



Crossing the Rubicon

Civilizations of the Ancient World | Meeting #26

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Upcoming Dates

- Monday, December 8
Images Essay Due
- Tuesday, December 16
2:30 to 4:30 p.m.
Final Exam
- 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
- 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 Verres 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. [Click here](#)
 - ☒ a. After being defeated 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 houses and when they were granted
4. The "Second Triumvirate," established after the death of Caesar, included all of the following. [Click here](#)
 - a. Octavian
 - b. Antony
 - c. Lepidus
 - ☒ d. Cicero
5. Stages in Octavian taking power in Rome included
 - a. accepting the title *Augustus*, indicating great respect
 - b. adopting the Second Settlement, granting him the powers of consul, tribune, and censor
 - c. taking the role of princeps, or first speaker in the senate
 - ☒ d. all of the above

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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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

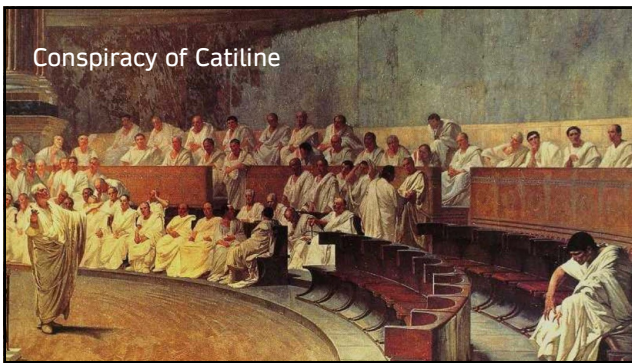
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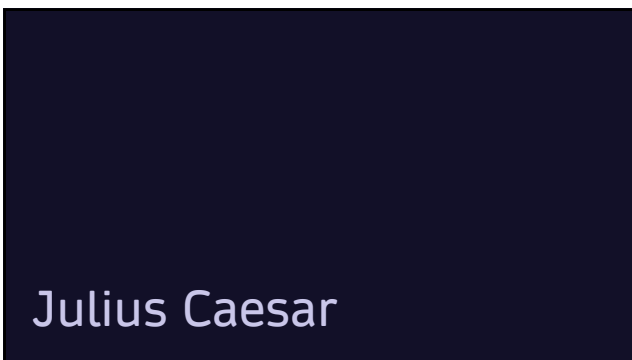
Cicero

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

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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"



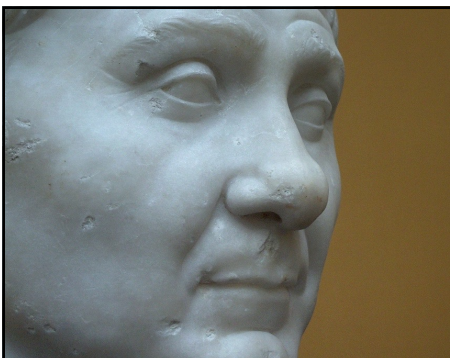


Pompey

Crassus

Caesar

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Pompey in the east

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

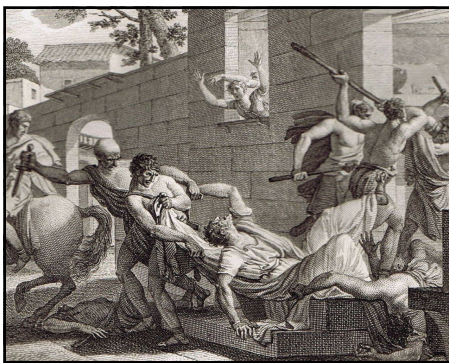
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Caesar in Gaul

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

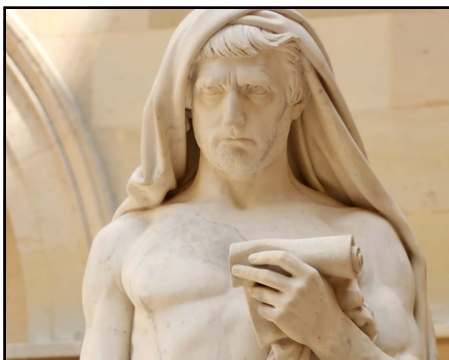
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Turmoil in Rome

- 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

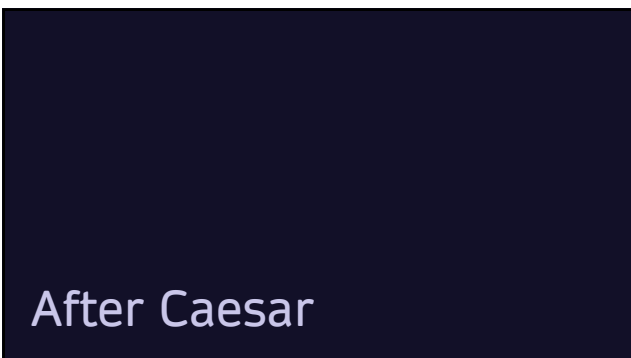
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The Assassination

- 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 graffitied: "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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After Caesar

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The Triumvirate (43-36 BCE)



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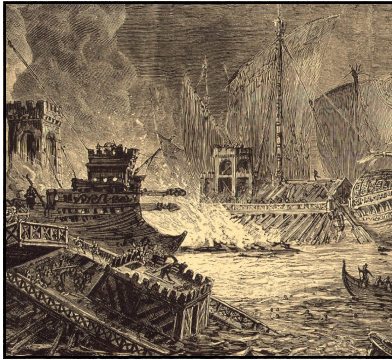
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Cleopatra

- 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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