



TIMELINE Julius Caesar – Scavenger Hunt

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Look at the article on Julius Caesar and answer the questions below.

1. Gaius Julius Caesar was born in Rome into a famous patrician family. When was he born?

2. At the age of 17, Caesar married Cornelia, the daughter of Lucius Cornelius Cinna, an ally of Marius. What year was this?

3. After time in Greece studying philosophy and oratory, Caesar was made a pontiff (Roman priest) and returned to Rome. What year did he return to Rome?

4. Caesar was then elected a quaestor (financial official). In what year?

5. In his elected role of aedile, Caesar put on lavish public games and displayed the Trophies of Marius on the Capitoline Hill. Which year was Caesar elected to the office of aedile?

6. *Fill in the blanks.* Caesar continued to be elected to more roles. He was elected to the second-highest position in the Roman Republic, the _____, in _____ B.C?
7. Caesar allied himself with Marcus Licinius Crassus and Gnaeus Pompey, the alliance is called the First Triumvirate. In what year was the alliance formed?

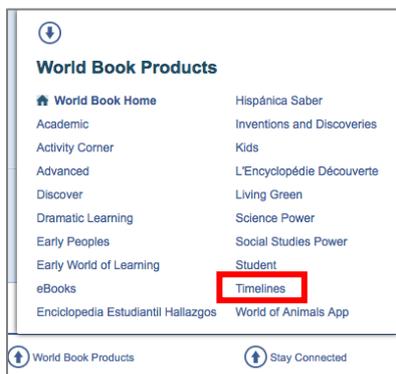
8. *Fill in the blanks.* Through the use of violence and bribery, Caesar was elected a _____, the highest political office in Rome, in _____.
9. Caesar recognised that he needed military victories to gain further fame. How long did his campaigns in Gaul run?

10. Whilst in Gaul, the First Triumvirate alliance began to deteriorate. Crassus was killed and Pompey became alarmed by Caesar's success. Caesar's enemies start plotting against him by preventing him from standing for consul while absent from Rome. When did this happen?

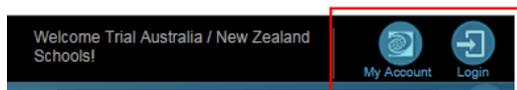
11. A civil war broke out in which year?

12. Caesar defeated Pompey's troops and in 60 days, he was master of Italy and had himself appointed dictator and consul. However, Caesar pursued Pompey. What date did Caesar defeat Pompey's forces at Pharsalus, Greece?
-
13. *Fill in the blanks.* Pompey escaped to ____ but was killed as he stepped off the boat on the orders of _____. There he met _____, with whom he had a love affair and fathered a son named _____.
14. Caesar spent time in Syria and Asia Minor defeating kings loyal to Pompey. Match the defeat with the right date:
- | | |
|---|---------|
| a) Defeated King Pharnaces II of Pontus at Zela (Turkey) | 45 B.C. |
| b) Defeated Pompey's followers at the Battle of Thapsus in Africa | 47 B.C. |
| c) Defeated Pompey's two sons in Munda Spain | 46 B.C. |
15. Following the defeat of his enemies, Caesar was the undisputed master of the Roman world. By what year was Caesar dictator for life and given honours normally given to gods?
-
16. Suspicions that Caesar planned to make himself king, led to a plot by a group of senators to kill Caesar. On what date was the plot acted on.
-
17. *Add missing events to the Julius Caesar Timeline.*
Look at the Julius Caesar Timeline in *Timelines*. Can you see any events that are missing? Add them to the Julius Caesar Timeline.

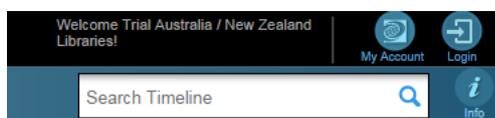
Scroll to bottom of page and click on Timelines



Log in to your My Research Account using your personalised log in details – this is how you save edits to the Timeline



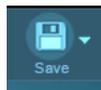
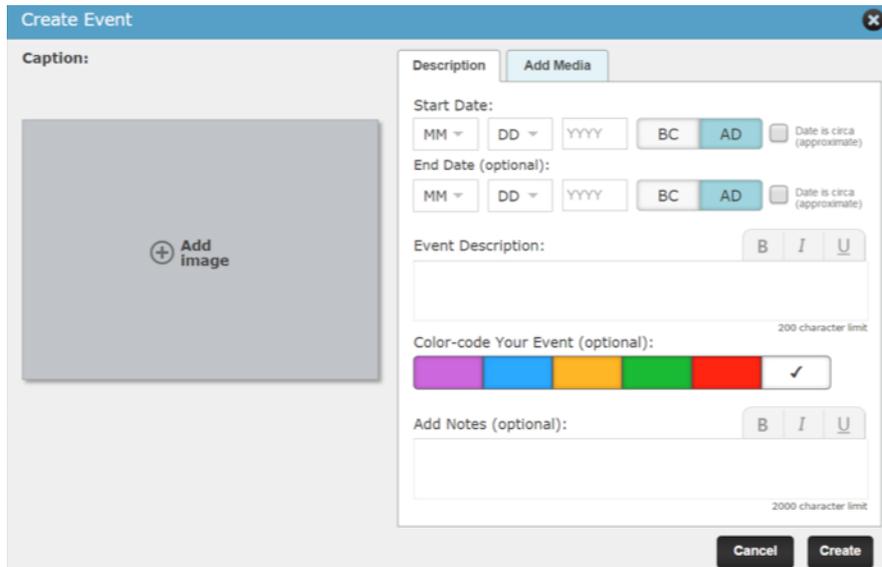
Then search for *Julius Caesar* in Timelines



To add an event click "Create Event" 

Enter in the date and event details.

Choose a colour and colour-code the event to show which events you have created.



Don't forget to click save when you're done!

You can find your new Julius Caesar Timeline under My Timelines.



Julius Caesar Scavenger Hunt

Answers:

1. 100 B.C.
2. 83 B.C.*
3. 73 B.C.*
4. 68 B.C.*
5. 60's B.C.
6. Praetor (judicial official), 62 B.C.
7. 60 B.C.
8. Consul. 59 B.C.*
9. 58 B.C – 51 B.C.
10. 52 B.C.*
11. 49 B.C.
12. 48 B.C.
13. Egypt. Ptolemy XIII. Cleopatra. Caesarion.
14. a) 47 B.C. b) 46 B.C. c) 45 B.C
15. 44 B.C.
16. 15 March 44 B.C.
17. Timeline.
* Added events

Julius Caesar

From 100 BC to 44 BC

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Event Date	Event Description	Note
 c. Jul. 12, 100 BC	Julius Caesar, Roman military and political leader, born.	-
83 BC	Julius Caesar married Cornelia.	Cornelia was the daughter of Lucius Cornelius Cinna, an ally of Marius.
73 BC	Julius Caesar was made a pontiff (Roman priest) and returned to Rome after studying philosophy and oratory in Greece.	-
68 BC	Julius Caesar was elected a quaestor (financial official).	The first step on the Roman ladder of political offices.
65 BC	Julius Caesar was elected to the office of aedile.	In ancient Rome, an aedile was an elected official responsible for promoting public games and circuses, maintaining public order, and various other civic duties.
62 BC	Julius Caesar became praetor, the chief legal officer of ancient Rome.	-
c. 60 BC	Julius Caesar, Pompey the Great, and Marcus Licinius Crassus formed an unofficial political alliance known as the First Triumvirate.	-
59 BC	Julius Caesar was elected a consul.	A consul was the highest political office in Rome.

	58 BC - 51 BC	Julius Caesar conquered Gaul.	-
	58 BC - 52 BC	Julius Caesar wrote his <i>Commentaries on the Gallic War</i> .	-
	55 BC	Julius Caesar sailed to Britain with a military force.	-
	54 BC	Julius Caesar led a second invasion of Britain.	-
	52 BC	Julius Caesar's enemies started plotting against him by preventing him from standing for consul while absent from Rome.	During Caesar's time in Gaul, the triumvirate began to deteriorate. Caesar's daughter, Julia, died in 54 B.C. Crassus was killed in the Battle of Carrhae in 53 B.C. Great public celebrations were held in Rome in thanksgiving for Caesar's victories, but not everyone rejoiced over his conquests. Pompey became alarmed at Caesar's success. Pompey's growing suspicions of Caesar led him into an alliance with the senatorial classes.
	49 BC	Julius Caesar and his soldiers crossed the Rubicon and began a civil war with Pompey.	The Rubicon was a stream that separated Caesar's provinces from Italy. Caesar crossed the Rubicon after being ordered to give up his army.
	48 BC	Julius Caesar defeated Pompey's army at Pharsalus in Greece.	-
	48 BC	Julius Caesar followed Pompey to Egypt and found that Pompey had been murdered.	While in Egypt, Caesar became Cleopatra's lover.
	c. 47 BC	Julius Caesar defeated Cleopatra's opponents and put Cleopatra back on the Egyptian throne.	In 51 B.C., Cleopatra and her 10-year-old brother, Ptolemy XIII, became co-rulers. In 49 B.C., Ptolemy's guardians seized power for him and drove Cleopatra from

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			the throne.
47 BC	Julius Caesar defeated Pharnaces II, King of Pontus, at Zela, in what is now northwestern Turkey.		Caesar reported this victory to the Roman Senate with the words <i>Veni, vidi, vici</i> , meaning <i>I came, I saw, I conquered</i> .
46 BC	Julius Caesar defeated Pompey's forces, who had reorganized after their leader's death.		Caesar defeated Pompey's forces at Thapsus, in northern Africa.
45 BC	Julius Caesar defeated Pompey's two sons at Munda, in Spain.		-
 Mar. 15, 44 BC	Julius Caesar was assassinated.		-
44 BC	Julius Caesar was made dictator for life.		He was also given honors normally given only to gods.