

Julius caesar

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Julius Caesar Gaius Julius Caesar is still regarded as one of the greatest men of his time. Through the many historybooks that people read, they get to know about the man that was Julius Caesar and some of the accomplishments of his time. His uncle Marius Gaius, a former general in the Roman army, made it possible for Julius to attain stature as one of the highest regarded men in Rome, and in part, the whole world (Bladen 43). This paper will examine part of the life of Julius Caesar, and some of the accomplishments that made his name synonymous with Romans and people around the world.

Born in 100 BC in Rome, a time where elite families had made a trend of engraving their family titles so that they would be considered as elites, Julius Caesar would mark a turning point in the history of the Roman Empire. It was the engraving of such titles into families that allowed young boys to grace business meetings, attend debates, and even eat and dine with senators. The son of Caius Julius Caesar and Aurelia became involved in politics after participating in countless wars. He would later form alliances that aided him in attaining a high powered seat in the Roman Empire, which would allow him to establish an imperial system across the many regions he had conquered (Bladen 57).

He enrolled in the army as a way of evading the then dictator's wrath after he married a girl from a noble family. After the death of the dictator, he moved back to Rome, but chose to study philosophy. Afterwards, he led a private army to fight the king of Pontus, which would see his status further elevated and see him work with Pompey. Pompey was a former lieutenant in the former dictator's regime. He continued to rise in ranks and served as

governor of a province in Spain, and with close ties to Pompey; he was given a powerful position in government to act as consul. Caesar's first wife, Cornelia, died after he was elected quaestor (Freeman 79).

After his wife's demise, he encountered and fell in love with Pompeia, a distant relative of Pompey, which helped strengthen his relationship with the great general. Pompey would later marry Caesar's daughter, but after her death, their relationship went sour. Caesar would then go on to marry Calpurnia during his travels and conquests over Gaul. During his tenure in political office, Caesar sought to change the lives of the Roman people. He improved on the calendar and established colonies so that poor people could improve their way of living. In Caesar's later years, he created resentment from the Roman senate after he began treating it as an advisory council (Albee 87).

The calendar that Caesar improved was used for over 1, 500 years and is considered one of his greatest achievements. However, after Calpurnia and Caesar started having dreams that would show them of his demise, they were apprehensive of the coming days. In March, Caesar was called to face the senate. He was convinced by a conspirator to his death that all they wanted to do was accept him as king. He was given a warning, but had no time to read it through the distraction and confusion. It was at the senate seat that the great Gaius Julius Caesar died after being struck by members of the senate. He changed the course of Roman history, and the people regarded him as one of the strongest leaders they ever witnessed rise to power (Canfora 112).

Image of Caesar being stabbed at the senate

Painting of Caesar triumphant in war

Works Cited

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