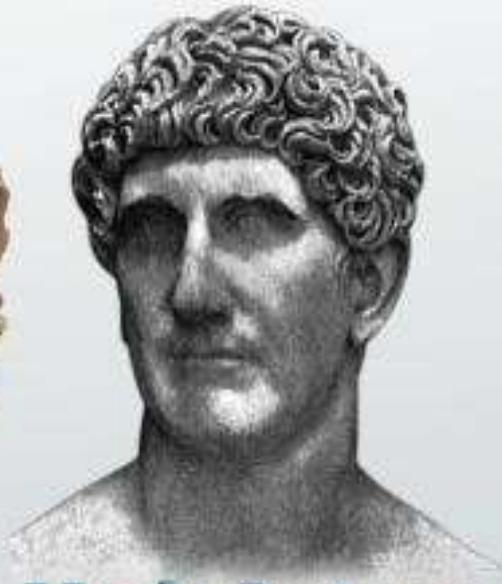


Shakespeare's Julius Ceasar



Ceasar

pride



Mark Antony

shrewd revenge



Brutus

naive nobility

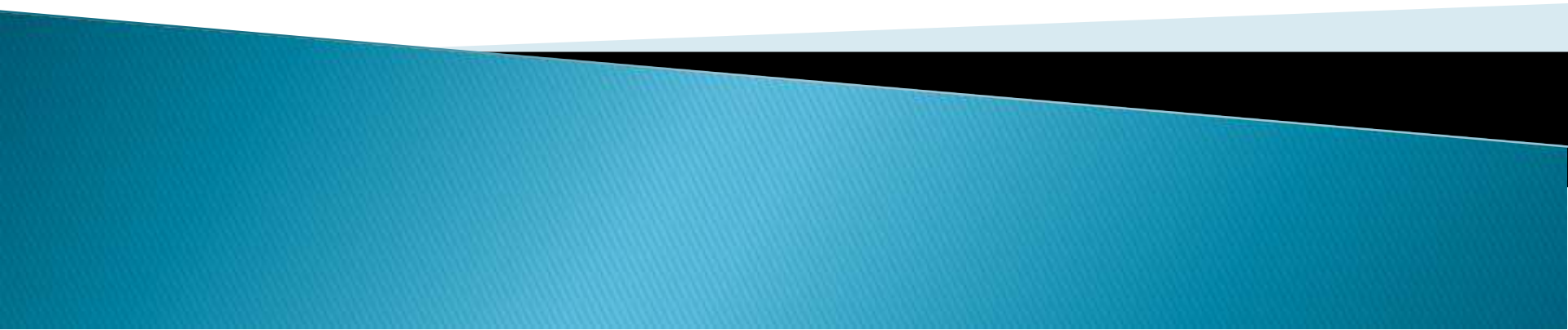


Cassius

ambition

BACKGROUND

Early Life (100 BCE)

- Born on July 12 or 13, 100 BCE
 - Member of a distinguished patrician family with lineage traced back to Venus through Aeneas
 - Political influence of Caesar's family had diminished over time
- 

Military Career

- Exceptional leadership skills
- Notable campaigns in Spain and Asia Minor
- Demonstrated strategic prowess and military acumen

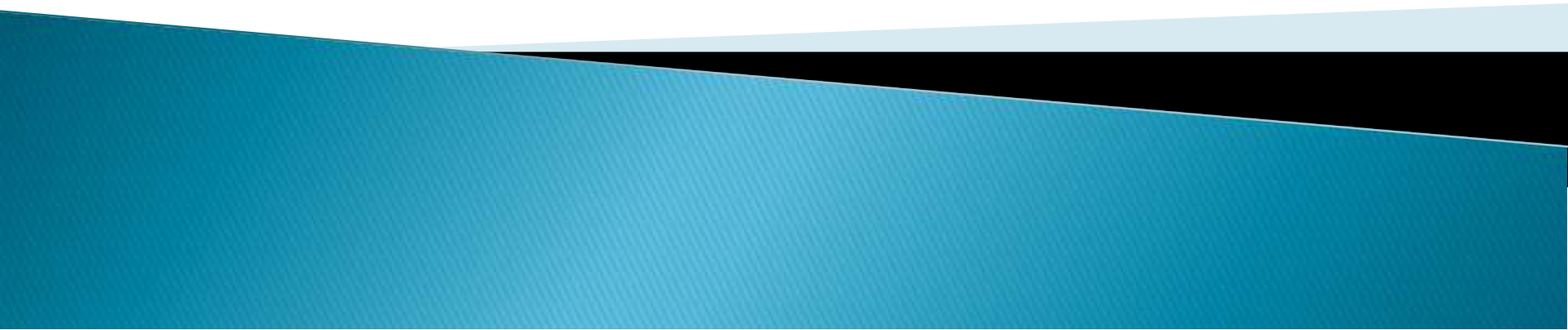
Marriages

- Cornelia Cinnilla (83 BCE): Marriage during the conflict between Marius and Sulla
- Pompeia (67 BCE): Marriage to relative of Pompey, ended in divorce after Bona Dea scandal
- Calpurnia Pisonis (59 BCE): Third and final wife, providing stability during political upheavals

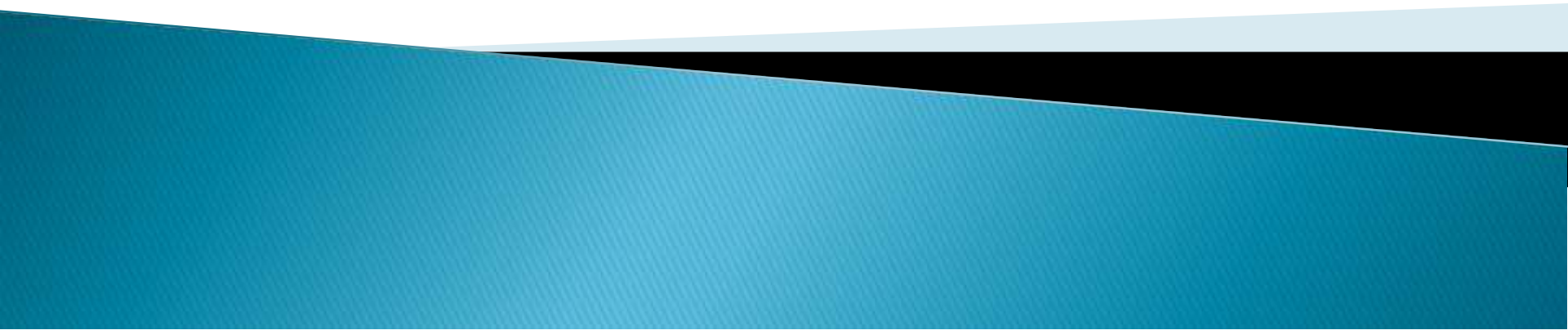
Julia Caesaris (Daughter of Julius Caesar)

- Julia, daughter of Julius Caesar and Cornelia
- Marriage to Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus (Pompey) in 59 BCE
- Role in cementing the First Triumvirate; her death strained relations between Caesar and Pompey

First Triumvirate (60 BCE)

- Formation in 60 BCE: Alliance with Pompey and Crassus
 - Consolidating influence and navigating Roman political landscape
- 

Election of Caesar (59 BCE)

- Successful navigation of Roman politics to secure consulship
 - Testament to growing popularity and strategic alliances
- 

Governorship in Gaul (58–50 BCE)

- Secures position in 58 BCE
- Remarkable military campaigns, significant territorial expansion
- Enhances power and influence on Roman political stage

Death of Julia (54 BCE)

- Julia's death in 54 BCE strains relations between Caesar and Pompey
- Significant blow to the First Triumvirate

Death of Crassus (53 BCE)

- Crassus's death in 53 BCE disrupts the equilibrium within the First Triumvirate
- Strains in relationship between Caesar and Pompey intensify


Conflict with Pompey (49 BCE)

- Tensions escalate, leading to the breakdown of the First Triumvirate
- Caesar's daring decision to cross the Rubicon River marks the start of the Roman Civil War

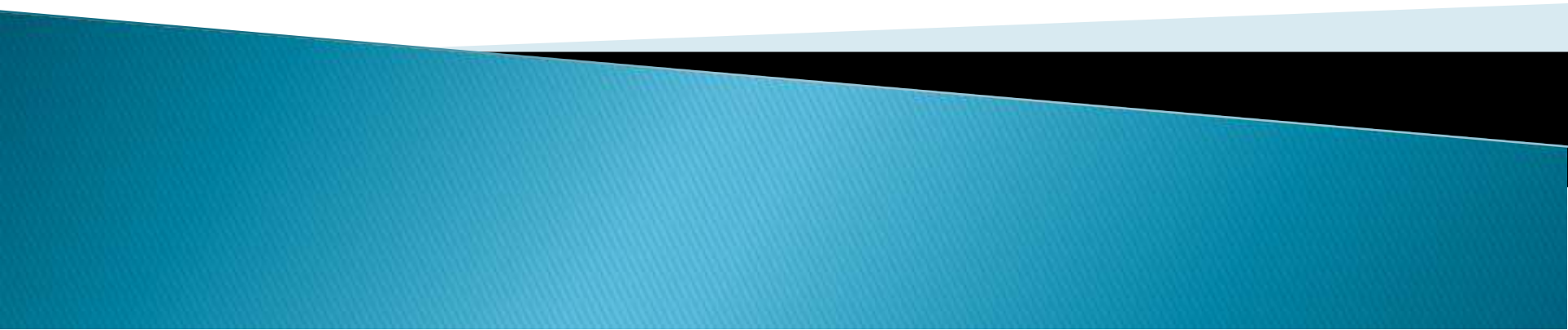
Pompey's Murder (48 BCE)

- Betrayed and assassinated in Egypt in 48 BCE
- Adds political intrigue to the complex dynamics of the time

Civil War and Dictatorship (49–45 BCE)

- Caesar's victory at the Battle of Pharsalus in 48 BCE
 - Assumes the title of dictator perpetuo by 45 BCE
 - Consolidates power, raises concerns about concentration of power
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Cleopatra's Relationship with Caesar (48–44 BCE)

- Caesar and Cleopatra's relationship during political turmoil
 - Caesar supports Cleopatra in regaining the Egyptian throne
 - Their union adds complexity to the late Roman Republic's political landscape
- 

Assassination (44 BCE)

- Ides of March, March 15, 44 BCE
- Assassination orchestrated by Roman senators, including Brutus and Cassius
- Marks a turning point in Roman history, leading to tumultuous events shaping the fate of the Republic

