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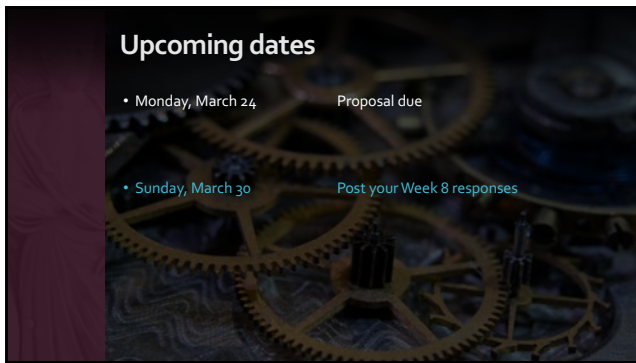
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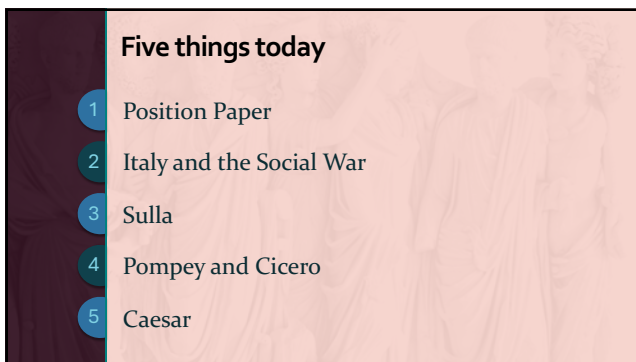
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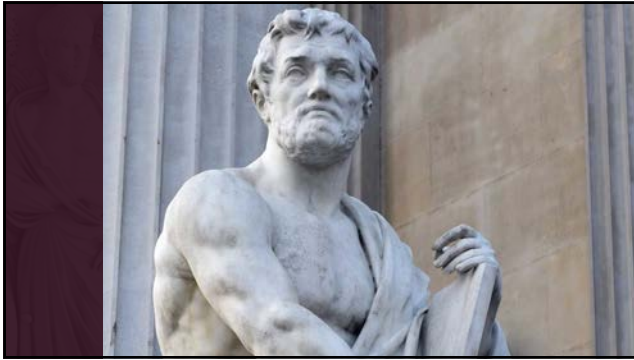
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### Quiz #6: Crossing the Rubicon

- Cicero, in his long career, was known for all of the following EXCEPT:
  - as a lawyer, successfully prosecuting a corrupt governor, Verres
  - as a general, engineering the defeat of Marius' ally, Sertorius, in Spain
  - as an orator, openly denouncing the conspirator Catiline in a meeting of the senate
  - as an ex-consul, suffering exile for executing the Catilinarian conspirators
- "Crossing the Rubicon" was such a fateful decision for Caesar because it involved:
  - recklessly defying the Roman god of vengeance, Rubicon
  - stirring up a nation of vicious Gallic warriors, the Rubicon tribe
  - crushing a beloved ally of the senate, Sextus Pompeius
  - illegally violating the boundary between Gaul and Italy, the river Rubicon
- Speaking of crucifixion, whom did Crassus crucify along the Appian Way (the road to Rome)?
  - Spartacus
  - Spartacus's captured rebel army (but not Spartacus)
  - Atheniscus, Spartacus's estranged brother
  - Yeshua bar Yosef, king of the Jews
- What role does Pompey the Great play in the civil wars? How would you describe his motivations?
 

EC
- All of the following are true of Caesar's dictatorships (49 to 44 BCE) EXCEPT:
  - He was cruel and vengeful to his political opponents, refusing to extend magnanimity and clemency (clementia)
  - His reforms included weakening the senate, debt relief, free grain, expanded colonization, and calendar reform
  - He spent a lot of this time at war away from Rome, in Thessaly, Egypt, Africa, Spain, and elsewhere
  - Before his death he had himself declared dictator perpetuus (dictator for life)
- Caesar's assassination on the Ides of March, 44 BCE, included all of the following EXCEPT:
  - Brutus (M. Junius Brutus)
  - Cassius (C. Cassius Longinus)
  - Caesar (P. Sestius Cassia Longina)
  - Antony (M. Antonius)

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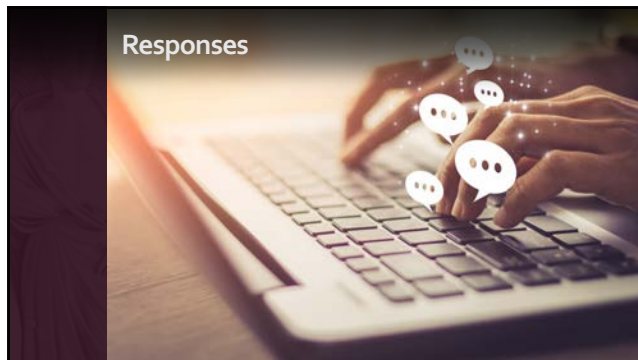
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## Structure of an essay

**Introduction**

- State the problem (some say ... others say ...)
- Give your thesis (I believe ...)

**First reason**

- ASSERTION #1
- Evidence from primary or secondary sources
- Discussion of how the evidence demonstrates your thesis

**Second reason**

- ASSERTION #2
- Evidence from primary or secondary sources
- Discussion of how the evidence demonstrates your thesis

**Third reason**

- ASSERTION #3
- Evidence from primary or secondary sources
- Discussion of how the evidence demonstrates your thesis

**Conclusion**

- Address counterarguments
- Connect your "reason" sections together
- Restate your thesis as having been demonstrated

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## Approaches to research

- Assigned readings
  - Relevant primary sources
    - Ancient Texts index on my website [markwilson.com/pages/texts.html](http://markwilson.com/pages/texts.html)
  - Articles assigned for class
  - Pomeroy's Goddesses, Whores...
- Search for library books
  - Lehman/CUNY OneSearch [lehman.edu/library](http://lehman.edu/library)
    - Digital resources
    - Books on the shelf
  - NY Public Library [browse.nypl.org](http://browse.nypl.org)
  - Worldcat [worldcat.org](http://worldcat.org)
- Footnotes in the books you've already found
- Good ol' Prof. Wilson

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## Citations and bibliography

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<sup>1</sup>Smith 2007, 34.

<sup>2</sup>Smith 2007, 106.

<sup>3</sup>Zimmermann 2009, 56.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Smith, John. 2007. *This Is the Title of the Book*. New York: Important Books Press.

Thayer, Charles C. 1999. *Abingdon, Virginia and History*. Seattle, WA: Small Town Press.

Thayer, Charles C. 2003. *More Abingdon Stories*. Seattle, WA: Small Town Press.

Zimmermann, Fred. 2009. *Did You Hear the One About the Walrus?* Chicago: Nunc Press.

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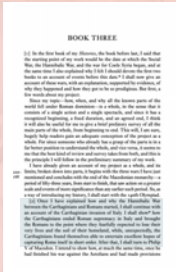
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### Citing ancient sources



Footnote or parenthetical citation:

Polybius, *Histories* 3.2

Bibliography:

Waterfield, Robin. 2010. *Polybius: The Histories*. New York: Oxford University Press.



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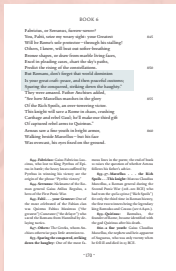
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### Citing a play or poem



Footnote or parenthetical citation:

Vergil, *Aeneid* 6.851-853

Bibliography:

Ruden, Sarah. *The Aeneid*, rev. ed. 2021. New Haven: Yale University Press.



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### Points to remember

- Cite all information from outside your head
    - Direct quotes
    - Paraphrases
  - Information, facts, statistics
  - Ideas
- Everything in the paper should support your thesis argument
- Do not just narrate the history
  - Check the requirements for all papers

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### Social War



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### Sulla the Fortunate

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### Client kingdoms



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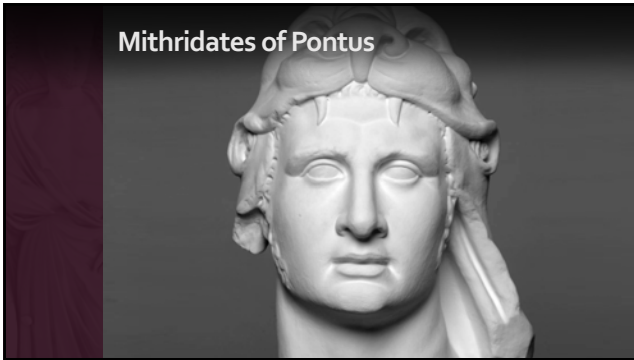
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Sulla's march on Rome



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Marius and Cinna take over Rome



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Sulla the dictator



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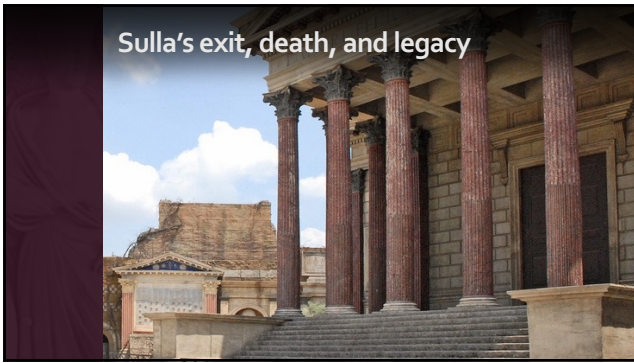
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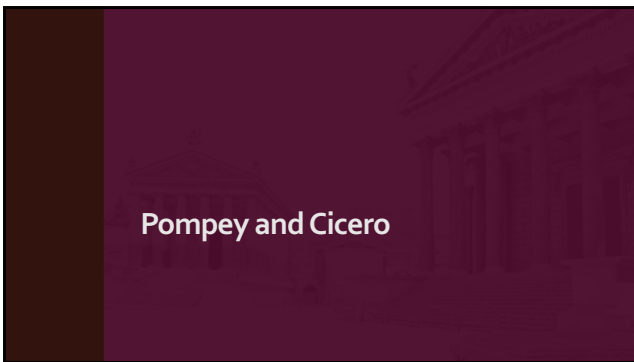
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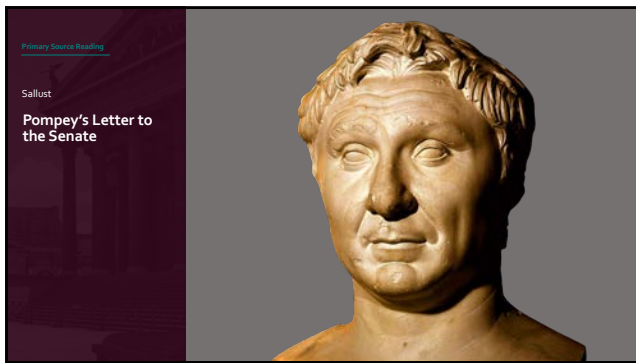
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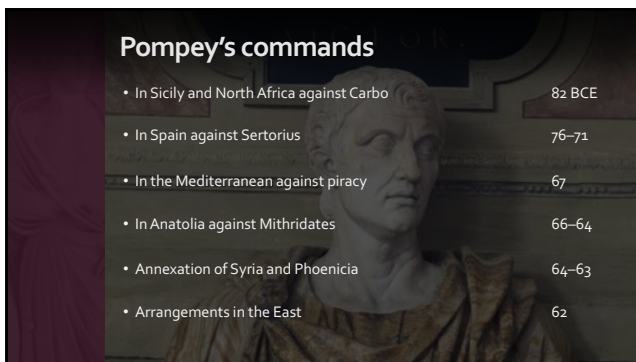
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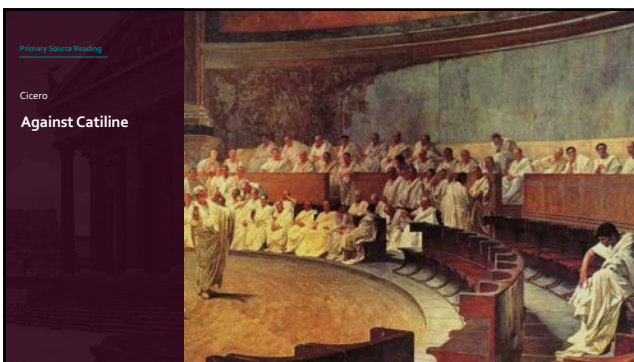
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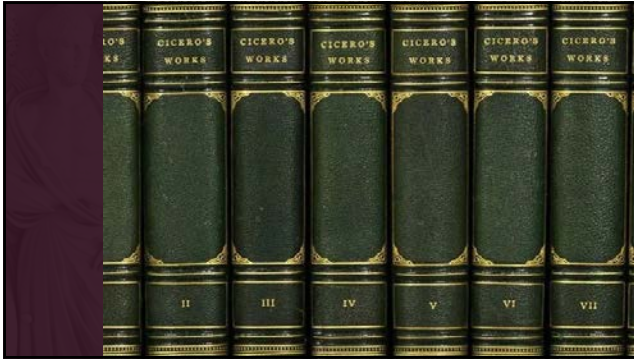
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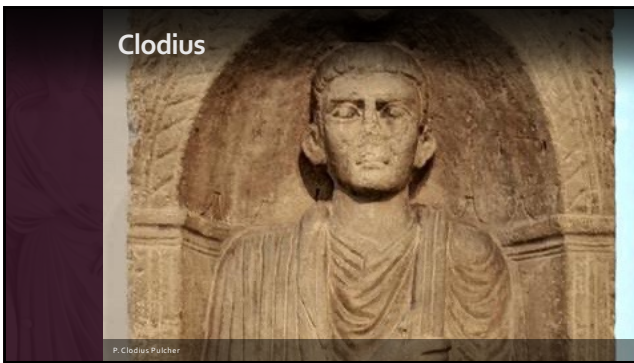
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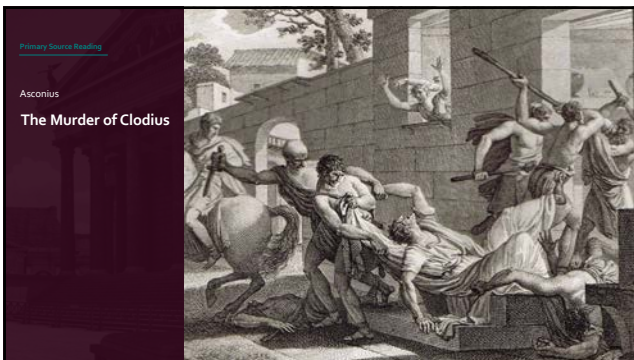
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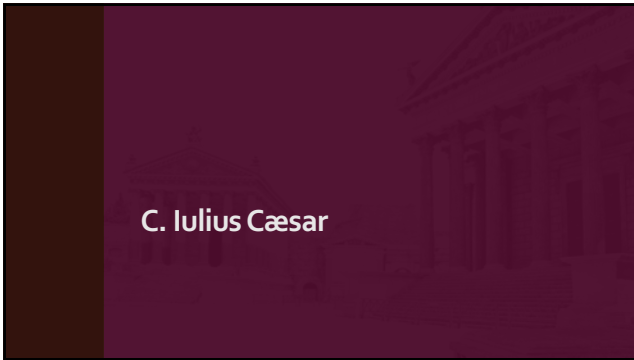
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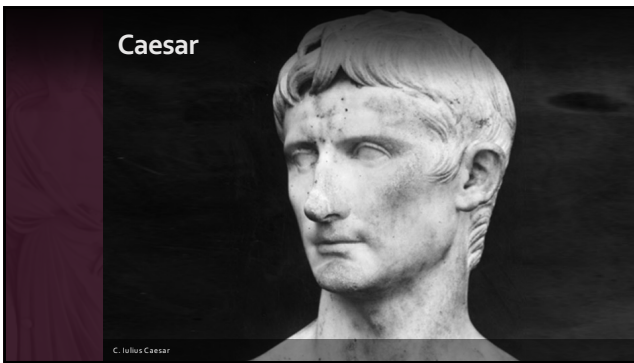
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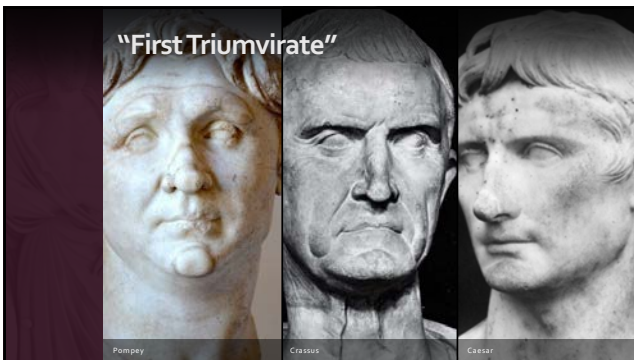
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### Caesar in Gaul



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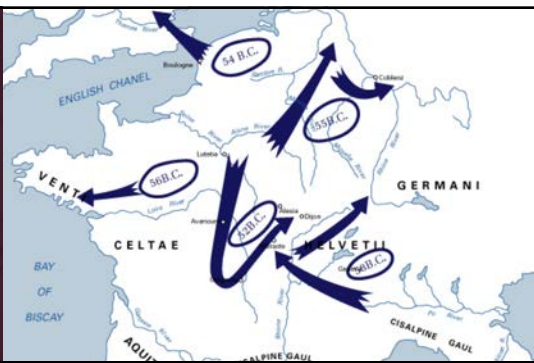
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### Cato the Younger



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Crossing the Rubicon: 'The die is cast'



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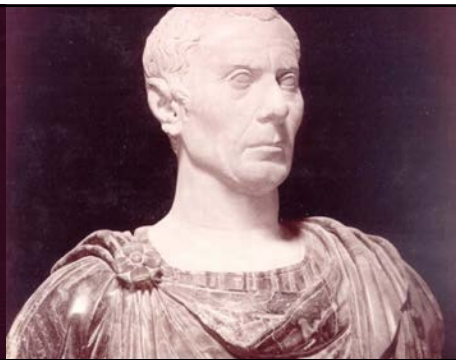
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Primary Source Reading  
Suetonius  
On Julius Caesar



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### Caesar the dictator

- Five dictatorships, four consulships between 49 and 44
- Reforms:
  - Debt relief, remissions of rent
  - Enrollment of new citizens
  - Revised calendar and related religious reforms
  - Promagistrates' terms limited
  - Distributions of grain and oil; banquets, public entertainments
- Consolidation of power:
  - Took control over elections (current and future)
  - Appointment of governors, priests
  - Increased number of magistrates and priests
- Campaigns in the Aegean, Egypt, Anatolia, Africa, Spain
- Seldom in Rome until the last 5 months

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### Rome under Caesar's lieutenants




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### The final five months in Rome

- Incident at the temple of Venus
- White-filleted laurel
- "I am no king, I am Caesar"
- Festival of Lupercalia (Feb 15)
- Parthian prophecy
- Statue of Brutus the Liberator graffitied
- Caesar prepares to leave for war by the end of March




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Dictator perpetuum



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"Et tu, Brute?"



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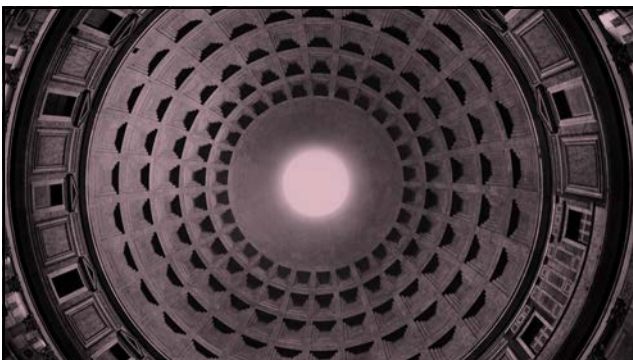
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