and completed his governorship in high esteem. Faced with the choice between a triumph and the consulship, Caesar chose the consulship. After election, he was a consul in 59 BC. These three men ruled Rome and were called the Triumvirate. Caesar was the go-between for Crassus and Pompey. They had been at odds for years, but Caesar tried to reconcile them. Between the three of them, they had enough money and political influence to control public business. Caesar also married again, this time to Calpurnia, who was the daughter of another powerful senator. Caesar was the commander of the Roman legions during the Gallic War. In 55 BC he conducted the first Roman invasion of Britain. This book, written in Latin, is an important historical account. These achievements gave him great military power, and threatened to eclipse Pompey. The balance of power was further upset by the death of Crassus in 53 BC. Caesar thought he would be prosecuted if he entered Rome without the immunity enjoyed by a magistrate. Pompey accused Caesar of insubordination and treason. Caesar and his army approached Rome and crossed the Rubicon, a shallow river in north-east Italy, in 49 BC. It was the point beyond which no army was supposed to go. The river marked the boundary between Cisalpine Gaul to the north, and Italy proper to the south. Crossing the Rubicon caused a civil war. Pompey managed to escape before Caesar could capture him. Caesar decided to head for Spain, while leaving Italy under the control of Mark Antony. He then returned east, to challenge Pompey in Greece. He then decisively defeated Pompey, at the Battle of Pharsalus later that year. Dictator at last Caesarion, son of Cleopatra and Caesar. Caesar presided over his own election to a second consulship and then, after eleven days, resigned this dictatorship. Late in 48 BC, he was appointed dictator again, with a term of one year. Caesar then pursued Pompey to Egypt, where Pompey was soon murdered. Caesar then became involved in an Egyptian civil war between the child pharaoh and his sister, wife, and co-regent queen, Cleopatra. Caesar and Cleopatra celebrated their victory with a triumphant procession on the Nile in the spring of 47 B. The royal barge was accompanied by additional ships, introducing Caesar to the luxurious lifestyle of the Egyptian pharaohs. Caesar and Cleopatra never married; Roman Law only recognized marriages between two Roman citizens. Caesar continued his relationship with Cleopatra, which lasted 14 years. He was then appointed dictator for ten years. In two years he made numerous changes in Roman administration to improve the Republic. Many of these changes were meant to improve the lives of ordinary people. In February of 44 BC, one month before his assassination, he was appointed Dictator for life. The most important change, however, was his reform of the calendar. The calendar was then regulated by the movement of the moon, and this had left it in a mess. Caesar replaced this calendar with the Egyptian calendar, which was regulated by the sun. He set the length of the year to Thus, the Julian

calendar opened on 1 January 45 BC. This calendar is almost identical to the current Western calendar. Mark Antony, fearing the worst, went to head Caesar off. The plotters expected this, and arranged for someone to intercept him. According to Eutropius, around sixty or more men participated in the assassination. The version best known in the English-speaking world is the Latin phrase *Et tu, Brute?* Brutus and the Ghost of Caesar Brutus and his companions then marched to the Capitol while crying out to their beloved city: They were met with silence, as the citizens of Rome had locked themselves inside their houses as soon as the rumour of what had taken place had begun to spread. He has been mentioned in many, many movies. Only its altar now remains. A life-size wax statue of Caesar was later erected in the forum. A crowd who had gathered there started a fire, which badly damaged the forum and neighbouring buildings. In the ensuing chaos, Mark Antony, Octavian later Augustus Caesar, and others fought a series of five civil wars, which would end in the formation of the Roman Empire. Julius Caesar had been preparing to invade Parthia, the Caucasus, and Scythia, and then march back to Germania through Eastern Europe. These plans were halted by his assassination. His successors did attempt the conquests of Parthia and Germania, but without lasting results. *Memoirs Commentarii de Bello Gallico*, an account written by Julius Caesar about his nine years of war in Gaul. 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. Other works historically have been attributed to Caesar, but their authorship is in doubt: These narratives were written and published annually during or just after the actual campaigns, as a sort of "dispatches from the front. They may have been presented as public readings. As a model of clear and direct Latin style, *The Gallic Wars* traditionally has been studied by first- or second-year Latin students. Legacy The Forum of Caesar built in Rome in 46 BC The texts written by Caesar, an autobiography of the most important events of his public life, are the most complete primary source for the reconstruction of his biography. Many rulers in history became interested in the historiography of Caesar. Charles V ordered a topographic study in France, to place in Gallic Wars in context; which created forty high-quality maps of the conflict. The contemporary Ottoman sultan Suleiman the Magnificent catalogued the surviving editions of the Commentaries, and translated them to Turkish language. 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 need to rule by force, establishing a violent social order, and being a regime involving prominence of the military in the government. Other people in history, such as the French Napoleon Bonaparte and the Italian Benito Mussolini, have defined themselves as Caesarists.

5: Internet History Sourcebooks

The assassination of Julius Caesar was the result of a conspiracy by many Roman senators led by Gaius Cassius Longinus, Decimus Junius Brutus Albinus, and Marcus Junius Brutus. [1] [2] They stabbed Caesar (23 times) to death in a location adjacent to the Theatre of Pompey on the Ides of March (March 15), 44 BC.

Within three months Caesar controlled the entire Italian peninsula and in Spain had defeated the legions loyal to Pompey. Caesar now pursued Pompey to Greece. Although outnumbered, Caesar crushed the forces of his enemy but not before Pompey escaped to Egypt. Caesar defeated his remaining rivals in North Africa in 47 BC and returned to Rome with his authority firmly established. Caesar continued to consolidate his power and in February 44 BC, he declared himself dictator for life. This act, along with his continual effort to adorn himself with the trappings of power, turned many in the Senate against him. Sixty members of the Senate concluded that the only resolution to the problem was to assassinate Caesar. Death of a Dictator Nicolaus of Damascus wrote his account of the murder of Caesar a few years after the event. He was not actually present when the assassination occurred but had the opportunity to speak with those who were. He was a friend of Herod the Great and gathered his information during a visit to Rome. His account is thought to be reliable. There were many discussions and proposals, as might be expected, while they investigated how and where to execute their design. Some suggested that they should make the attempt as he was going along the Sacred Way, which was one of his favorite walks. Another idea was for it to be done at the elections during which he had to cross a bridge to appoint the magistrates in the Campus Martius; they should draw lots for some to push him from the bridge and for others to run up and kill him. A third plan was to wait for a coming gladiatorial show. The advantage of that would be that, because of the show, no suspicion would be aroused if arms were seen prepared for the attempt. But the majority opinion favored killing him while he sat in the Senate, where he would be by himself since non-Senators would not be admitted, and where the many conspirators could hide their daggers beneath their togas. This plan won the day. His wife, Calpurnia, especially, who was frightened by some visions in her dreams, clung to him and said that she would not let him go out that day. But listen to me, cast aside the forebodings of all these people, and come. The Senate has been in session waiting for you since early this morning. The omens were clearly unfavorable. After this unsuccessful sacrifice, the priests made repeated other ones, to see if anything more propitious might appear than what had already been revealed to them. In the end they said that they could not clearly see the divine intent, for there was some transparent, malignant spirit hidden in the victims. Caesar was annoyed and abandoned divination till sunset, though the priests continued all the more with their efforts. But some attendants came up, calling him and saying that the Senate was full. Make your own courage your favorable omen. Caesar followed in silence. Those who were to have part in the plot stood near him. Right next to him went Tillius Cimber, whose brother had been exiled by Caesar. Under pretext of a humble request on behalf of this brother, Cimber approached and grasped the mantle of his toga, seeming to want to make a more positive move with his hands upon Caesar. Caesar wanted to get up and use his hands, but was prevented by Cimber and became exceedingly annoyed. That was the moment for the men to set to work. All quickly unsheathed their daggers and rushed at him. First Servilius Casca struck him with the point of the blade on the left shoulder a little above the collar-bone. He had been aiming for that, but in the excitement he missed. Caesar rose to defend himself, and in the uproar Casca shouted out in Greek to his brother. The latter heard him and drove his sword into the ribs. After a moment, Cassius made a slash at his face, and Decimus Brutus pierced him in the side. While Cassius Longinus was trying to give him another blow he missed and struck Marcus Brutus on the hand. Minucius also hit out at Caesar and hit Rubrius in the thigh. They were just like men doing battle against him. Everyone wanted to seem to have had some part in the murder, and there was not one of them who failed to strike his body as it lay there, until, wounded thirty-five times, he breathed his last. How To Cite This Article:

6: Pompey - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Pompey had served two years under his father's command, and had participated in the final part of the Social War. When his father died, Pompey was put on trial due to accusations that his father stole public property.

For another account, go here. Introduction The civil war between Julius Caesar and the Senate had broken out early in 49, when the conqueror of Gaul, who was not permitted by the Senate to run for consul, crossed the river Rubicon. His rival Pompey the Great decided to fight for the Senate, but he was soon forced to retreat from Italy to the east. Caesar gained some successes in Spain, where he defeated the troops that were loyal to Pompey, returned to Italy, and in January 48 crossed the Adriatic Sea, where he landed in modern Albania with seven legions. However, his navy was defeated and the remaining four legions could not be ferried to the east. The united army, however, was defeated July 7, and Caesar had only one option: Almost 6,000 Roman soldiers were killed, and when Caesar surveyed the battlefield at sunset and saw the bodies of the dead senators, he remarked: The present author visited both sides and believes the second possibility is more likely. The map is, therefore, based on the second theory, but if you prefer the first one, just turn it upside down. Caesar on the Battle of Pharsalus [3. The Cilician legion in conjunction with the Spanish cohorts [These Pompey considered his steadiest troops. The rest he had interspersed between the center and the wing, and he had complete cohorts; these amounted to 45,000 men. He had besides two cohorts of volunteers, who had received favors from him in former wars, and now flocked to his standard: The seven remaining cohorts he had disposed to protect his camp and the neighboring forts. His right wing was secured by a river with steep banks; for this reason he placed all his cavalry [commanded by Titus Labienus], archers, and slingers, on his left wing. He placed the eighth legion so close to the ninth as to almost make one of the two, and ordered them to support one another. He drew up on the field eighty cohorts, making a total of 22,000 men, and left two cohorts to guard the camp. Caesar himself took his post opposite Pompey. At the same time he ordered the third line, and the entire army not to charge without his command: When the signal was given, he said, "Follow me, my old comrades, and display such exertions on behalf of your general as you have determined to do. This is our last battle, and when it shall be won, he will recover his dignity, and we our liberty. But to me Pompey seems to have acted without sufficient reason: A general should endeavor not to repress this, but he must increase it. Nor was it a vain institution of our ancestors that the trumpets should sound on all sides and a general shout be raised, by which they imagined that the enemy would be struck with terror and their own army inspired with courage. After a short respite they renewed their course, threw their javelins, and instantly drew their swords, as Caesar had ordered them. When Caesar perceived this, he gave the signal to his fourth line, which he had formed of the six cohorts. By their retreat the archers and slingers, being left destitute and defenseless, were all cut to pieces. Caesar had not been wrong when he had declared in his speech to his soldiers that victory would have its beginning from the six cohorts that he had placed as a fourth line to oppose the horse. The plain of Pharsalus When Pompey saw his cavalry routed [Calling to the centurions, whom he had placed to guard the main gate, with a loud voice, that the soldiers might hear: Though they were fatigued by the intense heat, for the battle had continued till midday, they were prepared to undergo any labor and cheerfully obeyed his command. The camp was bravely defended by the cohorts which had been left to guard it, but with much more spirit by the Thracians and foreign auxiliaries. For the soldiers who had fled for refuge to it from the field of battle, affrighted and exhausted by fatigue, having thrown away their arms and military standards, had their thoughts more engaged on their further escape than on the defense of the camp. Nor could the troops who were posted on the battlements long withstand the immense number of our darts. Fainting under their wounds, they quitted the place, and under the conduct of their centurions and tribunes, fled, without stopping, to the high mountains which joined the camp. Nor did he stop there, but with the same dispatch, collecting a few of his flying troops, and halting neither day nor night, he arrived at the seaside, attended by only thirty horse, and went on board a victualing barque, often complaining, as we have been told, that he had been so deceived in his expectation, that he was almost persuaded that he had been betrayed by those from whom he had expected

victory, as they began the fight. Having obtained their consent, he began to draw lines round the mountain. The Pompeians distrusting the position, as there was no water on the mountain, abandoned it, and all began to retreat toward Larisa. But the Pompeians observing this, took post on a mountain, whose foot was washed by a river. Caesar encouraged his troops, though they were greatly exhausted [As soon as our work was finished, they sent ambassadors to treat about a capitulation. A few senators who had espoused that party, made their escape by night. They did this without refusal, and with outstretched arms they prostrated themselves on the ground and with tears implored his mercy. He comforted them and bade them rise, and having spoken a few words of his own clemency to alleviate their fears, he pardoned them all, and gave orders to his soldiers, that no injury should be done to them, and nothing taken from them. Having used this diligence, he ordered the legions in his camp to come and meet him, and those which were with him to take their turn of rest, and go back to the camp. The same day, they went to Larisa [3. Crastinus, also, of whom mention was made before , fighting most courageously, lost his life by the wound of a sword in the mouth. It had not been false what he had declared when marching to battle: Several others took shelter in the neighboring states. Lucius Domitius [Ahenobarbus], fleeing from the camp to the mountains, his strength being exhausted by fatigue, was killed by the horse. This page was created in ; last modified on 2 November

7: Biography for Kids: Julius Caesar

If Pompey wouldn't have lost his head, this all could've been avoided. What a way to go.

As the first of his family to achieve senatorial status, Pompeius Strabo was what the Romans referred to as a *novus homo* new man. He acquired a reputation for greed, political double-dealing and military ruthlessness. He died during the siege of Rome by the Marians, in 87 BC—either as a casualty of an epidemic, [5] or by having been struck by lightning. It was brought there from Rome in by Galeazzo Arconati. When his father died, Pompey was put on trial due to accusations that his father stole public property. Following his preliminary bouts with his accuser, the judge took a liking to Pompey and offered his daughter, Antistia in marriage. Plutarch commented that the marriage was "characteristic of a tyranny, and benefitted the needs of Sulla rather than the nature and habits of Pompey, Aemilia being given to him in marriage when she was with child by another man. We have no record of when this took place. The sources only mentioned Pompey divorcing her. Plutarch wrote that Pompey dismissed with contempt a report that she had had an affair while he was fighting in the Third Mithridatic War between 66 BC and 63 BC. However, on his journey back to Rome he examined the evidence more carefully and filed for divorce. He was condemned to death, but later released for the sake of his mother Mucia. Papirius Carbo had a fleet there and Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus had forced an entry into the Roman province of Africa. Sulla sent Pompey to Sicily with a large force. According to Plutarch, Perpenna fled and left Sicily to Pompey. The Sicilian cities had been treated harshly by Perpenna and Pompey treated them with kindness. Pompey "treated Carbo in his misfortunes with an unnatural insolence," taking Carbo in fetters to a tribunal he presided over, examining him closely "to the distress and vexation of the audience," and finally, sentencing him to death. When he got there, 7, of the enemy forces went over to him. Domitius drew up for battle, but he was routed. Some cities surrendered and some were taken by storm. King Iarbas of Numidia, who was an ally of Domitius, was captured. Pompey restored Hiempsal II, invaded Numidia and subdued it in forty days. When he returned to Africa, Sulla ordered him to send back the rest of his troops and remain there with one legion to wait for his successor. This turned the soldiers who remained against Sulla. Pompey said that he would kill himself rather than go against Sulla. When Pompey returned to Rome everyone welcomed him. To outdo them, Sulla saluted him as Magnus the Great and ordered the others to give him this surname. Plutarch commented that Pompey "had scarcely grown a beard as yet. His soldiers, who had not received as much of a share of the war booty as they expected threatened a mutiny, but Pompey said that he did not care and that he would rather give up his triumph. Pompey went ahead with his extra-legal triumph. He left Pompey out in his will. Lepidus went back to Rome with another force and demanded a second consulship. However, a letter from Pompey announced that he had brought the war to an end without a battle. Brutus surrendered and Plutarch wrote that it was not known whether Brutus had betrayed his army or whether his army had gone over to Pompey. Pompey was blamed for this because he had written that Brutus had surrendered of his own accord and then wrote a second letter denouncing him after he had him murdered. Lepidus withdrew to Sardinia, where he fell ill and died, allegedly because he found out that his wife had had an affair. Pompey asked to be sent to reinforce Metellus. He had not disbanded his soldiers as he was supposed to. When the consul Quintus Lutatius Catulus ordered him to disband them he remained under arms near the city with various excuses until he was ordered to do so by the senate on a motion of Lucius Philippus. A senator asked Philippus if he "thought it necessary to send Pompey out as proconsul. Pompey, however, was not a consul and had never held public office. His career seems to have been driven by desire for military glory and disregard for traditional political constraints. According to Appian, as soon as Pompey arrived, he marched to lift the siege of Lauron, here he suffered a substantial defeat at the hands of Sertorius himself, after the battle of Lauron Pompey was bottled up in his camp and could only sit and watch the enemy capture the city and burn it. In a battle near Valentia Pompey defeated Perpenna and Herennius. Metellus then promptly defeated Hirtuleius and marched after Sertorius. Pompey wanted to fight alone and Sertorius wanted only one opponent. Pompey was having the better on the other wing. Sertorius intervened there, rallied his men, stopped their retreat and routed the other enemy wing.

Pompey was seriously wounded in the thigh. However, after Sertorius left his right wing Afranius routed it. The next day the two sides prepared for the continuation of the battle. However, Metellus approached and Sertorius withdrew. Soon after this Sertorius defeated Pompey near Seguntia. Pompey lost nearly 6,000 men and Sertorius half of that. Metellus defeated Perpenna, who lost 5,000 men. According to Appian the next day Sertorius attacked his camp unexpectedly, but he withdrew because Pompey was approaching. His men rallied and pushed the enemy back. Sertorius withdrew to a mountain stronghold and repaired its walls to lure the Romans into a siege and sent officers to collect troops from other towns. He then made a sortie, passed through the enemy lines and joined his new force. Pirate tactics at sea disrupted maritime supplies. This forced the two Roman commanders to separate. Metellus went to Gaul. Pompey wintered among the Vaccaeii and suffered shortages of supplies. When Pompey spent most of his private resources on the war he asked the senate for money, threatening to go back to Italy with his army if this was refused. The consul Lucius Licinius Lucullus was canvassing for the command of the Third Mithridatic War, believing that it would bring glory with little difficulty. Fearing that Pompey would leave the Sertorian War to take on the Mithridatic one, Lucullus ensured that the money was sent to keep Pompey in place. Metellus and Pompey descended from the Pyrenees to the River Ebro. Sertorius and Perpenna advanced from Lusitania again. According to Plutarch many of the senators and other high ranking men who had joined Sertorius were jealous of their leader. This was encouraged by Perpenna who aspired to the chief command. They secretly sabotaged him and meted out severe punishments on the Hispanic allies, pretending that this was ordered by Sertorius. Revolts in the towns were further stirred up by these men. Sertorius killed some allies and sold others into slavery. Sertorius reacted with severe punishments and started using a bodyguard of Celtiberians instead of Romans. Moreover, he reproached his Roman soldiers for treachery. This aggrieved the soldiers because they felt that they were blamed for the desertion of other soldiers and because this was happening while they were serving under an enemy of the regime in Rome and therefore in a sense they were betraying their country through him. Moreover, the Celtiberians treated them with contempt as men under suspicion. These facts made Sertorius unpopular; only his skill at command kept his troops from deserting en masse. Pompey besieged Palantia until Sertorius showed up to relieve the city. Pompey set fire to the city walls and retreated to Metellus. Sertorius rebuilt the wall and then attacked his enemies who were encamped around the castle of Calagurris. They lost men. In 72 BC, there were only skirmishes. However, Metellus and Pompey advanced on several towns. Some of them defected and some were attacked. He was defeated continually. He became hot-tempered, suspicious and cruel in punishment. Perpenna began to fear for his safety and conspired to murder Sertorius. He had gone to Hispania with the remnants of the army of Lepidus in Sardinia and had wanted to fight this war independently to gain glory. He had joined Sertorius reluctantly because his troops wanted to do so when they heard that Pompey was coming to Hispania. He wanted to take over the supreme command. The native troops, especially the Lusitanians, who had given Sertorius the greatest support, were angry, too. Perpenna responded with the carrot and the stick: He secured the obedience of his troops, but not their true loyalty. Metellus left the fight against Perpenna to Pompey. The two skirmished for nine days. Then, as Perpenna did not think that his men would remain loyal for long, the two men fought a decisive battle. Pompey won against a poor commander and a disaffected army. Perpenna hid in a thicket, fearing his troops more than the enemy, and was eventually captured.

8: Pompey the Great was assassinated - 60 B.C. Crime Magazine

Following Pompey to Egypt, Caesar was presented with his rival's severed head as a token of friendship. Before leaving the "The Assassination of Julius Caesar,

Pompey Pompey on a coin by his son Sextus Pompeius. Coming from an Italian provincial background, he secured a place for himself in the ranks of Roman nobility, and was given the nickname Magnus "the Great" by Lucius Cornelius Sulla. Together, the three politicians would dominate the Late Roman republic through a political alliance called the First Triumvirate. Pompey was decisively beaten by Caesar at the Battle of Pharsalus in 48 BC, whereupon he fled to Egypt, where he was assassinated. Pompey abandoned Rome, and took his legions south towards Brundisium. Pompey intended build up his army, and wage war against Caesar in the east. Neither Pompey nor the Senate thought of taking the vast treasury with them, probably thinking Caesar would not dare take it for himself. It was left in the Temple of Saturn when Caesar and his forces entered Rome. Barely escaping Caesar in Brundisium, Pompey crossed over into Epirus. According to Suetonius, it was at this point that Caesar said that "that man Pompey does not know how to win a war". With Caesar on their backs, the conservatives led by Pompey fled to Greece. Pompey met his wife Cornelia and his son Sextus Pompeius on the island of Mytilene. He then wondered where to go next. He ran to Egypt. According to Plutarch, Cornelia watched anxiously from the trireme as Pompey left in a small boat with a few comrades, and headed for a welcoming party on the Egyptian shore. As Pompey got off the boat, he was stabbed to death by men following the orders of Pothinus. His body remained on the shoreline, to be cremated by his loyal freeman Philip on the rotten planks of a fishing boat. His head and seal were presented to Caesar, who, according to Plutarch, mourned this insult to the greatness of his former ally. Caesar punished his assassins and their Egyptian co-conspirators, putting both Achilles and Pothinus to death. A history of Rome to A. Loeb Classical Library, Hornum, Nemesis, the Roman state and the games, Brill, , p. Wikiquote has a collection of quotations related to:

9: The Assassination of Julius Caesar, 44 BC

The assassination is well-covered in classical texts, but until now, researchers had no archaeological evidence of the place where it happened. of Pompey, the spot where classical writers.

Throughout his life, he triumphed in many arduous military campaigns, won countless victories and came to epitomise those loyal to the Roman Republic. Yet if not for this act of betrayal, history as we know it could look very different indeed. Being intensely expansionist and aggressive, Roman power had steadily increased overtime – its armies emerging victorious in war after war. These were just a few places that, by the start of the First Century BC, now found themselves subject to Roman control. Little, if any, of the known world could rival Rome any longer – its hegemony in the Mediterranean was clear. Yet Rome had no plan on halting its expansion just yet; it wanted more. As this inherent desire for new conquests took hold, so too did the eagerness of individual commanders to claim the wealth and glory that new lands could provide. Some, however, looked inwards. Sulla In 83 B. After gaining a bloody victory and exacting ruthless retribution on his enemies, he assumed the title Dictator in victory. Rome would never be the same again. Whilst he would eventually fade from public life, his legacy remained. Other ambitious generals would be sure to follow suit. Before Sulla, Rome had never had a Civil War. Now, another would occur in quick succession, it all starting with the forming of a political alliance in 60 BC: The First Triumvirate – B. Through this political alliance, these men ensured each was kept in considerable power through the covert support of the other two. As their ambitions rested on this informal political alliance keeping them in power, the need to support their fellow triumvirs was essential. Yet of the three men, in 60 B. His past achievements speak for themselves. In return, Sulla bestowed extravagant courtesies upon his young general. With power seemingly flowing to his head, Pompey demanded even more from Sulla, claiming, –more worshipped the rising sun i. A triumph from him to Pompey soon followed. Another lavish triumph would be granted in 71 B. A Roman Triumph Such splendour and the obvious pride Pompey gained with these honours won him few friends, but his outstanding military and political achievements quickly made him impossible to ignore. An Ideal Triumvir Continuing to gain successes, by 60 B. He was, therefore, an ideal figure for the newly-formed Triumvirate – being powerful, wealthy and famous. They too, like Pompey, both had their own grand personal desires. The Triumvirate Frays Such ambition quickly led to a flat-out rivalry between the three men. Tension brewed constantly and very soon, it spilled out into the public eye: Cicero, Selected Letters, Pompey was aghast at the revelation that his fellow triumvir was turning the public away from him. It was a long fall from grace for a man with three Roman triumphs. The richest man in Rome was not satisfied with simply being one of the most powerful men in Rome; he wanted to be the most powerful, not wanting to share that title with anyone. To Crassus, the Triumvirate was likely merely a stepping block to achieving this. The Fall of the Triumvirate B. Ultimately, however, Crassus would meet his own end before any assassination of Pompey, real or imagined, could take place. His disastrous attempt to re-take Mesopotamia from the Parthians culminated in the catastrophic Battle of Carrhae, in which his opponents severely outsmarted and weakened him before humiliating him in a grotesque death. Carrhae had been one of the worst defeats the Romans had ever known, with over 30, Roman casualties – including Crassus. Of the original Triumvirate, only Caesar and Pompey now remained. The alliance of Caesar and Pompey had always been rocky, but the death of Julia Caesar in childbirth the year before in 54 B. With the deaths of Julia and Crassus, the Triumvirate perished. Pompey and Caesar, now finding themselves separated, would become set on two diverging paths that would ultimately lead to one of the most famous wars in Antiquity. By 51 BC, Caesar had defied all odds with one of the greatest Roman military campaigns to date. Not only had he waged successful campaigns in Gaul, Germania and Southern Britain, but his continued military successes against incredible odds could rival even those of the Great Alexander. Through these multiple venerable successes, Caesar gained huge popularity among the Roman people. The Republican Senators however, became weary. As Caesar started to achieve success after success in his Gallic Campaign against all the odds, the conservative Roman senators back home grew wary. Caesar, they could see, was becoming more powerful with every victory. As his power continued to grow, so

too did their fear. There was definitely a possibility â€” Sulla had done exactly the same! They could not stand idly by and let such a scenario happen once again. They had to take action. Crossing the Rubicon The whispering intensified â€” Dictator. Caesar, finding himself increasingly demonised by those in the Senate back in Rome, therefore decided to put matters into his own hands. In January, 49 B. By entering Italy proper with his force, Caesar had committed treason against the Republic; having an army at his back, to those already-suspicious senators back in Rome, he was now clearly following in the footsteps of Sulla. Civil War was inevitable. Rome was at war with itself. Pompey was to battle Caesar. [Click here for Part 2](#) Enjoying the article so far? Keep updated on new articles by subscribing below. Better still please leave a comment telling me what you thought. Katherine Bayford Did you enjoy this article? Signup today and receive free updates straight in your inbox. We will never share or sell your email address.

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