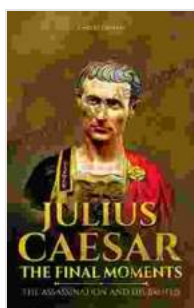


# Julius Caesar: The Final Moments

Julius Caesar, one of the most famous and influential figures in history, was assassinated on March 15, 44 BC. His death marked the end of the Roman Republic and the beginning of the Roman Empire. The events leading up to his assassination were complex and involved a number of different factors, including political rivalries, personal ambition, and a growing sense of unease among the Roman people.



## Julius Caesar, The Final Moments: The Assassination and his Brutus by Jim Anderson

★★★★☆ 4.5 out of 5

Language : English  
File size : 3768 KB  
Text-to-Speech : Enabled  
Screen Reader : Supported  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
Word Wise : Enabled  
Print length : 46 pages  
Lending : Enabled



## The Political Climate

In the years leading up to Caesar's assassination, the Roman Republic was in a state of turmoil. The old system of government, based on a balance of power between the Senate and the popular assemblies, was breaking down. A number of powerful individuals, known as populares, were vying for control of the government. Caesar was one of the most

prominent populares, and his growing popularity and ambition alarmed many in the Senate.

In 60 BC, Caesar formed a political alliance with two other populares, Pompey the Great and Marcus Licinius Crassus. This alliance, known as the First Triumvirate, dominated Roman politics for the next decade. However, the Triumvirate was always fragile, and tensions between its members grew over time.

### **Caesar's Rise to Power**

In 59 BC, Caesar was elected consul of Rome. As consul, he pushed through a number of reforms that benefited the poor and disadvantaged. He also led a successful military campaign against the Gauls, conquering much of what is now France and Belgium. Caesar's military victories increased his popularity and made him a hero to the Roman people.

In 49 BC, the First Triumvirate collapsed, and Caesar crossed the Rubicon River, an event that marked the beginning of the Roman Civil War. Caesar defeated Pompey in a series of battles, and in 45 BC he was declared dictator of Rome. As dictator, Caesar ruled with absolute power, but he also alienated many of his former supporters with his authoritarian policies.

### **The Assassination**

On March 15, 44 BC, Caesar was assassinated by a group of senators led by Marcus Junius Brutus and Gaius Cassius Longinus. The assassins believed that Caesar was becoming too powerful and that he would eventually destroy the Roman Republic. They also feared that Caesar was planning to name himself king.

Caesar was stabbed 23 times in the Curia of Pompey, a meeting hall in the Roman Forum. He died instantly. The assassins then fled from the building and tried to rally support for their cause, but they were unsuccessful. The Roman people were shocked and angered by Caesar's assassination, and they demanded justice.

## **The Aftermath**

In the aftermath of Caesar's assassination, Rome descended into chaos. A second civil war erupted, and the assassins were eventually defeated. Caesar's nephew, Octavian, emerged as the victor and became the first emperor of Rome. The assassination of Julius Caesar marked the end of the Roman Republic and the beginning of the Roman Empire.

## **The Legacy of Julius Caesar**

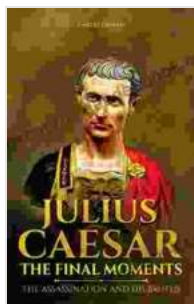
Julius Caesar was one of the most influential figures in history. His military conquests expanded the Roman Empire, and his political reforms laid the foundation for the Roman Empire. Caesar was also a great orator, writer, and historian. His works, including his Commentaries on the Gallic War, are still studied today.

Caesar's assassination remains one of the most famous and controversial events in history. It has been the subject of numerous books, plays, and films. Caesar's death has also been used as a cautionary tale about the dangers of unchecked ambition and the importance of protecting democratic institutions.

## **Additional Resources**

- Julius Caesar (History.com)

- Julius Caesar (Encyclopædia Britannica)
- Julius Caesar (National Geographic)
- The Assassination of Julius Caesar (Smithsonian Magazine)
- The Assassination of Julius Caesar (PBS)



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