

Caesar's claim

Business



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

In the contemporary society, there have been controversies on Julius Caesar involvement in Gallic Wars. Scholars have attributed Caesar's success in war to the superhuman intelligence he exhibits, which enabled him to foresee the threat that Germans posed to the Italians. Caesar was led by his ambitious personality and aimed at achieving the desired goals through appropriate governance.

However, other opposing scholars perceived that Caesar's intention was to show the world that he had the power to guide the society to victories and freedom. His statement on the threat of Germans provided a platform for him to enhance his military personnel in order to counter the attack (Caesar Gallic Wars 1. 33). Ideally, examining Caesar's claim will enable an individual to ascertain the reasons behind this stern endeavor. The main reason for Caesar's release of his statement was to enhance the political dominance in parts of Rome.

His military prestige was endowed by the commentaries and campaigns across Gaul. As Caesar was furnished with devoted veterans, he knew that he can conquer the German superiority, and he wanted to strategize on the counter-attack techniques. He knew that upon fulfilling and defeating the impending German attacks, his political and military dominance would have been safeguarded. As such, Caesar perceived it to be a strategy to enhance strategic governance of Rome. Apart from this, his statement was choreographed by the immense power bestowed to him by the influential Romans (Goldsworthy, 205). The notion that he would be supported by friends and demarcate the existence of opposition power hence securing

coveted prize of trust was Caesar's intention when he issued the statement on the need to initiate strategies to counter Germany's threat.

Consequently, the Germans had acquired modern armory from other super power nations, and Italy relied on the ancient military armaments. The Nazi Germans had shown a threat due to their unity, and the way they defeated their enemies in their territory. In a normal scenario, when a military organization unifies, there is high chance for the military to defeat its opponents. Caesar perceived that the lack of modern and reliable military ammunition will have a negative impact on the military success of Italy, and stringent measures—such as setting funds aside to purchase armaments—was vital. Germany's threat was also boosted by the acquisition of nuclear weapons that was known for their mass destruction (Dunstan, 302).

According to Dunstan (2010), Caesar's association with the prominent Marius enabled him to have stronger political and military resilience in the region.

As such, he was able to understand the political changes that the society faced, in its strategies, to enhance superiority. The sentiments Caesar made on the impending dangers associated with the development of Germany's military power were attributed to his experience as a military governor. German ruler, Hitler, was an iconic administrator who ensured that other super power nations were defeated. Indeed, the strategies initiated by the Germans denoted their seriousness in achieving military superiority across the globe (Greville & Pocock, 598). This was enacted through reinforcement of the military coup and personnel, deployment of the servicemen to all

affected areas, and training them on the ways of using the new and modernized military equipments.

In conclusion, Caesar statement on the German's threat to Italy was based on the military and political reasons. His intention was to safeguard his political dominance across Italy, and he saw German as a threat to his success. The Germans had acquired modern ammunitions, had unified military personnel, and they had acquired nuclear weapons—a clear perception that Germans were becoming a threat.