



Julius Caesar

Julius Caesar’s Time with the Pirates

When Caesar was 20 he was kidnapped by pirates and held for ransom. Identify three adjectives that describe Caesar’s personality and use an example from the podcast to support your word choice.

Adjective	Support as to why you picked that adjective...

Julius Caesar: A Political Mastermind

Before Caesar earned the reputation as one of the best generals in history, he was known as a very smart political leader. When Caesar was in Spain, he made sure that the debtors (those that owed money) and the creditors (those that loaned money) were both happy.

Identify and explain what Caesar’s ulterior motive was for keeping both debtor and creditor happy.

The End of Consulship

When Caesar's consulship was coming to an end, he knew that the senate had some problems with some of the decisions that he made during his time in charge.

Name the two problems Caesar had and explain what he did to try and solve these two concerns.

Problem	Solution

Julius Caesar and his Comrades

Just like Alexander the Great (a figure that Caesar admired greatly) Caesar had a strong relationship with his soldiers.

Identify two examples that Caesar did to gain his soldiers' trust and determine the impact those two examples had on Caesar's relationship with his soldiers.

Julius Caesar: Enemy of the State

After the Gaul wars Caesar was returning to Rome but was ordered to stop by the senate. The senate was afraid that once Caesar crossed the River Rubicon, with an entire army at his disposal, he would officially take over Rome and

declare himself king. On the other hand, Caesar did not want to return without the confirmation that the senate would not charge him for the less desirable actions he did while consul.

Name one of the charges that Caesar was afraid the senate would punish him with and explain the senate's reasoning for bringing up that charge.

In the end, Caesar decides to ignore the senate's request and plunges feet first into crossing the River Rubicon. According to this podcast, what was the sole reason for Caesar's decision to ignore the senate's request and to return to Rome with his army in tow? Do you agree with Caesar's reasoning?

Pompey's Head

Caesar's military strategy and fiercely loyal army prove to dominate the republic's army and most importantly, challenge Pompey's confidence. In the end, Pompey gives up and deserts his legions; taking off to Egypt to seek refuge.

Caesar loved to forgive (maybe not forget) his enemies. What benefits would Caesar get for forgiving those that were against him?

Describe Caesar's reaction when hearing about Pompey's murder. Does Caesar's reaction surprise you or not? Explain.

Caesar: He is so Cunning

Just like with Alexander the Great's army, Caesar's army can only take too much. When hearing about another battle, they turn to Caesar and beg to be discharged.

Describe Caesar's reaction to hearing his soldiers' request to be discharged. How does his reaction prove that Caesar knew how to handle people and get them to do what he wanted?

The Senate's Greatest Fear: Caesar as King

Identify some of the clues that supported the senate's fear that Caesar's main goal was to become king of Rome. Do you agree that the senate's fear was justified? Explain.

What was the last straw that broke the “senate’s back”?

The Ides of March

Explain why it was important for the senate that Brutus was on board for the assassination.

Describe the reaction that the people of Rome had once they heard the news that Caesar was dead. Explain why they reacted this way.

What did Julius Caesar do for the people of Rome? As we learn about Julius Caesar, write your notes on this side. It will help you with your speech.