



Crossing the Rubicon

Civilizations of the Ancient World | Meeting #26

1



Upcoming Dates

- Monday, December 8
Images Essay Due
- Sunday, December 28
Ultimate Deadline
 - No late papers or resubmissions for reversible deductions after this date
 - No exceptions
 - Incompletes owing to personal emergencies must be mutually agreed before this date
- Tuesday, December 16
2:30 to 4:30 p.m.
Final Exam
- Sunday, December 7
Responses for Week 15 Due

2

Four things today

- Caesar and Pompey
- Caesar's Dictatorship
- Octavian and Antony
- The Principate

3



4

Quiz #10 | Crossing the Rubicon

1. When Caesar said "the dice are cast" (i.e., "there is no turning back now"), he was referring to
 a. the gambling debts he had incurred
 b. the war with Vercingetorix and the Gauls
 c. crossing the boundary of his province into Italy
 d. the formation of the First Triumvirate

2. All of the following are true of Cleopatra VII, the last reigning pharaoh of Egypt. EXCEPT
 a. After her defeat by Octavian, she survived to be led in chains through the streets of Rome
 b. Caesar had made her sole ruler after her brother, Ptolemy XIII, mistakenly beheaded Pompey
 c. She had a son with Caesar named Caesarion
 d. Depicting Antony as Cleopatra's lackey helped Octavian turn the Romans against Antony

3. The Julian calendar refers to
 a. the schedule of executions under Caesar
 b. the timeline of Caesar's rise to power
 c. the system of leap years every four years
 d. the list of Caesar's honors and when they were granted

Extra Credit

EC: What did Sulla and Caesar have in common? How were they different?

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Final Exam

- Identification and Impact
 - Define and discuss the impact of 4-5 terms or names
 - All terms will come from the review sheet
- Short answer
 - 1-2 specific questions about key ideas
- Multiple Choice
- Essays
 - One essay having to do with overall themes of the course
 - Provide an argument and three solid examples

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2

Questions about whatever



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After Sulla

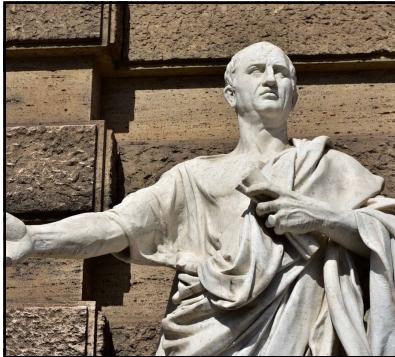
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Pompey

- Inherits father's private army and offers it to Sulla
- After Sulla's death, refuses to disband
- Senate sends him on missions in which he gains power and prestige

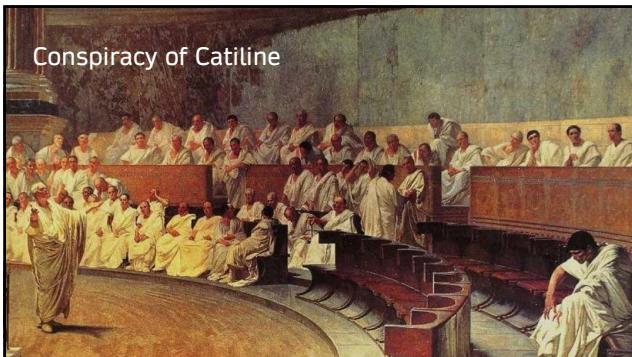
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Cicero

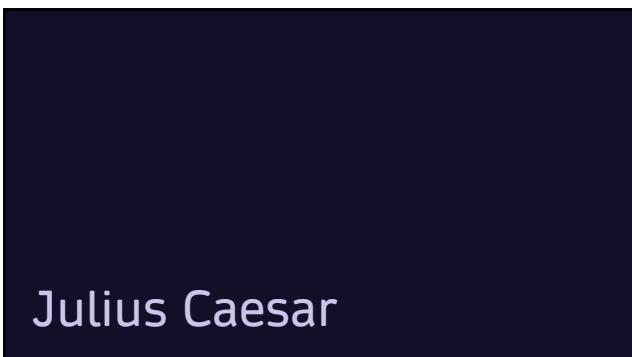
- Famed lawyer and orator
- Becomes consul
 - No military experience
 - Outsider from Arpinum
- Overcompensates by outdoing the conservative elite

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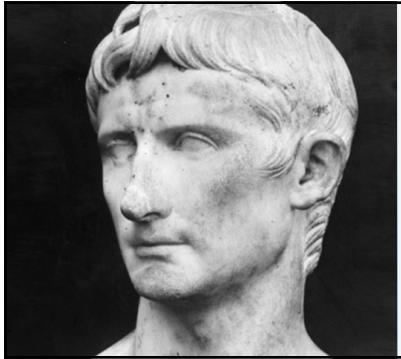
Conspiracy of Catiline

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Julius Caesar

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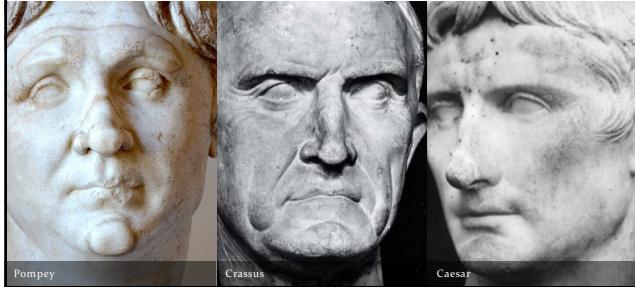


Caesar

- Handsome, popular youth of a good name
 - Eldest son of a noble and ancient family
- Marius's nephew and heir
- Feels Rome during Sulla's dictatorship and proscriptions

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The “First Triumvirate”



Pompey Crassus Caesar

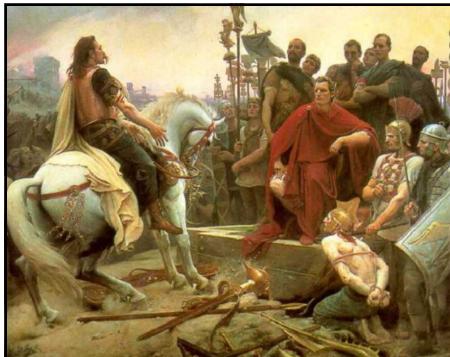
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Pompey in the east

- Reorganizes eastern provinces and consolidates Roman power
- Relied on by senate but not trusted

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Caesar in Gaul

- Expands Roman rule
- Builds reputation as great general
- Grows and directs the populist faction in Rome through agents

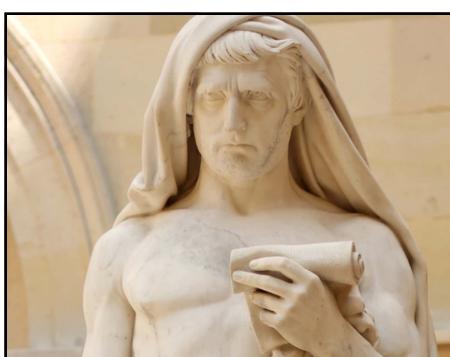
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Turmoil in Rome

- Polarization of factions
- Brutal political rhetoric
- Fighting in the streets
- The murder of Clodius

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The Senate turns on Caesar

- Conservative elite senators blame populists
- Cato the Younger speaks out against Caesar
- Caesar named a public enemy

18

Caesar takes Rome

19



Crossing the Rubicon

- Caesar is governor of Gaul
 - Boundary between Gaul and Italy is the Rubicon River
 - Illegal for governors to leave their provinces at arms
- Caesar decides Rome needs him
- Irrevocable decision: "The die is cast"
- Defeats Pompey, who flees and is eventually killed

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Caesar the Dictator

- Populist reforms and debt relief
- Hostility to the nobility and senate
- Holds the dictatorship 5 times in succession between 49 and 44
- Rarely in Rome
 - Antony and Lepidus rule Rome on his behalf
 - Most optimates have left Rome

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Perpetual Dictator

- Fifth dictatorship in 44 is described as self-renewing
- Indicated his independence from the senate
- Enemies realize they must act or the Republic is dead

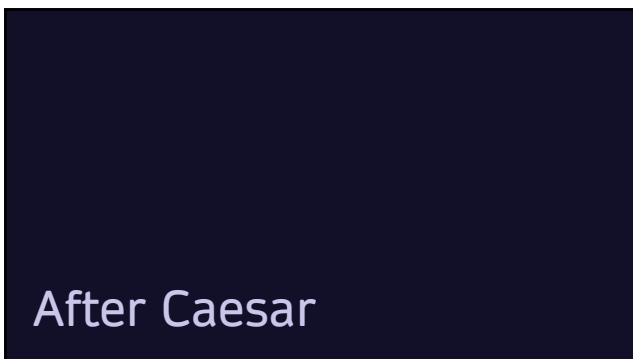
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The Assassination

- Succession of events seems to lead into assassination
 - Offered crown at festival
 - "I am no king, I am Caesar"
 - Only a king can defeat the Parthians
 - Brutus's statue graffiti: "Do you sleep?"
- Conspiracy led by Cassius
- Recruits Brutus
 - Seen as honorable
 - Trusted by Caesar
- Stabbed during a meeting of the senate
 - "Et tu, Brute" - "Even you, Brutus?"

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The Triumvirate (43-36 BCE)



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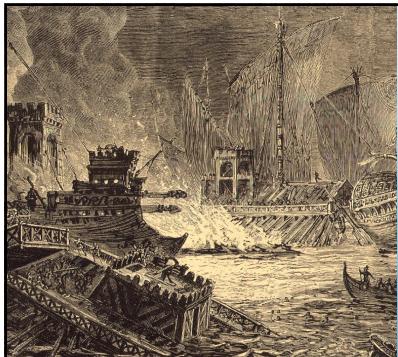
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Cleopatra

- Arrangement with Caesar
 - Son named Caesarion
 - Would be a Roman pharaoh of Egypt
 - Caesar's death ends plan
- Antony falls for Cleopatra
 - Marries her, alienating Romans
 - Octavian uses against Antony, rallies Romans behind him

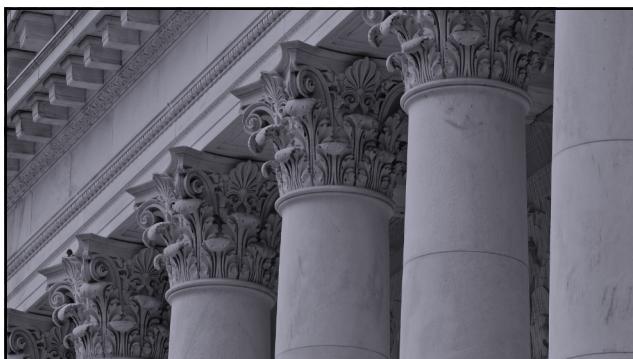
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Battle of Actium

- Naval battle
 - Roman fleet under Octavian, led by Agrippa
 - Egyptian armada under Cleopatra and Antony
- Cleopatra abandons battle, Antony follows
- Final victory for Octavian

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