

Julius Caesar



VENI VEDI VICI

Julius Caesar was a prominent figure in ancient Rome, known for his military skill, and charismatic personality. He was born in a patrician family and rose to power through his military conquests and political maneuvers. Caesar's military campaigns were particularly successful. He conquered Gaul and expanded the Roman Empire. Caesar's political reforms and the Julian calendar, which is still in use today, are also notable. Caesar's assassination in 44 BC was a pivotal moment in Roman history. He is often seen as a power-hungry dictator who undermined the Roman Republic. His life and legacy continue to be studied and debated today. He was a military leader, politician, reformer, and strategist who left a lasting mark on Roman history and the world at large. Despite his controversial legacy, there is no denying the impact that he had on the course of history and the development of Western civilization. Julius Caesar was one of the most prominent figures in ancient Rome, known for his military prowess, political skill, and charismatic personality. He was born in 100 BC in Rome to a patrician family and rose to power through his military conquests and political maneuvers. Caesar's military campaigns in Gaul (modern-day France) were particularly successful. He conquered the region over the course of several years and significantly expanded the Roman Empire's territory. He used his victories to gain popularity and influence in Rome, eventually becoming one of the most powerful men in the city. In 44 BC, Caesar was appointed dictator for life, a position that made him the most powerful man in Rome. He was assassinated on the Ides of March (March 15, 44 BC) by a group of senators who saw him as a threat to the Republic. His death led to a period of civil war and the eventual rise of the Roman Empire under his adopted son, Octavian (later known as Augustus).



12 July
100 BC



49 BC

Jan 1

The Roman Senate receives a proposal from Julius Caesar that he and Pompey should lay down their commands simultaneously. The Senate responds that Caesar must immediately surrender his command.

Jan 10

Julius Caesar leads his 13th Legion across the Rubicon, which separates his jurisdiction (Cisalpine Gaul) from that of the Senate (Italy), and thus initiates a civil war.

Mar

Marcus Antonius joined Caesar

July 10

Battle of Dyrrhachium, Julius Caesar barely avoids a catastrophic defeat by Pompey in Macedonia, he retreats to Thessaly.

Aug 9

Battle of Pharsalus: Julius Caesar decisively defeats Pompey at Pharsalus and Pompey flees to Egypt.

Dec

Battle in Alexandria, Egypt between the forces of Caesar supported by his ally Cleopatra VII of Egypt and those of rival King Ptolemy XIII of Egypt and Queen Bernice IV. During the battle part of the Library of Alexandria catches fire and is partially burned down. Caesar is named Dictator for one year.



46 BC

Jan 4

Caesar narrowly escapes defeat by his former second in command Titus Labienus in the Battle of Ruspina: nearly 1/3 of Caesar's army is killed.

Feb 6

Caesar defeats the combined army of Pompeian followers and Numidians under Metellus Scipio and Juba in the Battle of Thapsus. Cato commits suicide. Afterwards, he is accorded the office of Dictator for the next ten years. Caesar appoints his grandnephew Gaius Octavius his heir.



45 BC

Mar 17

Caesar defeats the Pompeian forces of Titus Labienus and Pompey the younger in the Battle of Munda. Pompey the younger died shortly after, and Labienus died in battle, but Sextus Pompey escaped to take command of the remnants of the Pompeian fleet.



44 BC

Jan 26

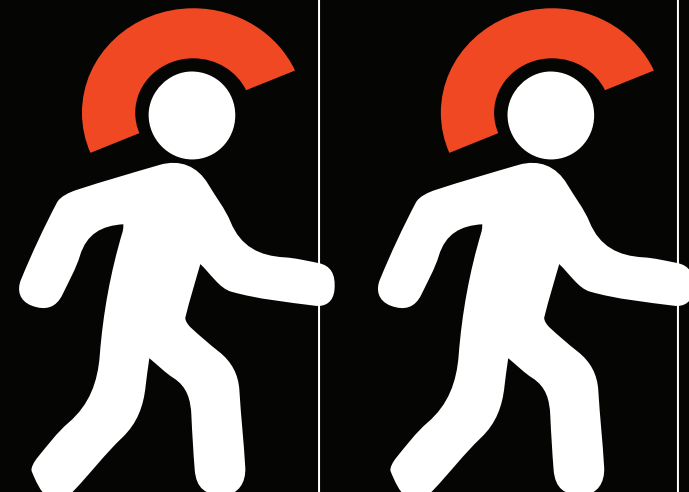
Julius Caesar is named Dictator perpetuo ("dictator in perpetuity")



15 March
44 BC

CAESAR

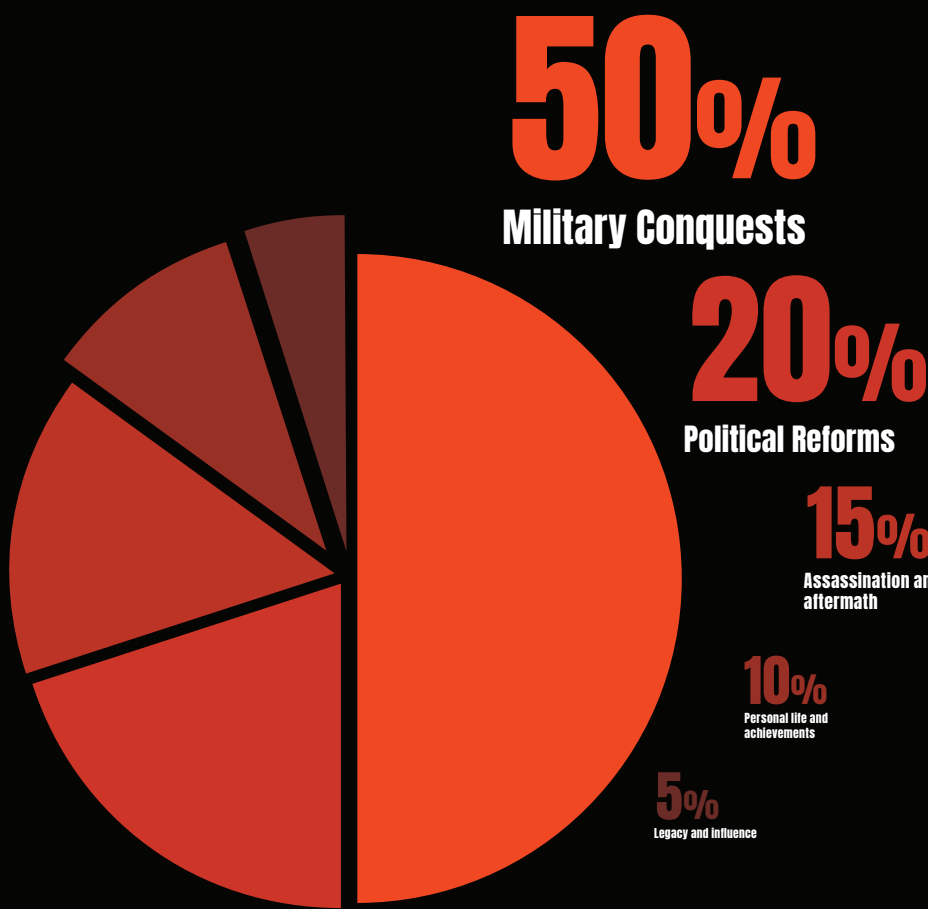
CIVIL WAR



30,000
Casualties



VENI
VIDI
VICI



23
Stab wounds

The assassination took place at the Theatre of Pompey in Rome. Caesar was stabbed to death by a group of senators, including his friend Brutus, who feared he was becoming too powerful and would turn the Roman Republic into a monarchy. The assassination sparked a power struggle and a series of civil wars that ultimately led to the end of the Roman Republic and the rise of the Roman Empire under Caesar's adopted son, Octavian (later known as Augustus).



20%
of the world was conquered during 45 BC

Caesar

12
Legions

Pompey

20
Legions