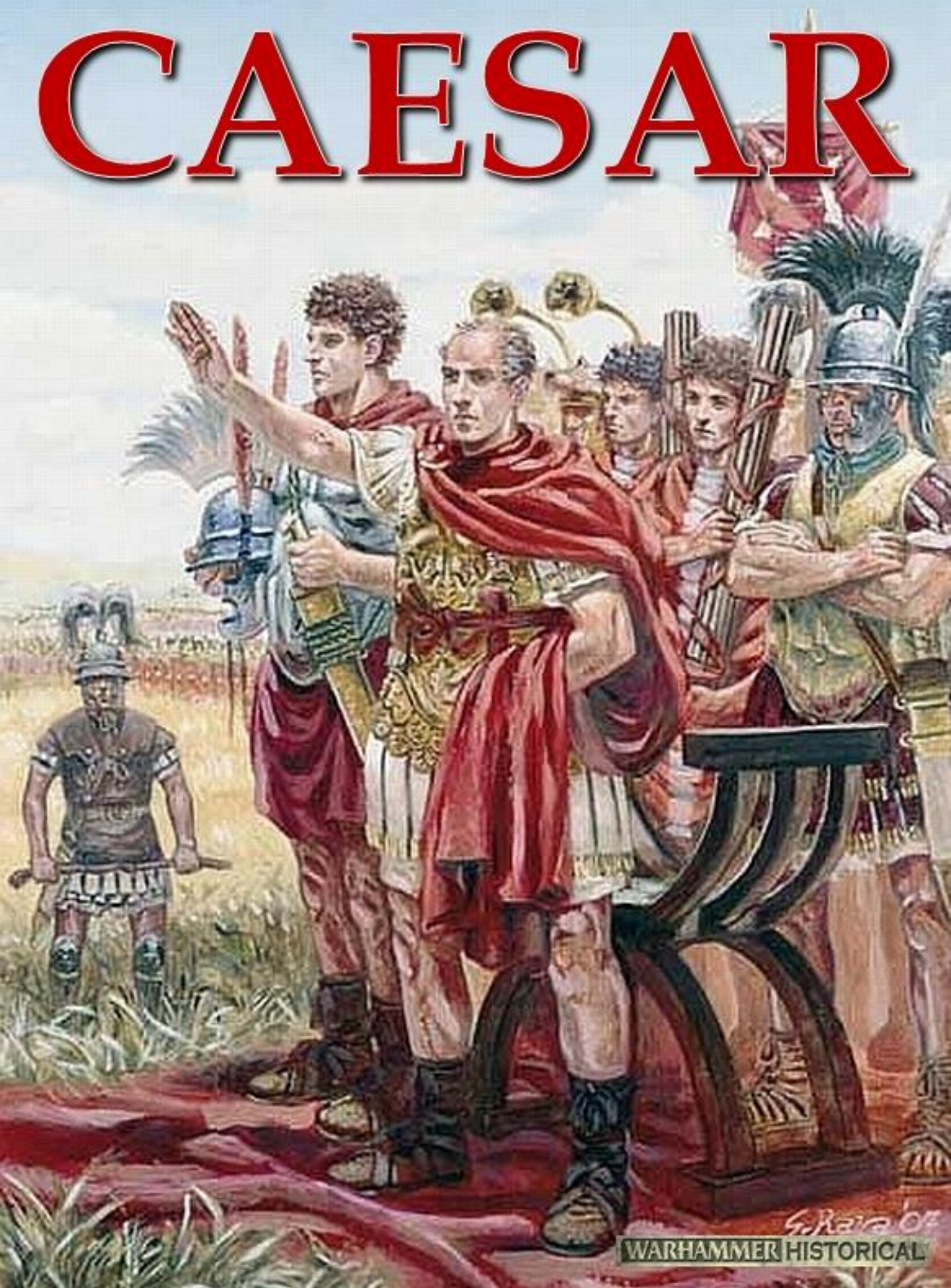


CAESAR



WARHAMMER HISTORICAL

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR 100 – 44 BC

INTRODUCTION

SPECIAL RULES

ALLIES

Each army only can choose one ally with up to 25%, mixing of different ally contingents is not allowed. Subject allies have Ld-1 and cost one point less per model, the subject ally-general 130 points with Ld7 only.

CHARACTERS EQUIPMENT

Characters may have the equipment of the unit they join at the start of the battle (free). Any additional equipment available for that unit can also be taken but the points are doubled which have to be paid for the character.

KALLAPANI

Some armies transported their troops with horse or camel drafted platforms across the battlefield before the battles began. Such armies are free to choose a number of units which can be upgraded with "Riding Horses" or "Riding Camels" for 1 point per model. Horse riding infantry units can move up to 8" after deployment and before the first turn, camel riding 6". This cannot be combined with the extra movement allowed for skirmishers in some scenarios.

LIGHT BOLT THROWER (36pts)

(See rulesbook page 180)

Each machine has a two man crew.

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Crew	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	-
Thrower	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	36

Equipment: Hand weapon.

The crew may have light armour (+4).

Range 36", S4/-1 per rank, no save, D3 wounds per hit

Special Rules: *Bolt Thrower*

STAMPEDING ANIMALS (200pts)

Some armies sent herds of stampeding animals (e.g. camels, cattle) against their foes. Such a herd is a group of animals based on individual or group bases, which will be deployed and move within up to 6"x6". For a stampeding herd the player declare a direction before the game starts, but after deployment. Beginning in round one the herd move 2d6" each turn exactly in that direction, like a stampeding elephant. Starting with round two the player roll additionally to the 2d6" for the distance another d6. On a 2-5 the stampede continues in exactly the same direction. On a 1 the stampede ends and the animals remain stationary until the battle ends. On a 6 roll the scatter dice for the random direction the stampede goes on. All units touched by a stampeding herd have to flee directly away from it.

SUPERIOR BATTLE STANDARD

Some armies had a special army standard which can be fielded instead of the normal battle standard bearer for the same points if the size of the army is 3000 points or more. Such superior signs are based on a light chariot base (40x80mm), have a movement rate of 4" and cannot march or flee. Whenever they are attacked successfully they are automatically destroyed and the army has to make a panic test similar to the one in case of the generals death. As long as they are on the battlefield the radius of such battle standards is 18" and fleeing troops within 6" are rallying automatically.

UNITS

All units may have a leader, standard and musician for 5pts each.

All limits for units (like 0-1) are written for armies of 2000 points or less.

If you play with armies that have more points simply take those units as 0-1 for each 2000 points e.g.. Always round down if you have an odd

number. Exception is the wagon tabor which is 0-1 regardless of army size.

UNRULY

Onagers or asses were unreliable draft animals or mounts. Roll a d6 at the begin of each turn for an unruly unit. On a 1 the unit remains stationary that turn. Riders are too busy too shoot then too. On a 2-6 the unit move and act normally.

USED TO ELEPHANTS

As long as an army have access to elephants (not if only via allies) all models are *Used to Elephants*, which means infantry do not fear and elephants cause fear instead of terror for cavalry&chariotry.

WAGON TABOR

See WAB Errata for details:

<http://warhammer-historical.com/PDF/WAB2%20Errata.pdf>

WARHOUNDS

(See rulesbook page 188)

Warhounds are organised in special units consisting of a packmaster (+8) and up to six warhounds (+5 each). Any hits inflicted by missile weapons should be randomly divided between the packmaster and the hounds.

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Packmaster	5	4	4	3	3	1	4	1	6	8
Warhound	6	4	0	3	3	1	3	1	3	5

Equipment: Packmaster may have javelins (+1) and light armour (+2)

Special Rules: *Warband, Skirmishers*

WAR WAGON

See WAB Errata for details

<http://warhammer-historical.com/PDF/WAB2%20Errata.pdf>

Some War Wagons may have two war machines with crew instead of 6 missile armed crew members (+80).

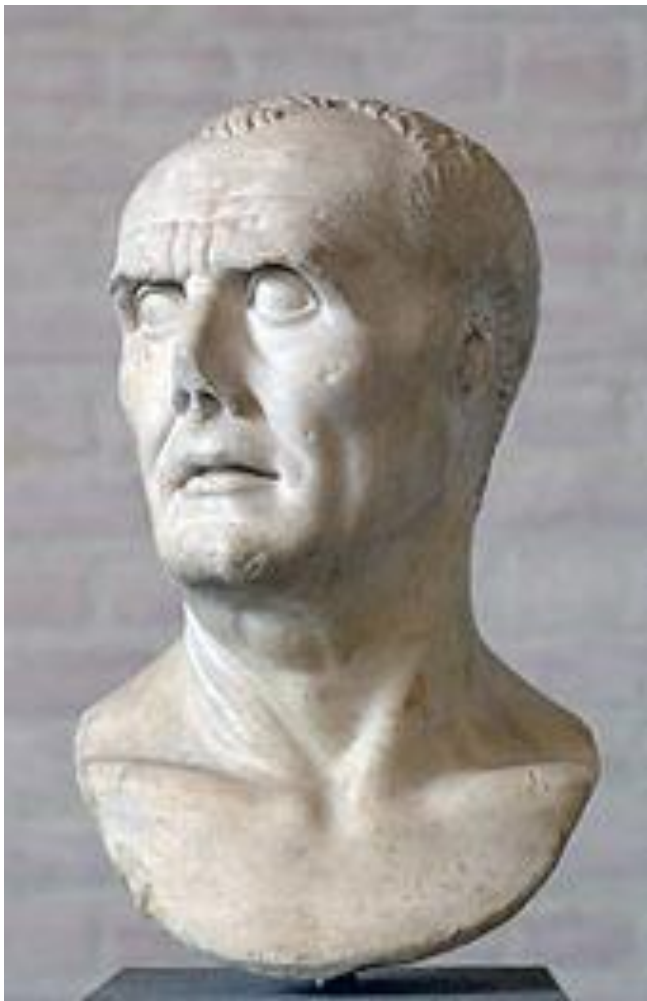
WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR 100 – 44 BC

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Early life and career

Caesar was born into a patrician family, the *gens Julia*, which claimed descent from Iulus, son of the legendary Trojan prince Aeneas, supposedly the son of the goddess Venus. The *cognomen* "Caesar" originated, according to Pliny the Elder, with an ancestor who was born by caesarean section (from the Latin verb to cut, *caedere*, *caes-*). The *Historia Augusta* suggests three alternative explanations: that the first Caesar had a thick head of hair (Latin *caesaries*); that he had bright grey eyes (Latin *oculis caesiis*); or that he killed an elephant (*caesai* in Moorish) in battle. Caesar issued coins featuring images of elephants, suggesting that he favoured this interpretation of his name. Despite their ancient pedigree, the Julii Caesares were not especially politically influential. Caesar's father, also called Gaius Julius Caesar governed the province of Asia, while his mother, Aurelia Cotta, came from an influential family.



Gaius Marius, Caesar's uncle

Little is recorded of Caesar's childhood. Caesar's formative years were a time of turmoil. There were several wars from 91 BC to 82 BC, although from 82 BC to 80 BC, the

dictator Lucius Cornelius Sulla was purging Rome of his political enemies. Domestically, Roman politics was bitterly divided. In 85 BC Caesar's father died suddenly so at sixteen Caesar was the head of the family.



Lucius Cornelius Sulla

The following year he was nominated to be the new high priest of Jupiter. Since the holder of that position not only had to be a patrician but also be married to a patrician, he broke off his engagement to a plebeian girl he had been betrothed to since boyhood, and married Lucius Cinna's daughter Cornelia. Then, having brought Mithridates to terms, Sulla returned to Rome and had himself appointed to the revived office of Dictator. Sulla's proscriptions saw hundreds of his political enemies killed or exiled. Caesar, as the nephew of Marius and son-in-law of Cinna, was targeted. He was stripped of his inheritance, his wife's dowry and his priesthood, but he refused to divorce Cornelia and was forced to go into hiding. The threat against him was lifted by the intervention of his mother's family, which included supporters of Sulla, and the Vestal Virgins. Sulla gave in reluctantly, and is said to have declared that he saw many a Marius in Caesar.

Caesar left Rome and joined the army, where he won the Civic Crown for his part in an important siege. On a mission to Bithynia to secure the assistance of King Nicomedes's fleet, he spent so long at his court that rumours of an affair with the king arose, which Caesar would vehemently deny for the rest of his life. Ironically,

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GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR 100 – 44 BC

the loss of his priesthood had allowed him to pursue a military career: the high priest of Jupiter was not permitted to touch a horse, sleep three nights outside his own bed or one night outside Rome, or look upon an army. Hearing of Sulla's death in 78 BC, Caesar felt safe enough to return to Rome. Lacking means since his inheritance was confiscated, he acquired a modest house in a lower-class neighbourhood of Rome. Instead, he turned to legal advocacy. He became known for his exceptional oratory, accompanied by impassioned gestures and a high-pitched voice, and ruthless prosecution of former governors notorious for extortion and corruption.

On the way across the Aegean Sea, Caesar was kidnapped by pirates and held prisoner. He maintained an attitude of superiority throughout his captivity. When the pirates thought to demand a ransom of twenty talents of silver, he insisted they ask for fifty. After the ransom was paid, Caesar raised a fleet, pursued and captured the pirates, and imprisoned them. He had them crucified on his own authority, as he had promised while in captivity—a promise the pirates had taken as a joke. As a sign of leniency, he first had their throats cut. He was soon called back into military action in Asia, raising a band of auxiliaries to repel an incursion from the east.

On his return to Rome, he was elected military tribune, a first step in a political career. He was elected quaestor for 69 BC, and during that year he delivered the funeral oration for his aunt Julia. His wife, Cornelia, also died that year. After her funeral, in the spring or early summer of 69 BC, Caesar went to serve his quaestorship in Spain. While there he is said to have encountered a statue of Alexander the Great, and realized with dissatisfaction he was now at an age when Alexander had the world at his feet, while he had achieved comparatively little. On his return in 67 BC, he married Pompeia, a granddaughter of Sulla, and whom he later divorced. In 63 BC, he ran for election to the post of Pontifex Maximus, chief priest of the Roman state religion. He ran against two powerful senators. There were accusations of bribery by all sides. Caesar won comfortably, despite his opponents' greater experience and standing. When Cicero, who was consul that year, exposed Catiline's conspiracy to seize control of the republic, several senators accused Caesar of involvement in the plot. After his praetorship, Caesar was appointed to govern Spain, but he was still in considerable debt and needed to satisfy his creditors before he could leave. He turned to Marcus Licinius Crassus, one of Rome's richest men. In return for political support in his opposition to the interests of Pompey, Crassus paid some of Caesar's debts and acted as guarantor for others. Even so, to avoid becoming a private citizen and open to prosecution for his debts, Caesar left for his province before his praetorship had ended. In Spain, he conquered two local tribes and was hailed as *imperator* by his troops, reformed the law regarding debts, and completed his governorship in high esteem. As *imperator*, Caesar was entitled to a triumph. However, he also wanted to stand for consul, the most senior magistracy in the republic. If he were to celebrate a

triumph, he would have to remain a soldier and stay outside the city until the ceremony, but to stand for election he would need to lay down his command and enter Rome as a private citizen. He could not do both in the time available. He asked the senate for permission to stand *in absentia*, but Cato blocked the proposal. Faced with the choice between a triumph and the consulship, Caesar chose the consulship.



Bust of Caesar from the Naples National Archaeological Museum.

Consulship and military campaigns

In 60 BC, Caesar sought election as consul for 59 BC. Two other candidates stood for the consulship, and the election was dirty. Even Cato, with his reputation for incorruptibility, is said to have resorted to bribery in favor of one of Caesar's opponents. Caesar won, along with conservative Marcus Bibulus.

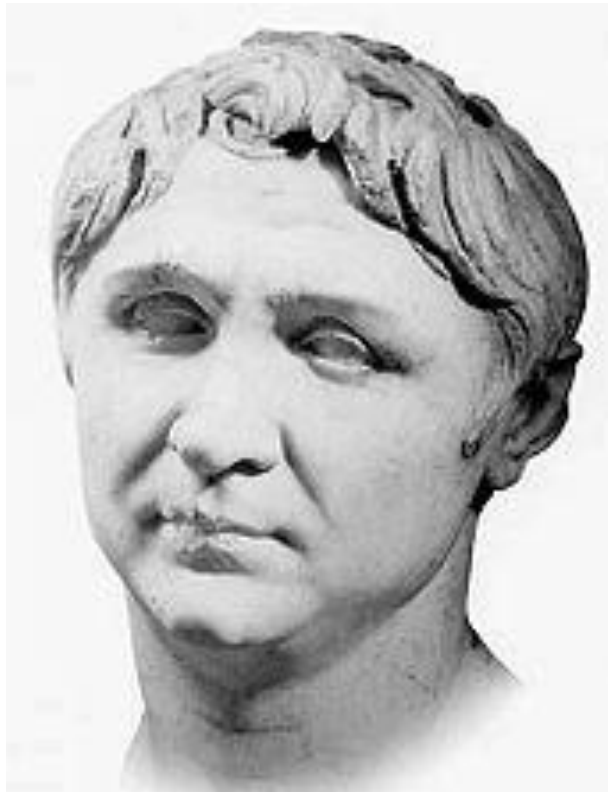
Caesar was already in Crassus' political debt, but he also made overtures to Pompey. Pompey and Crassus had been at odds for a decade, so Caesar tried to reconcile them. Between the three of them, they had enough money and

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political influence to control public business. This informal alliance, known as the First Triumvirate (rule of three men), was cemented by the marriage of Pompey to Caesar's daughter Julia. Caesar also married again, this time Calpurnia, who was the daughter of another powerful senator.



Bust of Pompey.

Caesar proposed a law for the redistribution of public lands to the poor, a proposal supported by Pompey, by force of arms if need be, and by Crassus, making the triumvirate public. Pompey filled the city with soldiers, and the triumvirate's opponents were intimidated. Bibulus attempted to declare the omens unfavorable and thus void the new law, but was driven from the forum by Caesar's armed supporters. His bodyguards had their ceremonial axes broken, two high magistrates accompanying him were wounded, and Bibulus had a bucket of excrement thrown over him. In fear of his life, he retired to his house for the rest of the year, issuing occasional proclamations of bad omens. These attempts to obstruct Caesar's legislation proved ineffective. Roman satirists ever after referred to the year as "the consulship of Julius and Caesar".

When Caesar was first elected, the aristocracy tried to limit his future power by allotting the woods and pastures of Italy, rather than the governorship of a province, as his military command duty after his year in office was over. With the help of political allies, Caesar later had this overturned, and was instead appointed to govern Cisalpine Gaul (northern Italy) and Illyricum (southeastern Europe), with Transalpine Gaul (southern France) later added, giving him command of four legions. The term of his governorship, and thus his immunity from prosecution,

was set at five years, rather than the usual one. When his consulship ended, Caesar narrowly avoided prosecution for the irregularities of his year in office, and quickly left for his province.

Conquest of Gaul

Caesar was still deeply in debt, and there was money to be made as a governor, whether by extortion or by military adventurism. Caesar had four legions under his command, two of his provinces bordered on unconquered territory, and parts of Gaul were known to be unstable. Some of Rome's Gallic allies had been defeated by their rivals, with the help of a contingent of Germanic tribes. The Romans feared these tribes were preparing to migrate south, closer to Italy, and that they had warlike intent. Caesar raised two new legions and defeated these tribes.

In response to Caesar's earlier activities, the tribes in the north-east began to arm themselves. Caesar treated this as an aggressive move, and, after an inconclusive engagement against the united tribes, he conquered the tribes piecemeal. Meanwhile, one of his legions began the conquest of the tribes in the far north (directly opposite Britain). During the spring of 56 BC, the Triumvirate held a conference, as Rome was in turmoil and Caesar's political alliance was coming undone. The meeting renewed the Triumvirate and extended Caesar's governorship for another five years. The conquest of the north was soon completed, while a few pockets of resistance remained. Caesar now had a secure base from which to launch an invasion of Britain.



The Roman Republic in 40 BC after Caesar's conquests.

In 55 BC Caesar repelled an incursion into Gaul by two Germanic tribes, and followed it up by building a bridge across the Rhine River and making a show of force in Germanic territory, before returning and dismantling the bridge. Late that summer, having subdued two other tribes, he crossed into Britain, claiming that the Britons had aided one of his enemies the previous year. His intelligence information was poor, and although he gained a beachhead on the coast, he could not advance further, and returned to Gaul for the winter. He returned the following year, better prepared and with a larger force, and achieved more. He advanced inland, and established a few alliances.

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GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR 100 – 44 BC

However, poor harvests led to widespread revolt in Gaul, which forced Caesar to leave Britain for the last time. While Caesar was in Britain his daughter Julia, Pompey's wife, had died in childbirth. Caesar tried to re-secure Pompey's support by offering him his great-niece in marriage, but Pompey declined. In 53 BC Crassus was killed leading a failed invasion of the east. Rome was on the edge of civil war. Pompey was appointed sole consul as an emergency measure, and married the daughter of a political opponent of Caesar. The Triumvirate was dead. In 52 BC another, larger revolt erupted in Gaul, led by Vercingetorix. Vercingetorix managed to unite the Gallic tribes and proved an astute commander, defeating Caesar in several engagements, but Caesar's elaborate siege-works at the Battle of Alesia finally forced his surrender. Despite scattered outbreaks of warfare the following year, Gaul was effectively conquered. Plutarch claimed that the army had fought against three million men during the Gallic Wars, of whom 1 million died, and another million were enslaved. The Romans subjugated 300 tribes and destroyed 800 cities. However, in view of the difficulty in finding accurate counts in the first place, Caesar's propagandistic purposes, and the common exaggeration of numbers in ancient texts, the totals of enemy combatants are likely to be too high.

Civil war

In 50 BC, the Senate, led by Pompey, ordered Caesar to disband his army and return to Rome because his term as governor had finished. Caesar thought he would be prosecuted if he entered Rome without the immunity enjoyed by a magistrate. Pompey accused Caesar of insubordination and treason. In January 49 BC, Caesar crossed the Rubicon river (the frontier boundary of Italy) with only one legion and ignited civil war. Upon crossing the Rubicon, Caesar, according to Plutarch and Suetonius, is supposed to have quoted the Athenian playwright Menander, in Greek, "the die is cast". Erasmus, however, notes that the more accurate translation of the Greek imperative mood would be "alea icta esto" *let the die be cast*. Pompey and much of the senate fled to the south, having little confidence in his newly raised troops. Despite greatly outnumbering Caesar, who only had his Thirteenth Legion with him, Pompey did not intend to fight. Caesar pursued Pompey, hoping to capture him before his legions could escape. Pompey managed to escape before Caesar could capture him. Caesar decided to head for Spain, while leaving Italy under the control of Mark Antony. Caesar made an astonishing 27-day route-march to Spain, where he defeated Pompey's lieutenants. He then returned east, to challenge Pompey in Greece where in July 48 BC at Dyrrhachium Caesar barely avoided a catastrophic defeat. He decisively defeated Pompey at Pharsalus in an exceedingly short engagement later that year.

In Rome, Caesar was appointed dictator, with Mark Antony as his Master of the Horse (second in command); Caesar presided over his own election to a second consulship and then, after eleven days, resigned this dictatorship. Caesar then pursued Pompey to Egypt, where

Pompey was soon murdered. Caesar then became involved with an Egyptian civil war between the child pharaoh and his sister, wife, and co-regent queen, Cleopatra. Perhaps as a result of the pharaoh's role in Pompey's murder, Caesar sided with Cleopatra; he is reported to have wept at the sight of Pompey's head, which was offered to him by the pharaoh as a gift. In any event, Caesar defeated the pharaoh's forces in 47 BC and installed Cleopatra as ruler. Caesar and Cleopatra celebrated their victory with a triumphant procession on the Nile in the spring of 47 BC. The royal barge was accompanied by 400 additional ships, introducing Caesar to the luxurious lifestyle of the Egyptian pharaohs. Caesar and Cleopatra never married, as Roman law recognized marriages only between two Roman citizens. Caesar continued his relationship with Cleopatra throughout his last marriage, which lasted 14 years – in Roman eyes, this did not constitute adultery – and may have fathered a son called Caesarion. Cleopatra visited Rome on more than one occasion, residing in Caesar's villa just outside Rome across the Tiber.



Bust of Cleopatra VII.

Late in 48 BC, Caesar was again appointed Dictator, with a term of one year. After spending the first months of 47 BC in Egypt, Caesar went to the Middle East, where he annihilated the king of Pontus; his victory was so swift and complete that he mocked Pompey's previous victories over such poor enemies. Thence, he proceeded to Africa to deal with the remnants of Pompey's senatorial supporters. He quickly gained a significant victory in 46 BC over Cato, who then committed suicide. After this victory, he was appointed Dictator for ten years. Nevertheless, Pompey's sons escaped to Spain. Caesar gave chase and defeated the last remnants of opposition in the Battle of Munda in

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March 45 BC. During this time, Caesar was elected to his third and fourth terms as consul in 46 BC and 45 BC (this last time without a colleague).

Dictatorship and assassination

While he was still campaigning in Spain, the Senate began bestowing honors on Caesar. Caesar had not proscribed his enemies, instead pardoning almost all, and there was no serious public opposition to him. Great games and celebrations were held in April to honor Caesar's victory at Munda. Plutarch writes that many Romans found the triumph held following Caesar's victory to be in poor taste, as those defeated in the civil war had not been foreigners, but instead fellow Romans. On Caesar's return to Italy in September 45 BC, he filed his will, naming his grandnephew Gaius Octavius (Octavian) as the heir to everything, including his name. Caesar also wrote that if Octavian died before Caesar did, Marcus Junius Brutus would be the next heir in succession.

During his early career, Caesar had seen how chaotic and dysfunctional the Roman Republic had become. The republican machinery had broken down under the weight of imperialism, the central government had become powerless, the provinces had been transformed into independent principalities under the absolute control of their governors, and the army had replaced the constitution as the means of accomplishing political goals. With a weak central government, political corruption had spiraled out of control, and the status quo had been maintained by a corrupt aristocracy, which saw no need to change a system that had made its members rich.

Between his crossing of the Rubicon River in 49 BC, and his assassination in 44 BC, Caesar established a new constitution, which was intended to accomplish three separate goals. First, he wanted to suppress all armed resistance out in the provinces, and thus bring order back to the empire. Second, he wanted to create a strong central government in Rome. Finally, he wanted to knit together the entire empire into a single cohesive unit. The first goal was accomplished when Caesar defeated Pompey and his supporters. To accomplish the other two goals, he needed to ensure that his control over the government was undisputed, and so he assumed these powers by increasing his own authority, and by decreasing the authority of Rome's other political institutions. Finally, he enacted a series of reforms that were meant to address several long neglected issues, the most important of which was his reform of the calendar.

Dictatorship

When Caesar returned to Rome, the Senate granted him triumphs for his victories, ostensibly over Gaul, Egypt, Pharnaces and Juba, rather than over his Roman opponents. Not everything went Caesar's way. When Arsinoe IV, Egypt's former queen, was paraded in chains, the spectators admired her dignified bearing and were moved to pity. Triumphal games were held, with beast-hunts involving 400 lions, and gladiator contests. A naval battle was held on a flooded basin at the Field of Mars. At the Circus Maximus, two armies of war captives, each of

2,000 people, 200 horse and 20 elephants, fought to the death. Again, some bystanders complained, this time at Caesar's wasteful extravagance. A riot broke out, and only stopped when Caesar had two rioters sacrificed by the priests on the Field of Mars.

When the triumph was over, Caesar set forth to passing an unprecedented legislative agenda. He ordered a census be taken, which forced a reduction in the grain dole. Then he mandated that jurors could only come from the senate or the equestrian ranks. Next, he passed a sumptuary law that restricted the purchase of certain luxuries. After this, he passed a law that rewarded families for having many children, to speed along the repopulation of Italy. Then he passed a law that outlawed professional guilds, except those of ancient foundation, since many of these were subversive political clubs. He then passed a term limit law applicable to governors. He passed a debt restructuring law, which ultimately eliminated about a fourth of all debts owed. The Forum of Caesar, with its Temple of Venus Genetrix, was then built among many other public works. Caesar also tightly regulated the purchase of state-subsidised grain and reduced the number of recipients to a fixed number, all of whom were entered into a special register. From 47 to 44 BC he made plans for the distribution of land to about 15,000 of his veterans. The most important change, however, was his reform of the calendar. The calendar at the time was regulated by the movement of the moon, and this had resulted in a great deal of disorder. Caesar replaced this calendar with the Egyptian calendar, which was regulated by the sun. He set the length of the year to 365.25 days by adding an intercalary/leap day at the end of February every fourth year. To bring the calendar into alignment with the seasons, he decreed that three extra months be inserted into 46 BC (the ordinary intercalary month at the end of February, and two extra months after November). Thus, the Julian calendar opened on 1 January 45 BC. This calendar is almost identical to the current Western calendar.

Shortly before his assassination, he passed a few more reforms. He established a police force, appointed officials to carry out his land reforms, and ordered the rebuilding of Carthage and Corinth. He also extended Latin rights throughout the Roman world, and then abolished the tax system and reverted to the earlier version that allowed cities to collect tribute however they wanted, rather than needing Roman intermediaries. His assassination prevented further and larger schemes. He wanted to build an unprecedented temple to Mars, a huge theater, and a library on the scale of the Library of Alexandria. He also wanted to convert Ostia to a major port, and cut a canal through the Isthmus of Corinth. Militarily, he wanted to conquer the Dacians, Parthians, and avenge the loss at Carrhae. Thus, he instituted a massive mobilization. Shortly before his assassination, the senate named him censor for life and Father of the Fatherland, and the month of Quintilis was renamed July in his honor. He was granted further honors, which were later used to justify his assassination as a would-be divine monarch; coins were issued bearing his image and his statue was placed next to

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those of the kings. He was granted a golden chair in the senate house, allowed to wear triumphal dress whenever he chose, and was offered a form of semi-official or popular cult, with Mark Antony as his high priest.

Political reforms

The history of Caesar's political appointments is complex and uncertain. Caesar held both the dictatorship and the tribunate, but alternated between the consulship and the Proconsulship. His powers within the state seem to have rested upon these magistracies. He was first appointed dictator in 49 BC possibly to preside over elections, but resigned his dictatorship within eleven days. In 48 BC, he was appointed dictator again, only this time for an indefinite period, and in 46 BC, he was appointed dictator for ten years. In February of 44 BC, one month before his assassination, he was appointed dictator for life. Under Caesar, a significant amount of authority was vested in his lieutenants, mostly because Caesar was frequently out of Italy. In October of 45 BC, Caesar resigned his position as sole consul, and facilitated the election of two successors for the remainder of the year, which, in theory at least, restored the ordinary consulship, since the constitution did not recognize a single consul without a colleague. In 48 BC, Caesar was given permanent tribunician powers, which made his person sacrosanct and allowed him to veto the senate, although on at least one occasion, tribunes did attempt to obstruct him. The offending tribunes in this case were brought before the senate and divested of their office. This was not the first time that Caesar had violated a tribune's sacrosanctity. After he had first marched on Rome in 49 BC, he forcibly opened the treasury despite the seal placed on it by a tribune. After the impeachment of the two obstructive tribunes, Caesar, perhaps unsurprisingly, faced no further opposition from other members of the Tribunician College.



Denarius (42 BC) issued by Cassius Longinus and Lentulus Spinther, depicting the crowned head of Liberty and on the reverse a sacrificial jug and lituus, from the military mint in Smyrna

In 46 BC, Caesar gave himself the title of "Prefect of the Morals", which was an office that was new only in name, as its powers were identical to those of the censors. Thus, he could hold censorial powers, while technically not subjecting himself to the same checks that the ordinary censors were subject to, and he used these powers to fill the senate with his own partisans. He also set the precedent, which his imperial successors followed, of

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requiring the senate to bestow various titles and honors upon him. He was, for example, given the title of "Father of the Fatherland" and "*imperator*". Coins bore his likeness, and he was given the right to speak first during senate meetings. Caesar then increased the number of magistrates who were elected each year, which created a large pool of experienced magistrates, and allowed Caesar to reward his supporters. Caesar even took steps to transform Italy into a province, and to link more tightly the other provinces of the empire into a single cohesive unit. This addressed the underlying problem that had caused the Social War decades earlier, where individuals outside Rome and Italy were not considered "Roman", and thus were not given full citizenship rights. This process, of fusing the entire Roman Empire into a single unit, rather than maintaining it as a network of unequal principalities, would ultimately be completed by Caesar's successor, the emperor Augustus.

When Caesar returned to Rome in 47 BC, the ranks of the senate had been severely depleted, and so he used his censorial powers to appoint many new senators, which eventually raised the senate's membership to 900. All the appointments were of his own partisans, which robbed the senatorial aristocracy of its prestige, and made the senate increasingly subservient to him. To minimize the risk that another general might attempt to challenge him, Caesar passed a law that subjected governors to term limits. Near the end of his life, Caesar began to prepare for a war against the Parthian Empire. Since his absence from Rome might limit his ability to install his own consuls, he passed a law which allowed him to appoint all magistrates in 43 BC, and all consuls and tribunes in 42 BC. This, in effect, transformed the magistrates from being representatives of the people to being representatives of the dictator.

Assassination



The senators encircle Caesar. A 19th century interpretation of the event by Carl Theodor von Piloty

On the Ides of March (15 March; see Roman calendar) of 44 BC, Caesar was due to appear at a session of the Senate. Mark Antony, having vaguely learned of the plot the night before from a terrified *Liberator* named Servilius Casca, and fearing the worst, went to head Caesar off. The plotters, however, had anticipated this and, fearing that Antony would come to Caesar's aid, had arranged for

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR 100 – 44 BC

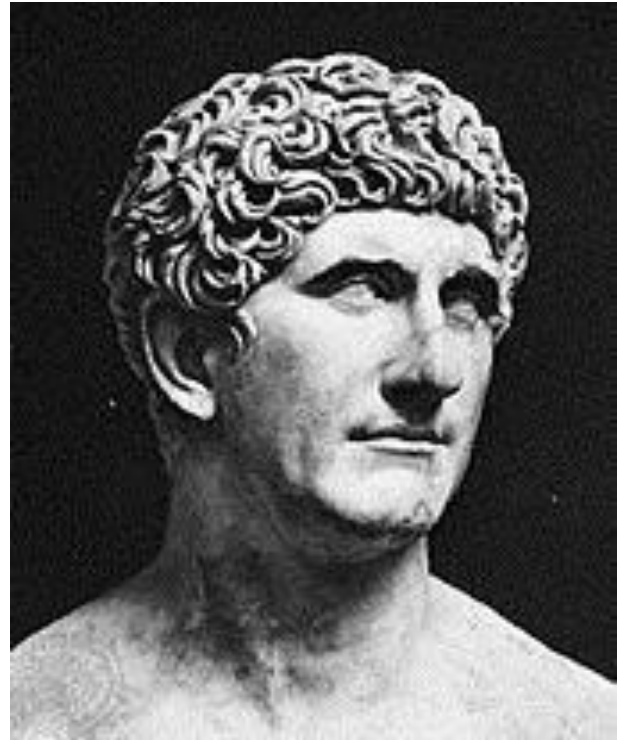
Trebonius to intercept him just as he approached the portico of Theatre of Pompey, where the session was to be held, and detain him outside. (Plutarch, however, assigns this action to delay Antony to Brutus Albinus.) When he heard the commotion from the senate chamber, Antony fled.

According to Plutarch, as Caesar arrived at the Senate, Tillius Cimber presented him with a petition to recall his exiled brother. The other conspirators crowded round to offer support. Both Plutarch and Suetonius say that Caesar waved him away, but Cimber grabbed his shoulders and pulled down Caesar's tunic. Caesar then cried to Cimber, "Why, this is violence!" (*"Ista quidem vis est!"*). At the same time, Casca produced his dagger and made a glancing thrust at the dictator's neck. Caesar turned around quickly and caught Casca by the arm. According to Plutarch, he said in Latin, "Casca, you villain, what are you doing?" Casca, frightened, shouted, "Help, brother!" in Greek (*"ἀδελφέ, βοήθει!"*, "*adelphe, boethei!"*). Within moments, the entire group, including Brutus, was striking out at the dictator. Caesar attempted to get away, but, blinded by blood, he tripped and fell; the men continued stabbing him as he lay defenceless on the lower steps of the portico. According to Eutropius, around 60 or more men participated in the assassination. He was stabbed 23 times. According to Suetonius, a physician later established that only one wound, the second one to his chest, had been lethal. The dictator's last words are not known with certainty, and are a contested subject among scholars and historians alike. Suetonius reports that others have said Caesar's last words were the Greek phrase *"καὶ σύ, τέκνον;"* (transliterated as "*Kai su, teknon?"*: "You too, child?" in English). However, Suetonius says Caesar said nothing. Plutarch also reports that Caesar said nothing, pulling his toga over his head when he saw Brutus among the conspirators. The version best known in the English-speaking world is the Latin phrase *"Et tu, Brute?"* ("And you, Brutus?", commonly rendered as "You too, Brutus?"); this derives from Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*, where it actually forms the first half of a macaronic line: *"Et tu, Brute? Then fall, Caesar."* It has no basis in historical fact and Shakespeare's use of Latin here is not from any assertion that Caesar would have been using the language, rather than the Greek reported by Suetonius, but because the phrase was already popular when the play was written. According to Plutarch, after the assassination, Brutus stepped forward as if to say something to his fellow senators; they, however, fled the building. Brutus and his companions then marched to the Capitol while crying out to their beloved city: "People of Rome, we are once again free!" They were met with silence, as the citizens of Rome had locked themselves inside their houses as soon as the rumour of what had taken place had begun to spread. Caesar's dead body lay where it fell on the Senate floor for nearly three hours before other officials arrived to remove it.

A lifesize wax statue of Caesar was later erected in the forum displaying the 23 stab wounds. A crowd who had gathered there started a fire, which badly damaged the forum and neighbouring buildings. In the ensuing chaos

Mark Antony, Octavian (later Augustus Caesar), and others fought a series of five civil wars, which would end in the formation of the Roman Empire.

Aftermath of the assassination



Mark Antony, Caesar's cousin

The result unforeseen by the assassins was that Caesar's death precipitated the end of the Roman Republic. The Roman middle and lower classes, with whom Caesar was immensely popular and had been since before Gaul, became enraged that a small group of aristocrats had killed their champion. Antony, who had been drifting apart from Caesar, capitalised on the grief of the Roman mob and threatened to unleash them on the Optimates, perhaps with the intent of taking control of Rome himself. However, to his surprise and chagrin, Caesar had named his grandnephew Gaius Octavian his sole heir, bequeathing him the immensely potent Caesar name and making him one of the wealthiest citizens in the Republic. The crowd at the funeral boiled over, throwing dry branches, furniture and even clothing on to Caesar's funeral pyre, causing the flames to spin out of control, seriously damaging the Forum. The mob then attacked the houses of Brutus and Cassius, where they were repelled only with considerable difficulty, ultimately providing the spark for the Liberators' civil war, fulfilling at least in part Antony's threat against the aristocrats. However, Antony did not foresee the ultimate outcome of the next series of civil wars, particularly with regard to Caesar's adopted heir. Octavian, aged only 18 when Caesar died, proved to have considerable political skills, and while Antony dealt with Decimus Brutus in the first round of the new civil wars, Octavian consolidated his tenuous position. To combat Brutus and Cassius, who were massing an enormous army

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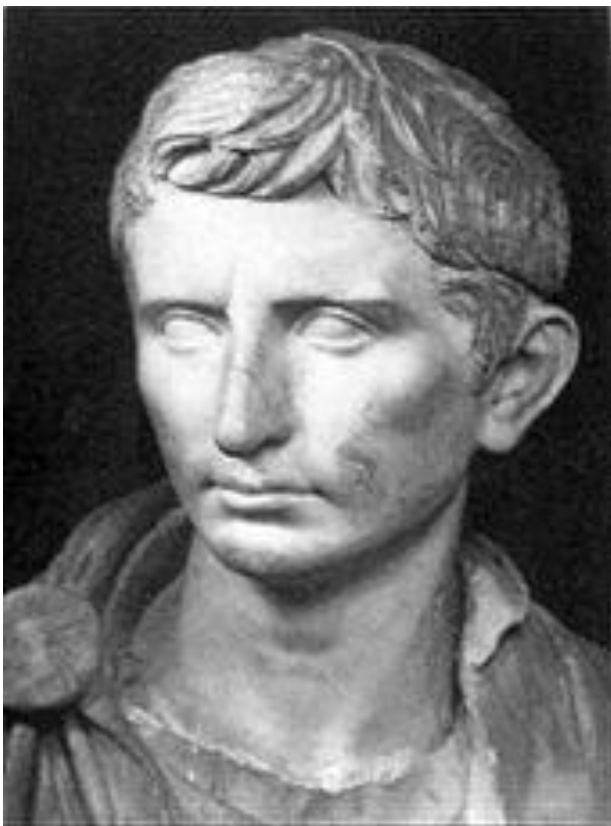
WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR 100 – 44 BC

in Greece, Antony needed soldiers, the cash from Caesar's war chests, and the legitimacy that Caesar's name would provide for any action he took against them. With the passage of the *lex Titia* on 27 November 43 BC, the Second Triumvirate was officially formed, composed of Antony, Octavian, and Caesar's loyal cavalry commander Lepidus. It formally deified Caesar as *Divus Iulius* in 42 BC, and Caesar Octavian henceforth became *Divi filius* ("Son of a god"). Because Caesar's clemency had resulted in his murder, the Second Triumvirate brought back the practice of proscription, abandoned since Sulla. It engaged in the legally sanctioned murder of a large number of its opponents to secure funding for its forty-five legions in the second civil war against Brutus and Cassius. Antony and Octavian defeated them at Philippi.

Julius Caesar was the first historical Roman to be officially deified. He was posthumously granted the title *Divus Iulius* or *Divus Julius* (the divine Julius or the deified Julius) by decree of the Roman Senate on 1 January 42 BC. Though his temple was not dedicated until after his death, he may have received divine honours during his lifetime: and shortly before his assassination, Mark Antony had been appointed as his *flamen* (priest). Both Octavian and Mark Antony promoted the cult of *Divus Iulius*. After the death of Antony, Octavian, as the adoptive son of Caesar, assumed the title of *Divi Filius* (son of a god).

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julius_Caesar



Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus, Caesar's adopted heir

Afterward, Mark Antony married Caesar's lover, Cleopatra, intending to use the fabulously wealthy Egypt as a base to dominate Rome. A third civil war broke out between Octavian on one hand and Antony and Cleopatra on the other. This final civil war, culminating in the latter's defeat at Actium, resulted in the permanent ascendancy of Octavian, who became the first Roman emperor, under the name Caesar Augustus, a name that raised him to the status of a deity.

Julius Caesar had been preparing to invade Parthia, the Caucasus and Scythia, and then march back to Germania through Eastern Europe. These plans were thwarted by his assassination. His successors did attempt the conquests of Parthia and Germania, but without lasting results.

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR 100 – 44 BC

ARMY LISTS

II/11. GALLIC (400-50BC)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%
CHARIOTS&CAVALRY: Up to 25%
INFANTRY: At least 50%
ALLIES: Up to 25%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	2	9	150
Sub-Gen.	4	5	5	4	3	2	5	2	8	85
Ally-Gen.	4	5	5	4	4	2	5	2	8	140

Equipment: Hand weapon, shield, light armour
Special Rules: *Warband*. General is *Army General*. One sub-commander can be designated as *Army Standard Bearer* (+15) and one as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken. The Ally-General acts as *Army General* but only for units from his allied contingent. May ride a chariot bought at additional cost.

CHARIOTS&CAVALRY

IRREGULAR LIGHT CHARIOTS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Chariot	8	3	3	3	4	1	3	2	7	30

Equipment: Hand weapon, shield, light armour
Special Rules: *Light Chariots*

CAVALRY

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	18

Equipment: Hand weapon
 May have shield (+2), light armour (+2) and thrusting spear (+2)

INFANTRY

0-1 FOOT GENERALS SOLDURII BODYGUARDS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Guard	4	4	3	3	3	1	4	1	6	11

Equipment: Hand weapon, thrusting spear
 May have light armour (+2) and shield (+1).
Special Rules: *Warband*

WARRIORS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Warrior	5	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	5	6

Equipment: Mixed weapons
 May have shield (+1)
Special Rules: *Warband*

JAVELINMEN

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Javelinman	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	5	5

Equipment: Javelins and buckler
Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

SKIRMISHERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Skirmisher	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	5	3

Equipment: Hand weapon, sling
 May have bow instead of sling (+1)
Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

ELDERLY, SLAVES, WOMEN, CHILDREN AND UNWILLING

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Levy	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	3	3

Equipment: Hand weapon
Special Rules: *Levy*

0-1 WAGON TABOR

NAKED GAESATI

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Gaesati	4	4	3	3	3	1	4	1	6	11

Equipment: Mixed weapons
 May have light armour (+2)
Special Rules: *Warband*, *Hatred*, Only before 200BC

ALLIES

Only Arverni and Sequani from 71-61BC: Early German Allies, II/47
 Only Aquitanians in 56BC: Iberian Allies, II/39

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR 100 – 44 BC

II/23. LATER PRE-ISLAMIC ARAB (312BC-633AD)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ALLIES: Up to 25%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	2	9	150
Sub-Gen.	4	5	5	4	3	2	5	2	8	85
Ally-Gen.	4	5	5	4	4	2	5	2	8	140

Equipment: Hand weapon, shield, light armour

Special Rules: General is *Army General*. One sub-commander can be designated as *Army Standard Bearer* (+15) and one as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken. The Ally-General acts as *Army General* but only for units from his allied contingent. May ride a horse (+8, M8).

CAVALRY

NON-NOMAD ARMoured CAVALRY

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, throwing spear.

May have shield (+2) and light armour (+2).

NOMAD HORSEMEN

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horsearcher	8	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	18

Equipment: Hand weapon, bow.

May upgrade to *Expert Horsemen* (+2) and *Feigned Flight* (+2)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

CAMEL MOUNTED SCOUTS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Camelrider	6	2	2	3	3	1	2	1	6	12

Equipment: Hand weapon, javelins.

May have shield (+2) and short bow (+1) or bow (+2)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*, *Camelry*

CAMEL MOUNTED WARRIORS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Camelrider	6	3	3	3	3	1	2	1	7	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, javelins.

May have shield (+2) and short bow (+1) or bow (+2)

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Camelry*

INFANTRY

FOOT WARRIORS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Warrior	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	6

Equipment: Hand weapon, shield

May have light armour (+2) and WS4 (+2)

ARCHERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Archer	4	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	7

Equipment: Hand weapon, bow.

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*

SLINGERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Slinger	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	5	3

Equipment: Hand weapon, sling.

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

JAVELINMEN

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Javelinman	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	5

Equipment: Hand weapon, javelins. May have shield (+1)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

OLD MEN, YOUTHS, WOMEN AND SLAVES

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Levy	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	5	3

Equipment: Hand weapon, shield

Special Rules: *Levy*

ALLIES

Only if Lakhmids 240-602AD, Yemen 575-602AD or Oman 531-630AD:

Sassanid Allies, II/69

Only Ghassanids in 586AD: Maurikian Byzantine Allies, III/17

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR 100 – 44 BC

II/28. EARLY ARMENIAN AND GORDYENE (300BC-627AD)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: At least 50%

INFANTRY: Up to 25%

ALLIES: Up to 25%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	2	9	150
Sub-Gen.	4	5	5	4	3	2	5	2	8	85
Ally-Gen.	4	5	5	4	4	2	5	2	8	140

Equipment: Hand weapon, shield, light armour

Special Rules: General is *Army General*. One sub-commander can be designated as *Army Standard Bearer* (+15) and one as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken. The Ally-General acts as *Army General* but only for units from his allied contingent. May ride a horse (+8, M8).

CAVALRY

CATAPHRACTS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Cataphract	8	4	3	3	3	1	3	1	8	26

Equipment: Hand weapon, cataphract armour, kontos.

May have barding (+4). May be *Veterans* (+2)

Only if Armenian after 244AD: Downgrade to WS3 and Ld7 (-3)

Special Rules: *Cataphracts*

HORSE ARCHERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, bow. May have shield (+2).

May upgrade to *Expert Horsemen* (+2) and *Feigned Flight* (+2)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

HIBERIAN CAVALRY

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	18

Equipment: Hand weapon, javelins

May have thrusting spear (+2) and shield (+2)

Special Rules: Only Armenians

ALBANIAN CATAPHRACTS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Cataphract	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, cataphract armour, kontos.

May have barding (+3)

Special Rules: *Cataphracts*, Only Armenians

INFANTRY

ARCHERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Archer	4	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	6

Equipment: Hand weapon, bow.

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*

JAVELINMEN

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Javelinman	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	5

Equipment: Hand weapon, javelins.

May have shield (+1)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

SLINGERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Slingers	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	5	3

Equipment: Hand weapon, sling.

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

0-2 LIGHT BOLT THROWERS

Special Rules: Only if Gordyene from 147BC-225AD

HIBERIAN LONGCHOPPHOROI

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Hiberian	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	6

Equipment: Hand weapon, javelins.

May have shield (+1) and light armour (+2)

Special Rules: Only Armenian

ALBANIAN INFANTRY

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Albanian	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	6

Equipment: Hand weapon, javelins.

May have shield (+1)

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Only Armenians

IMITATION LEGIONARIES

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Legionary	4	4	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	13

Equipment: Hand weapon, throwing spear, large shield

May have light armour (+2)

Special Rules: Only if Armenian from 83-69BC

EX-SELEUCID PHALANGITES

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Phalangit	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	7

Equipment: Pike, hand weapon

May have light armour (+2) and shield (+1)

Special Rules: *Phalanx*, Only if Armenian from 83-69BC

PIONEERS AND CAMP SERVANTS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Levy	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	3	3

Equipment: Hand weapon

Special Rules: *Levy*, Only if Armenian from 83-69BC

ALLIES

Gordyene Allies, II/28

Media Atropatene Allies, II/37

Nomadic Arab Allies, II/23

Only if Armenian in 230AD: Parthian Allies, II/37

Only if Armenian in 230AD: Alan Allies, II/58

Only if Armenian from 450-451AD: Hun Allies, II/80

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR 100 – 44 BC

II/30. GALATIAN (280-25BC)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ALLIES: Up to 25%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	2	9	150
Sub-Gen.	4	5	5	4	3	2	5	2	8	85
Ally-Gen.	4	5	5	4	4	2	5	2	8	140

Equipment: Hand weapon, shield, light armour

Special Rules: General is *Army General*. One sub-commander can be designated as *Army Standard Bearer* (+15) and one as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken. The Ally-General acts as *Army General* but only for units from his allied contingent. May ride a horse (+8, M8) or light chariot bought at additional cost.

CAVALRY

CAVALRY

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	18

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour

May have thrusting spear (+2) and shield (+2)

IRREGULAR LIGHT CHARIOTS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Chariot	8	3	3	3	4	1	3	2	7	30

Equipment: One crewman with hand weapon, light armour, shield and bow, one unarmed driver.

Special Rules: *Light Chariots*, Only before 48BC

0-2 SCYTHED CHARIOTS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Chariot	6	3	3	5	4	1	3	W6+2	7	75

Equipment: Hand weapon shield, light armour

Special Rules: *Scythed Chariots*, Only in 273BC

GREEK LIGHT CAVALRY

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, thrusting spear.

May have shield (+2)

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, Only in 279BC

INFANTRY

WARRIORS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Warrior	4	4	3	3	3	1	4	1	6	8

Equipment: Hand weapon

May have light armour (+2) and shield (+1).

Only after 228BC: Downgrade to WS3/Ld5 (-5)

Special Rules: *Warband*

SKIRMISHERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Skirmisher	4	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	5

Equipment: Hand weapon, sling

May have bow instead of sling (+1)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

GREEK INFANTRY

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Albanian	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	6

Equipment: Hand weapon, javelins.

May have shield (+1)

0-1 May have WS4 (+3)

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Only in 279BC

GREEK SLINGERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Slinger	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	5	3

Equipment: Hand weapon, sling

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

KAPPADOKIANS AND PAPHLAGONIANS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Warrior	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	5

Equipment: Hand weapon. May have shield (+1)

Special Rules: Only in 189BC

IMITATION LEGIONARIES

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Legionary	4	4	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	13

Equipment: Hand weapon, throwing spear, large shield

May have light armour (+2)

Special Rules: Only after 48BC

ALLIES

Only in 279BC: Paionian Allies, 1/63

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR 100 – 44 BC

II/40. NUMIDIAN OR EARLY MOORISH (215BC-25AD)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: At least 25%

INFANTRY: Up to 50%

ALLIES: Up to 25%

SPECIAL: Up to 25%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	2	9	150
Sub-Gen.	4	5	5	4	3	2	5	2	8	85
Ally-Gen.	4	5	5	4	4	2	5	2	8	140

Equipment: Hand weapon, shield, light armour

Special Rules: General is *Army General*. One sub-commander can be designated as *Army Standard Bearer* (+15) and one as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken. The Ally-General acts as *Army General* but only for units from his allied contingent. May ride a horse (+8, M8).

CAVALRY

CAVALRY

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	18

Equipment: Hand weapon, javelins.

May have shield (+2)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers, Feigned Flight*

0-1 GALLIC AND SPANISH BODYGUARD

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Guard	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, javelins, shield

May have light armour (+2).

Special Rules: Only from 55-46BC

0-1 THRACIAN DESERTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Thracian	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	17

Equipment: Hand weapon, javelins. May have bow (+2) and shield (+2)

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, Only from 118-105BC

INFANTRY

JAVELINMEN

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Javelinman	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	6

Equipment: Javelin, hand weapon and shield

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*

SKIRMISHERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Skirmisher	4	2	2	3	3	1	2	1	5	3

Equipment: Hand weapon, sling.

May have bow instead of sling (+1)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

ROMAN TRAINED INFANTRY

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Trooper	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	5

Equipment: Hand weapon and shield

Special Rules: Only from 213-118BC

GAETULI

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Gaetuli	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	6

Equipment: Hand weapon and shield

Special Rules: Only from 118-105BC

IMITATION LEGIONARIES

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Legionary	4	4	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	12

Equipment: Hand weapon, throwing spear, large shield

May have light armour (+2)

Special Rules: Only after 56BC

SPANISH FOOT

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Spanish	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	6

Equipment: Hand weapon, shield

May have throwing spear (+1) and light armour (+2)

Special Rules: Only in 47BC

SPECIAL

0-2 AFRICAN ELEPHANTS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Elephant	6	4	-	6	5	5	3	4	4	140
Mahoud	4	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	7	-
Crew	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	-

Equipment: Elephants with howdah have an unarmed driver and two crew armed with hand weapons, javelins and thrusting spear. Crew may have light armour (+4).

Special Rules: *Elephants*, Only from 202BC

ALLIES

Roman Allies, II/56

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR 100 – 44 BC

II/49. MARIAN ROMAN (105-25BC)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%
CAVALRY: Up to 25%
INFANTRY: At least 50%
ALLIES: Up to 25%
SPECIAL: Up to 25%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	2	9	150
Sub-Gen.	4	5	5	4	3	2	5	2	8	85
Ally-Gen.	4	5	5	4	4	2	5	2	8	140

Equipment: Hand weapon, shield, light armour
Special Rules: General is *Army General* and may be upgraded to Ld10 (+50). One sub-commander can be designated as *Army Standard Bearer* (+15) and one as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken. The Ally-General acts as *Army General* but only for units from his allied contingent. May ride a horse (+8, M8).

CAVALRY

GALLIC, GERMAN, SPANISH, ITALIAN OR MACEDONIAN

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, shield.
 May have light armour (+2) and throwing spear (+2)

NUMIDIAN, SPANISH, THRACIAN, ILLYRIAN, KAPPADOKIAN

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, javelins. May have shield (+2)
Special Rules: *Skirmishers*, *Feigned Flight*

0-1 SYRIAN HORSE ARCHERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, bow. May have shield (+2)
Special Rules: *Skirmishers*, *Feigned Flight*

EASTERN CLIENT OR THRACIAN HORSE ARCHERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, bow. May have shield (+2)
 May upgrade to *Feigned Flight* (+2)
Special Rules: *Skirmishers*, Only Alliance of Cassius & Brutus in 42BC

INFANTRY

LEGIONARIES

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Legionary	4	4	3	3	3	1	3	1	8	13

Equipment: Hand weapon, throwing spear, large shield
 May have light armour (+2), heavy throwing spear (+2) and javelins (+1)
 May be *Stubborn* (+2), *Drilled* (+2) and *Veterans* (+2)

RAW LEGIONARIES

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Legionary	4	4	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	11

Equipment: Hand weapon, throwing spear, large shield
 May have light armour (+2), heavy throwing spear (+2) and javelins (+2)
 May be *Drilled* (+2)

SKIRMISHERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Skirmisher	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	5	5

Equipment: Hand weapon, sling. May have bow (+1) instead of sling.
Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

CRETAN ARCHERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Archer	4	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	6

Equipment: Hand weapon, bow.
Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

GERMAN, NUMIDIAN, GREEK OR SPANISH JAVELINMEN

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Javelinman	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	5

Equipment: Javelins, hand weapon. May have shield (+1)
Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

RHAETIAN, SPANISH, ILLYRIAN OR THRACIAN FOOT

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Warrior	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	6

Equipment: Hand weapon. May have shield (+1), throwing spear (+1) and large shield (+2)
Special Rules: *Light Infantry*

LIGURIAN FOOT

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Warrior	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	5

Equipment: Hand weapon. May have shield (+1)
Special Rules: *Light Infantry*

THUREOPHOROI

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Thureophoroi	4	4	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	8

Equipment: Hand weapon, buckler. May have shield (+1), l. armour (+2)
Special Rules: *Light Infantry*

MIXED GLADIATORS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Gladiator	4	4	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	10

Equipment: Hand weapon, throwing spear.
 May have shield (+1) and light armour (+2) and large shield (+2)

VELITES

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Velites	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	6

Equipment: Javelins and shield. May have throwing spear (+2)
Special Rules: *Skirmishers*, Only before 80BC

EASTERN CLIENT FOOT ARCHERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Archer	4	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	6

Equipment: Hand weapon, bow.
Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Only Alliance of Cassius & Brutus in 42BC

SPECIAL

0-1 AFRICAN ELEPHANTS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Elephant	6	4	-	6	5	5	3	4	4	140
Mahoud	4	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	7	-
Crew	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	-

Equipment: Elephants with howdah have an unarmed driver and two crew armed with hand weapons, javelins and thrusting spear. Crew may have light armour (+4).
Special Rules: *Elephants*

ALLIES

Only from 88-75BC: Bithynian Allies, II/6
 Only from 74-31BC: Galatian Allies, II/30
 Only from 64-53BC: Arab Nomad Allies, II/23
 Only from 63-38BC: Judean Allies, II/51
 Only from 53-36BC: Armenian Allies, II/28
 Only from 49-46BC: Numidian or Moorish Allies, II/40

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WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR 100 – 44 BC

II/51. LATE JUDEAN (63BC-6AD)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ALLIES: Up to 25%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	2	9	150
Sub-Gen.	4	5	5	4	3	2	5	2	8	85
Ally-Gen.	4	5	5	4	4	2	5	2	8	140

Equipment: Hand weapon, shield, light armour

Special Rules: General is *Army General* and may be upgraded to Ld10 (+50). One sub-commander can be designated as *Army Standard Bearer* (+15) and one as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken. The Ally-General acts as *Army General* but only for units from his allied contingent. May ride a horse (+8, M8).

CAVALRY

SPEARBEARERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	4	3	3	3	1	4	1	7	24

Equipment: Hand weapon, shield, thrusting spear.

May have light armour (+2)

0-1 GERMANS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, shield.

May have light armour (+2) and throwing spear (+2)

CELTS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	14

Equipment: Hand weapon, javelins. May have shield (+2)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

THRACIAN CAVALRY

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	18

Equipment: Hand weapon. May have thrusting spear (+2) and shield (+2)

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*

ARABO-ARAMEAN AND SYRIAN HORSE ARCHERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	18

Equipment: Hand weapon, bow. May have shield (+2)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*, *Feigned Flight*

NOMADIC ARABS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, bow. May have shield (+2)

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Expert Horsemen*

INFANTRY

SPEARBEARERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Trooper	4	4	3	3	3	1	4	1	7	11

Equipment: Hand weapon, shield, thrusting spear

May have light armour (+2) and large shield (+2)

CELTS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Warrior	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	5	5

Equipment: Hand weapon. May have light armour (+2) and shield (+1).

Special Rules: *Warband*

THRACIANS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Thracian	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	6

Equipment: Hand weapon, javelins. May have shield (+1), thrusting spear (+1) or halberd (+1) and light armour (+2)

May have WS4 (+2)

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*

JUDEAN AND IDUMEAEN COHORTS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Trooper	4	4	3	3	3	1	4	1	7	10

Equipment: Hand weapon, shield, throwing spear

May have light armour (+2) and large shield (+2)

May have be *Drilled* (+2)

ARCHERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Archer	4	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	7

Equipment: Hand weapon, bow.

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*

SLINGERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Slinger	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	5	3

Equipment: Hand weapon, sling.

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

JAVELINMEN

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Skirmishers	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	5	3

Equipment: Javelins, hand weapon

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

IDUMEAEN OR ITUREAN HILLMEN

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Hillman	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	6

Equipment: Hand weapon.

May have shield (+1)

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*

MERCENARY THUREOPHOROI

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Thureophoroi	4	4	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	8

Equipment: Hand weapon and buckler.

May have shield (+1) and light armour (+2)

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*

RELIGIOUS MOB

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Levy	5	3	3	3	3	1	2	1	5	4

Equipment: Hand weapon

May have shield (+1)

Special Rules: *Levy*

RIOTING MOB

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Levy	5	2	2	3	3	1	2	1	5	3

Equipment: Hand weapon

Special Rules: *Levy*

BANDITS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Bandit	5	2	2	3	3	1	2	1	5	3

Equipment: Hand weapon

May have WS3 and Ld6 (+2)

ALLIES

Roman Allies, II/49 or II/56

Only from 40-38BC: Parthian Allies, II/37

Battle of Alesia



The **Battle of Alesia** or **Siege of Alesia** took place in September, 52 BC around the Gallic *oppidum* of Alesia, a major town centre and hill fort of the Mandubii tribe. It was fought by an army of the Roman Republic commanded by Julius Caesar, aided by cavalry commanders Mark Antony, Titus Labienus and Gaius Trebonius, against a confederation of Gallic tribes united under the leadership of Vercingetorix of the Averni. It was the last major engagement between Gauls and Romans, marking the turning point of the Gallic Wars in favour of Rome. The Siege of Alesia is considered one of Caesar's greatest military achievements and a classic example of siege warfare and investment. The battle of Alesia can safely be described as marking end of Celtic dominance in France, Belgium, Switzerland and Northern Italy.

The battle site was probably atop Mont Auxois, above modern Alise-Sainte-Reine in France, but this location, some have argued, does not fit Caesar's description of the battle. A number of alternatives have been proposed over time, among which only Chaux-des-Crotenay (in Jura in modern France) remains a challenger today.

At one point in the battle the Romans were outnumbered by the Gauls by four to one. The event is described by several contemporary authors, including Caesar himself in his *Commentarii de Bello Gallico*. After the Roman victory, Gaul (very roughly modern France) was subdued and became a Roman province. The refusal of the Roman senate to allow Caesar the honour of a triumph for his victory in the Gallic Wars eventually led, in part, to the Roman Civil War of 49–45 BC.

Prelude

Julius Caesar had been in Gaul since 58 BC. At the end of their consular year it was customary for consuls, Rome's highest elected officials, to be appointed proconsul by the Roman Senate and assume governorship of one of Rome's provinces. Following his first consulship in 59 BC, Caesar engineered his own appointment of Cisalpine Gaul (the region between the Alps, the Apennines and the Adriatic -

modern day Northern Italy), and Transalpine Gaul ("Gaul beyond the Alps" - modern day Switzerland and Alpine France). Although the proconsular term of office is normally one year, Caesar was able to secure his post in Gaul for an unprecedented ten years. With a proconsular *Imperium*, he had absolute authority within these provinces and had defeated through an initially unsuccessful campaign, the Celtic tribes of Northern Italy (Insubres, Boii, Taurini, Venetii).

One by one Caesar defeated Gallic (Continental Celts) tribes such as the Helvetii, the Belgae, and the Nervii, and secured a pledge of alliance from many others. The ongoing success of the Gallic Wars brought an enormous amount of wealth to the Republic in spoils of war and in new lands to tax. Caesar himself became very rich since, as general, he benefited from the sale of war prisoners. But success and fame also brought enemies. The First Triumvirate, a political (although informal) alliance with Pompey and Crassus, came to an end in 54 BC, with the deaths of Julia (Caesar's daughter and Pompey's wife) in childbirth and Crassus in the battle of Carrhae. Without this political connection with Pompey, men dedicated to the Republic like Cato the Younger started a political campaign against Caesar, arousing suspicion and accusing him of wanting to overthrow the Republic and become King of Rome.

In the winter of 54–53 BC, the previously pacified Eburones, commanded by Ambiorix, rebelled against the Roman occupation and destroyed the Fourteenth legion under the command of Quintus Titurius Sabinus in a carefully planned ambush. This was a major blow to Caesar's strategy for Gaul, since he had now lost about a quarter of his troops, and the political situation in Rome deprived him from receiving reinforcements. The Eburone rebellion was the first clear Roman defeat in Gaul and inspired widespread national sentiments and revolution. It took almost a year, but Caesar managed to regain control of Gaul and pacify the tribes. However, the unrest in Gaul was not over. The Gallic tribes had realised that only united could they achieve independence from Rome. A general council was summoned at Bibracte through initiative of the Aedui, once Caesar's loyal supporters. Only the Remi and the Lingones preferred to keep their alliance with Rome. The council declared Vercingetorix, of the Averni, commander of the united Gallic armies.

Caesar was then camped for the winter in Cisalpine Gaul, unaware of the alliance made against him. The first sign of trouble came from the Carnutes who killed all Roman settlers in the city of Cenabum (modern Orléans). This outbreak of violence was followed by the slaughtering of all Roman citizens, merchants and settlers in the major Gallic cities. On hearing these news, Caesar rallied his army in haste and crossed the Alps, still buried in snow, into central Gaul. This was accomplished in record time and Caesar was able to surprise the Gallic tribes. He split his forces, sending four legions with Titus Labienus to fight the Senones and the Parisii in the North while Caesar himself set out in pursuit of Vercingetorix with five legions and his allied Germanic cavalry. The two armies met at the hill fort of Gergovia, where Vercingetorix held a

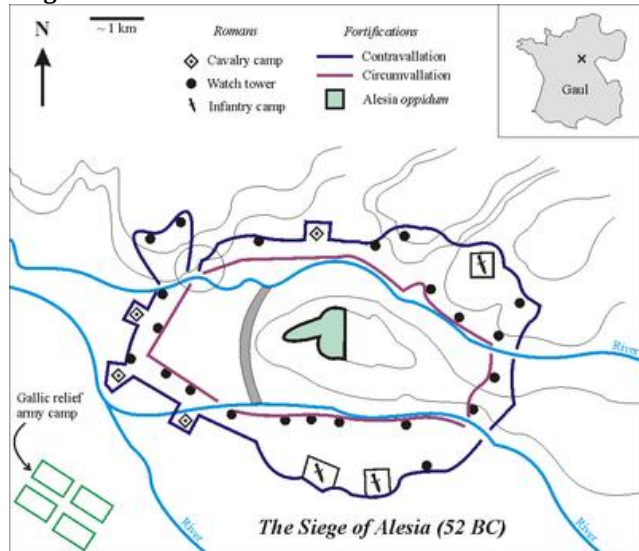
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GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR 100 – 44 BC

strong defensive position. Caesar was forced to retreat to avoid utter defeat, after suffering heavy losses. In the summer of 52 BC, several engagements were fought between cavalries, with Caesar succeeding in scattering the Gallic army. Vercingetorix decided that the timing was not right to engage in a major pitched battle and regrouped in the Mandubii fort of Alesia.

Siege and battle



The Fortifications built by Caesar in Alesia according to the hypothesis of the location in Alise-sainte-Reine

Alesia was a hill-top fort surrounded by river valleys, with strong defensive features. As a frontal assault would have been hopeless, Caesar decided upon a siege, hoping to force surrender by starvation. Considering that about 80,000 men were garrisoned in Alesia, together with the local civilian population, this would not have taken long. To guarantee a perfect blockade, Caesar ordered the construction of an encircling set of fortifications, called a circumvallation, around Alesia. The details of this engineering work are known from Caesar's *Commentaries*. About 18 kilometres of 4 metre high fortifications were constructed in about three weeks. This line was followed inwards by two four-and-a-half metre wide ditches, also four-and-a-half metres deep. The one nearest to the fortification was filled with water from the surrounding rivers. These fortifications were supplemented with mantraps and deep holes in front of the ditches, and regularly spaced watch towers equipped with Roman artillery.

Vercingetorix's cavalry often raided the construction works attempting to prevent full enclosure. The Roman auxiliary cavalry proved its value and kept the raiders at bay. After about two weeks of work, a detachment of Gallic cavalry managed to escape through an unfinished section. Anticipating that a relief force would now be sent, Caesar ordered the construction of a second line of fortifications, the contravallation, facing outward and encircling his army between it and the first set of walls. The second line was identical to the first in design and extended for 21 kilometres, including four cavalry camps.

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This set of fortifications would protect the Roman army when the relief Gallic forces arrived: they were now besiegers and preparing to be besieged.

At this time, the living conditions in Alesia were becoming increasingly worse. With 80,000 soldiers and the local population, too many people were crowded inside the plateau competing for too little food. The Mandubii decided to expel the women and children from the citadel, hoping to save food for the fighters and hoping that Caesar would open a breach to let them go. This would also be an opportunity for breaching the Roman lines. But Caesar issued orders that nothing should be done for these civilians and the women and children were left to starve in the no man's land between the city walls and the circumvallation. The cruel fate of their kin added to the general loss of morale inside the walls. Vercingetorix was fighting to keep spirits high, but faced the threat of surrender by some of his men. However, the relief force arrived in this desperate hour, strengthening the resolve of the besieged to resist and fight another day.

At the end of September the Gauls, commanded by Commius, attacked Caesar's contravallation wall. Vercingetorix ordered a simultaneous attack from the inside. None of the attempts were successful and by sunset the fighting had ended. On the next day, the Gallic attack was under the cover of night. This time they met more success and Caesar was forced to abandon some sections of his fortification lines. Only the swift response of the cavalry commanded by Antony and Gaius Trebonius saved the situation. The inner wall was also attacked, but the presence of trenches, which Vercingetorix's men had to fill, delayed them enough to prevent surprise. By this time, the condition of the Roman army was also poor. Themselves besieged, food had started to be rationed and the men were near physical exhaustion.

On the next day, October 2, Vercassivellaunus, a cousin of Vercingetorix, launched a massive attack with 60,000 men, focusing on a weakness in the Roman fortifications (the circle in the figure) which Caesar had tried to hide, but had been discovered by the Gauls. The area in question was a zone with natural obstructions where a continuous wall could not be constructed. The attack was made in combination with Vercingetorix's forces who pressed from every angle of the inner fortification. Caesar trusted the discipline and courage of his men and sent out orders to simply hold the lines. He personally rode throughout the perimeter cheering his legionaries. Labienus' cavalry was sent to support the defense of the area where the fortification breach was located. With pressure increasing, Caesar was forced to counter-attack the inner offensive and managed to push back Vercingetorix's men. By this time the section held by Labienus was on the verge of collapse. Caesar decided on a desperate measure and took 13 cavalry cohorts (about 6,000 men) to attack the relief army of 60,000 from the rear. This action surprised both attackers and defenders. Seeing their leader undergoing such risk, Labienus' men redoubled their efforts and the Gauls soon panicked and tried to retreat. As in other examples of ancient warfare, the disarrayed retreating army was easy prey for the disciplined Roman pursuit. The

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GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR 100 – 44 BC

retreating Gauls were slaughtered, and Caesar in his *Commentaries* remarks that only the pure exhaustion of his men saved the Gauls from complete annihilation.

In Alesia, Vercingetorix witnessed the defeat of his relief force. Facing both starvation and low morale, he was forced to surrender without a final fight. On the next day, the Gallic leader presented his arms to Julius Caesar, putting an end to the siege of Alesia.

Aftermath

Alesia proved to be the end of generalized and organized resistance to the Roman invasion of Gaul, marking the definitive conquest of the Continental Celtic people by the Roman Republic. After Alesia, Continental Gaul was subdued, becoming a Roman province and was eventually subdivided into several smaller administrative divisions. Not until the third century would another independence movement occur. The garrison of Alesia was taken prisoner as well as the survivors of the relief army. They were either sold into slavery or given as booty to Caesar's legionaries, except for the members of the Aedui and Averni tribes, which were released and pardoned to secure the alliance of these important tribes to Rome.

For Caesar, Alesia was an enormous personal success, both militarily and politically. The senate, manipulated by Cato and Pompey, declared 20 days of thanksgiving for this victory, but refused Caesar the honour of celebrating a triumphal parade, the peak of any general's career. Political tension increased, and two years later, in 50 BC, Caesar crossed the Rubicon, which precipitated the Roman civil war of 49–45 BC, which he won. After having been elected consul, for each of the years of the war, and appointed to several temporary dictatorships, he was finally made *dictator perpetuus* (dictator for life), by the Roman Senate in 44 BC. His ever increasing personal power and honours undermined the tradition bound republican foundations of Rome, and led to the end of the Roman Republic and the beginning of the Roman Empire. Caesar's cavalry commanders followed different paths. Labienus sided with the Optimates, the conservative aristocratic faction in the civil war, and was killed at the Battle of Munda in 45 BC. Trebonius, one of Caesar's most trusted lieutenants, was appointed consul, by Caesar, in 45 BC, and was one of the senators involved in Caesar's assassination on the Ides of March (March 15) 44 BC. He was himself murdered a year later. Antony continued to be a faithful supporter of Caesar. He was made Caesar's second in command, as Master of the Horse, and was left in charge in Italy during much of the civil war. In 44 BC he was elected as Caesar's consular colleague. After Caesar's murder, Antony pursued Caesar's assassins and

vied for supreme power with Octavian (later to become Caesar Augustus), first forming an alliance with Octavian (and Marcus Aemilius Lepidus) in the Second Triumvirate, then being defeated by him at the Battle of Actium in 31 BC. Along with his ally and lover queen Cleopatra, he fled to Egypt, where they committed suicide, the following year.

Vercingetorix was taken prisoner and languished in prison for the next five years while waiting to be exhibited at Caesar's triumph. As was traditional for such captured and paraded enemy leaders, at the end of the triumphal procession, he was taken to the Tullianum (also known as the Mamertine Prison) where he was said to be strangled, although he was most likely executed in a Roman dungeon.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Alesia

ARMY LIST SAMPLES

BATTLE REPORT

MANUFACTURERS

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<http://www.wargamesfoundry.com/>

COMMUNITY

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SPECIAL THANKS

Many thanks to WAB Forum members for providing the template and their great support.