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This timeline details the life of Julius Caesar from birth in 100 BC until his assassination in 44 BC Detailing 100 BC (12 or 13 July) Born in Rome. He was part of the Julii family of 85 BC (unknown date) who became head of the family after his father's death. Allied with his uncle Gaius Marius against Sulla 84 BC (unknown date) Appointed Grand High Court of Jupiter by Gaius Marius 84 BC (unknown date) Married Cornelia Cinna, daughter of Lucius Cornelius Cinilla. 83 BC (unknown date) Daughter Julia was born 82 BC (December) Deprived of high office by Sulla, an enemy of the Julii family, who became dictator of Rome after victory at the Battle of Colline Gate (November 1) 81 BC (beginning of the year) Forced to flee for refusing to divorce his wife. Pardoned later that year. 81 BC (from the beginning of the year) Serving in the Roman army in Turkey 80 BC (date unknown) Was crowned citizen for bravery in the siege of Mytilene 78 BC (Spring) Returning to Rome after Sulla's death 77 BC (of the year) Became a lawyer for two years and gained a name for the way he attacked and defended in court 75 BC (February) Captured by pirates and held for ransom while on his way to Rhodes to learn public speaking skills. He was released after a month. 75 BC (March or later) Gathering a fleet and searching and serving pirates who had captured him earlier 74 BC (in two years) Raising his army and participating in the Third Mithridatic War POLITICAL LADDER 72 BC (of the year) Serving as military court 70 BC (date unknown) Speech in favor of a move to grant amnesty to those who fought in recent revolutions against Rome 69 BC (of the year) Served as quaestor (low-level judge with financial responsibility) in Spain 67 BC (date unknown) Married Pompeia. 67 BC Sulla's 67th daughter (date unknown) Speaking in favor of a move to clear the Mediterranean of pirates. 66 BC (of the year) Serving as surveyors for Appian Way 66 BC (date unknown) Speaking in favor of a move to restructure the Eastern Mediterranean 65 BC (of the year) Serving as aedile - responsibility for temples, buildings and games. He organized lavish games using loans from Crassus 63 BC (date unknown) Elect Pontifex Maximus - largely due to bribery 62 BC (date unknown) Marriage to Pompeia ended ended by divorce 62 BC (for the year) Former Chancellor 61 BC (of the year) Served as Governor of Spain FIRST TRIUMVIRATE 60 BC (December) Formed an official coalition (regime first win) with Pompey and Crassus. In return for support Caesar will support measures in their favor. Cicero was offered part of the coalition but rejected 59 BC (in the year) Serving as Consular Consular 59 BC (soon) Passed a bill all debates in the Senate recorded 59 BC (soon) Introducing a Pompey-backed Agricultural Bill would re-distribute wasteland in Italy to soldiers of Pompey and the homeless poor. 59 BC (early) Arrested Cato for speaking out against his Agricultural Bill 59 BC (May) Pompey married Julius Caesar's daughter, Julia 59 BC (After May) Married Calpurnia Pisonis 58 BC (For a four-year term) Roman Governor Gaul - He laid out plans to conquer the entire gaul and his next conquest was called the Gaul War 58 BC (June) Defeated Switzerland at the Battle of Arar 58 BC (July) Conquer the Swiss after a decisive victory in the Battle of Bibracte 58 BC (September) Defeat the Suebi at the Battle of Vosges 57 BC (May) Defeated the Belgians at the Battle of Axona 57 BC (July) Defeating the Nervii tribes at the Battle of Sabis 57 BC (in) Their unrest in Rome due to some poor harvests to the lack of cereals. Many blame Caesar's Agricultural Law. In addition, relations between Caesar's allies Pompey and Crassus became increasingly strained. 56 BC (in) Julius Caesar faced growing opposition especially from Clodius, Cicero, Cato, and Bibulus 56 BC (April) Luca Conference reaffirmed the first Triumvirate and expanded his governorate of Gaul. 55 BC (summer) Begins a German campaign to push Roman territory beyond the Rhine for the first time 55 BC (late August) Make an expedition to England, landing on the beach at Deal but unable to advance further inland 54 BC (July) Make a second expedition to England. He gained some benefits but then withdrew to return to Rome in the winter of 54 BC (September) His daughter, Julia, died giving birth to her child 53 BC (June) Crassus was killed at the Battle of Carrhae. 53 BC (June) Carrying out a raid expedition across the Rhine and into Germany 53 BC (after June) With Crassus dead and the marital tie between Caesar and Pompey broken, Triumvirate collapsed 52 BC (March) Siege of Avaricum (Gaul War) 52 BC (April) Siege of Gergovia (Gaul War 52 BC (Summer) Siege of Alesia (Gaul War) 52 BC (September) Battle of Alesia - Gauls defeated CIVIL WAR AND RULERS OF ROME 51 BC (in) Ordered to return to Rome unassisted by Pompey (now head of the Senate) because his term as governor of Gaul was over and he faced re-election 50 BC (in time) Caesar requested the permission of the Senate to be re-elected while staying in Gaul. He reluctantly returned to Rome without a judge for fear that he would be attacked. The Senate refused permission and asked him to return. 49 BC (January) Cross the Rubicon with its thirteenth legion and march into Rome. This action was taken as a move of aggression that brought Rome Civil War 49 BC (February) Pompey and other senators left Rome and and Unfortunately, they forgot to bring their co-co-co-ordi back. 49 BC (March-August) Defeating forces in Spain loyal to Pompey 49 BC (April -September) Siege massilia (Marseille) loyal to Pompey. The city collapsed on September 48 BC (during the year) Served as The Court of Rome 48 BC (July 10) The Battle of Dyrrhachium against Pompey in Macedonia. Caesar was forced to retreat to avoid defeating 48 BC (9 August) at the Battle of Pharsalus. The decisive victory over Pompey, who fled to Egypt 48 BC (October) Pursued Pompey to Egypt. Pompey was assassinated in late September on the orders of Ptolemy XIII, who hoped the action would win Caesar's support in the Civil War against his sister Cleopatra. 48 BC (October) Caesar was horrified by Pompey's assassination and demanded the return of the money Egypt owed to Rome. He brought the city of Alexandria in Egypt to his headquarters. He also decided to support Cleopatra instead of her brother 48 BC (late autumn) Cleopatra joined Caesar in Alexandria and they became mistresses. Ptolemy besieged Alexandria. 47 BC (Spring) The siege of Alexandria was lifted when a large force under Mithridates of Pergamum arrived in Egypt from the northeastern part of the 47th Bc Empire (Spring) Battle of the Nile. Julius Caesar won over the forces of Ptolemy XIII. Ptolemy drowned on the Nile. 47 BC (date unknown) Cleopatra may have given birth to his son, who was named Caesarion 46 BC (in ten years) Appointed dictator of Rome in ten years 46 BC (April) Battle of Thapsus. Julius Caesar defeated Pompey loyales under Metellus Scipio 45 BC (January) Introducing the Julius Calendar which set the year at 365.25 days divided into 12 months. It remained in effect until the 16th century. 45 BC (date unknown) Announced that his nephew Octavian would be his heir 45 BC (March 17) Battle of Munda. Forces loyal to Pompey's son were defeated and the eldest son killed. (15/03) 44 BC appointed dictator of Rome lifelong assassinated 44 BC (15/03) Stabbed 23 times by a group of disgruntled senators. 44BCE (March 20) Funeral at Rome Julius Caesar Timeline Description of time: Julius Caesar has been called a political mastermind. He helped build the ancient Roman Empire and expanded their lands. This is a timeline of his life. 100 BC Julius Caesar was born (circa 100 BC) Julius Caesar was born into a political family. His uncle was a famous generic name Marius. 84 BC Julius Caesar married Julius married L. Cornelius Cinna's daughter. His bride's name is Cornelia. In 75 BC Caesar was captured alive by pirate Julius Caesar who was in danger when he was captured by pirates at the age of 25. 73 BC Julius Caesar was elected pontifex Julius Caesar also liked, quickly rise in leadership. 69 BC Cornelia died of Julius Caesar's wife, Cornelia. He quickly remarried. In 63 BC, Caesar was elected Pontifex Maximus Caesar who continued to rise in the political world. At the age of 40, Julius Caesar was elected death death. He worked closely with Pompey Dai and Crassus, two of Rome's leading figures. 58 BC Caesar invaded other lands, Caesar took over Germany and Helvetii when they threatened Gaul, or France. 55 BC, Caesar's reign continued to invade Britain after crossing the Rhine. This helped him defend his ally, France, as well as expand his leadership. 53 BC The death of Crassus upon Crassus' death, Julius Caesar and Pompey the Great began to be hostile. 49 BC A Roman civil war began when Julius Caesar and Pompey the Great went to war against each other. 48 BC Julius Caesar is triumphing After a year-long battle, Julius Caesar emerges the winner from the civil war against Pompey. Pompey finally died. 47 BC Julius Caesar continued Julius' next war with Cleopatra in Egypt, and other battles quickly took place in 46 BC and 45 BC 45 BC Julius Caesar named dictator Julius Caesar named himself dictator of Rome for life. 44 BC the death of Julius Caesar Julius Caesar was assassinated by political opponents on the steps of the senate in Rome. Julius Caesar is known for his brilliant political tactics and warfare. He is remembered for being brave and bold. Julius Caesar Timeline

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