

TEKMUN'24



Study Guide



Agenda Item:
Roman Civil War (49-46 BCE)

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1. Letter from the Secretary General

Most esteemed participants of TEKMUN'24,

It is with the utmost respect that I sincerely welcome every distinguished delegate to join us at the first annual Tenzile Erdoğan Girls Anatolian Religious High School Model United Nations Conference, which will be held between 22-24 of November.

I, Tuğba SevdeNur Karataş and currently nine-year student at Tenzile Erdoğan, consider it an honor to serve you as the Secretary-General in TEKMUN'24, a conference that brings together delegates from across the globe to discuss some of the most pressing issues the world is facing today.

In addition, I would like to thank in advance all to the members of our academics and organization team, and board members of the TEKMUN club for their outstanding talent and efforts. We are a strong family, thanks to our passion for this conference. I cannot wait to meet all of you in November. Until the time we all meet, take care of yourselves, and get ready for this extraordinary MUN conference.

Most esteemed participants of TEKMUN'24, It is with the utmost respect that I sincerely welcome every distinguished delegate to join us at the first annual Tenzile Erdoğan Girls Anatolian Religious High School Model United Nations Conference, which will be held between 22-24 of November.

I am looking forward to meet you at TEKMUN'24 Warmest Regards,
Secretary General
Tuğba Sevdenuur Karataş



2. Letter from the Under Secretary General

Esteemed Delegates,

It is a pleasure to welcome you all to the TEKMUN'24, Historical Crisis Committee. It is a pleasure to serve you as the Under Secretary General for this committee where we will engage in an in-depth exploration of one of the most decisive moments in Roman History: Caesar's Civil War.

Our agenda centres on the surging period between 49 and 45 BCE, when Julius Caesar's crossing of Rubicon, and attendant starting of the civil war that would lead to his persistent reign, made a tremendous impact on the republic. The HCC committee will aim to approach the period and consequences of the civil war, effectively recreating the outcome of this historic conflict and influencing the course of Roman history.

I'd like to thank all the delegates for being a part of this committee. I look forward to seeing you all at the conference and witnessing the remarkable negotiations, debates and war tactics that will emerge. If you have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact me at zeynepnazlikaya34@gmail.com.

Best Regards,
Zeynep Nazlı Kaya



3. Introduction to the Committee

The Roman Civil War, which erupted in 49 BCE ignited by Caesar's crossing of Rubicon River, marked a turning point in Roman history. Conflict, characterised by the struggle of power between Pompey and Caesar and ultimately the conflict of *Optimates*, the upper class and *Populares*, the public; ultimately led to the downfall of the Roman Republic and the rise of the Roman Empire. After the death of Crassus and Clodius, two most powerful men in Rome would break their long-lasting alliance and have a political and martial battle to define who would be ruling the Roman Republic. The roots of the war lay in the political tensions and power dynamics of the late Republic, only became worse by the dissolution of the First Triumvirate, an alliance between Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus. The war saw several pivotal battles, both in and out of the borders of Italy; most notably the Battle of Pharsalus in 48 BCE, where Caesar achieved a decisive victory over Pompey. After Pompey's assassination in Egypt, Caesar continued to fight the remaining senatorial forces. His victory led to dictatorship and several reforms in Roman governance. However Caesar's assassination in 44 BC led to more political unrest, leading his adopted heir, Augustus to rise and eventually establish the Roman Empire, fundamentally transforming Rome's political and social structure.



4. The Republic of Rome

4.1. The Social Structure of Roman Republic

In the Roman Republic, society was divided mainly into two groups: the patricians (noble families) and plebeians (common people). The patricians held most of the political power while plebs, the group that consisted of a broader population, was regularly underrepresented in the political sphere. Political factions in the Senate known as the *Optimates* and *Populares* clashed over the interest of the people and a chance to gain more power with these groups' support. The social groups in society had a lot of impact on the political order of the nation and the Senate.

4.1.1 Social and Political Groups in the Roman Republic

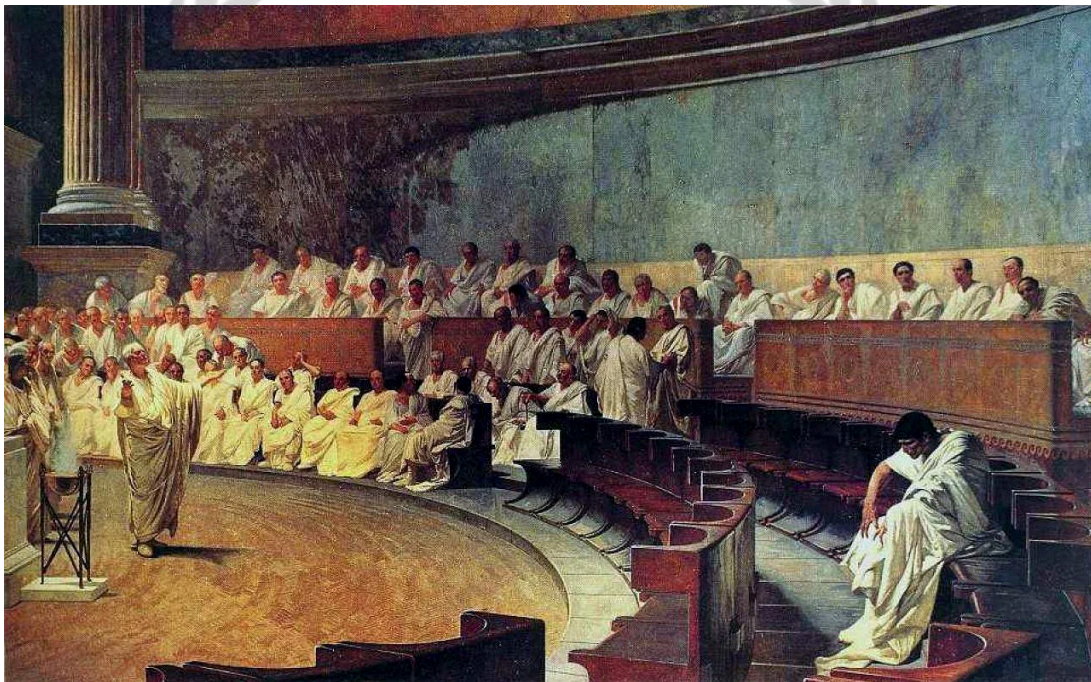
- **Nobility:** This term refers to the established noble families or the aristocracy of Rome. They were upper-class; the families with long-standing political and social influence. They dominated the highest positions in Rome, especially political positions.
- **Equites (Knights):** This group comprises individuals wealthy enough to purchase horses for military campaigns. They were influential in trade and business and played an important role in both military campaigns and politics. This group usually forms the Roman cavalry.
- **Public Masses**
 - Craftsmen, Artisans, and Small Landowners:** This segment led a more modest economic life with lower living conditions. They often faced competition to sustain their livelihoods.
 - Landless Farmers:** This class generally had the lowest economical and social status with uncertain living conditions and struggles against poverty.
- **Slaves:** Slavery was a widespread institution in Rome. People captured in Rome's constant wars were used as slaves. These slaves contributed to unemployment among free citizens by providing cheap labour. Around 50 BCE it is estimated that slaves made up about a quarter of the population in Rome. Slaves worked for low wages and occupied the lowest tier in the social hierarchy.

4.2. The Political and Legal Structure of the Roman Republic

The political and legal structure of the Roman Republic comprises Roman trials and the Senate system. The members of the Senate can be divided and be examined closely according to the ideas they commit to and their ranks in the Senate.

4.2.2. Optimates and Populares

In a more general approach; nobility and rural upper class were usually a part of the patricians while craftsmen, artisans, and small landowners and farmers were a part of the Plebeians. Plebeians were represented by the group Populares. The Populares faction was primarily supported by Senators from the equestrian class (equites), plebeian senators (senators that rose from plebian class through political ranks) and those advocating for political and social reforms for the benefit of the broader group. The consuls from Populares background had support of the broader and bigger group with mass population. The Optimates faction was supported by patricians, wealthy equites, Senators who were aligned with conservative or traditionalist views, landowners and large estate holders. This support base aligned with the Optimates' goals of maintaining the power of the Senate, upholding aristocratic privileges, and resisting changes proposed by the Populares. The consuls from Optimates background were supported by the less populated but wealthy and influential groups. While some senators seem to defend the opinion of the public and some of them seem to defend the benefit of elites, the group that seemed to consider both groups' profit was relatively small. The rivalry between two groups caused a massive intransigence in Athens while leading to civil wars in Rome, including the civil war of Pompei and Caesar.



A fresco by Cesare Maccari (1840-1919 CE) depicting Roman senator Cicero (106-43 BCE) denouncing the conspirator Catiline in the Roman Senate. (Palazzo Madama, Rome)

- **Senators as Representatives of the Broader Populace (Populares)**

While senators were predominantly from the upper-class, their role included addressing issues that affected the broader populace. The Senate was responsible for governance on behalf of all Roman citizens, and senators were expected to consider the welfare of the Republic as a whole. These senators played a part in enacting laws that would affect various aspects of public life including economic policies, social reforms and civil

administration. Although senators were expected to represent the interests of the broader population, their representation was limited. The Senate's compositions and decisions often favoured the elite leading to a disconnect between the needs of ordinary citizens and the policies enacted by the Senate.

- **Senators as Representatives of the High Class (Optimates)**

Senators were often drawn from the patrician class or the wealthy equites. Senators had significant control over Rome's political decisions. They were responsible for making laws, directing state policy, and overseeing administrative functions. Their position allowed them to shape the law, influence the direction of Roman governance and reflect the priorities of the elite class. The Senate was a prestigious institution, and membership was typically reserved for individuals from prominent families. The influence of senators often mirrored the power and interests of the upper class, ensuring that the policies and laws enacted tended to favour the elite.



Denarius of 54 BC, showing the first Roman consul, Lucius Junius Brutus, surrounded by two lictors and preceded by an accensus.

4.3. Economy of Roman Republic

In the 1st century BCE, the Roman economy's backbone consisted of agriculture. Large estates, worked by slaves or low wage workers produced goods such as grains, olive and wine; which was essential to sustain Rome's population. Despite the nation's overall prosperity, the wealth wasn't divided equally or judiciously by any means with wealth concentrated among noble and elite families while the plebeians struggled to maintain their economic stability. The rise of large estates led to the displacement of small farmers who were frequently forced into poverty and economic hardships. Especially during the late Republic, frequent military campaigns led Rome into a period of economic decline. These campaigns required funds and money and although not directly, the low class public had to contribute by paying

much more raised taxes. The need to finance ongoing wars led to the depreciation of the Roman currency contributing to inflation. The support of the Roman public can be a crucial factor during the committee and in case of any public uprisings; economical help, economic reforms and promises given to the public regarding the economic issue will be encouraged.

5. Timeline of The Breakout of War

59-49 BCE → Caesar's Term in Gaul

54 BCE → Death of Julia (The wife of Pompey and daughter of Caesar)

53 BCE → Death of Crassus

53 BCE → Death of Clodius

52 BCE → Pompey elected Sole Consul

52 BCE → Mark Antony elected Quaestor

50 BCE → Senate offers Pompey and Caesar resign

December 50 BCE → Caesar march to Ravenna

- 50 BCE →Capital starts amassing legions
- 50 BCE →Caesar attempted to negotiate
- 49 BCE →Mark Antony elected Tribune
- 49 BCE →Motion for Caesar to resign, vetoed by Curio and Mark Antony
- 49 BCE →Unvetoable act passed by the Senate
- 49 BCE →Caesar declared enemy of the state
- 49 BCE →Pompey given full control
- 49 BCE →Caesar supporters flee Rome

6. Historical Background

6.1. The Establishment of The First Triumvirate

The first century BC was a time of great men in Rome. Great but destructive men such as Sulla, Marius, Cicero, Cato, Crassus, Pompey and Caesar. Each individually had the skills and abilities to bring glory and prosperity to Rome, but they were often in conflict and the conflict between Caesar and Pompey would eventually lead to the destruction of the Republic which had lasted for almost 450 years. In the mid second century BC, the Roman Republic had started to shatter with the assassination of the Gracchi brothers; who had campaigned for land redistribution. Their deaths underlined the growing social division between the upper class and lower classes in Rome and the instability carried on in the following years with uprisings in Sicily, the Social War with Italian allies, and ultimately the civil wars of Sulla and Marius at the start of the 1st century BC. Those two showed political disagreement between those who believed power came from plebs, the Populares and those who believed the power came from the Senate, the Optimates. Their war had exposed the flaws in the Roman Republican system, proving that the Senate could easily be suppressed through military power. With this incident the precedent was set, a general could march on Rome, take it by force and impose his own will on the Republic. It was in this political environment that the first triumvirate had emerged.

Consisting of Crassus, Pompey and Caesar the triumvirate dictated political life for the majority of the era. Crassus was an established politician and the richest man in Rome, financing the triumvirate with his resources and paying bribes as necessary. Pompey was Rome's most accomplished general; following the Social War, he fought alongside Sulla in his Civil War and later led campaigns in Sicily, Africa, Pontus and Syria. This brought him massive amounts of wealth and loyalty of thousands of veterans¹. Caesar, at 41 years old, was the youngest and least established of the three. He had held the positions of quaestor² and aedile³, and had shown promise as a praetor in Spain. However, Caesar was pontifex maximus, the highest religious official in Rome. Through this authority, Caesar had the

¹ Veterans in ancient Rome were retired soldiers who had completed their military service, typically rewarded with land or monetary bonuses.

² Quaestor was the lowest-ranking regular magistrate in ancient Rome, whose traditional responsibility was the treasury.

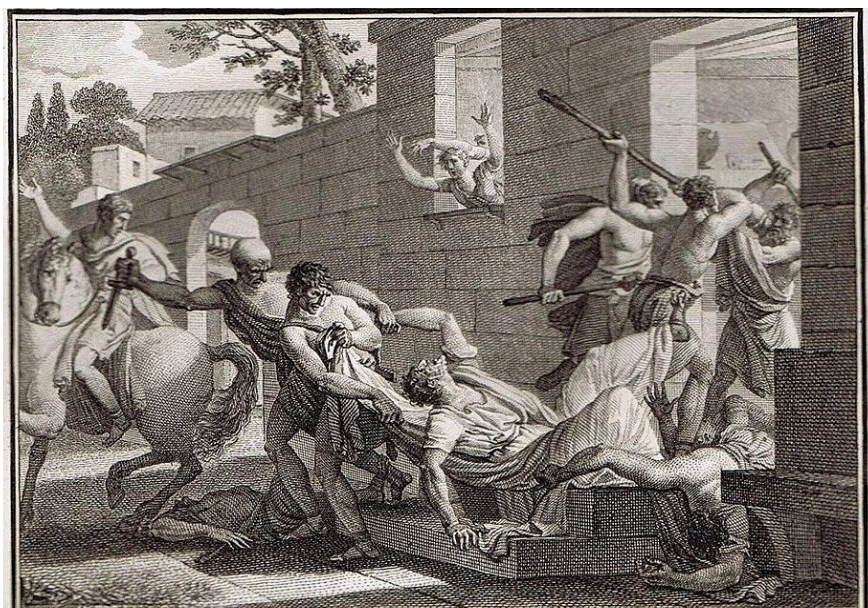
³ Aedile was the magistrate of ancient Rome who originally had charge of the temple and cult of Ceres.

power to pass divine laws and postpone elections due to signs from the gods. Moreover, as one of the leaders of the Populares, Caesar had already established himself a powerful populist; earning massive support from the public. By 59 BC, the triumvirate was established. Although they never had an official coalition, these three men controlled almost every aspect of the Republic. Crassus influenced the Senate and aristocracy; The Optimates, with bribes. Pompey's military prestige gave him control of the veterans and the way would vote. And Caesar could control the masses. With the support of the other two, Caesar was elected to the consulship in 59 BC, and immediately passed land reform legislation to provide land to Pompey's veterans and ratified Pompey's Eastern conquests. Eventually after the consulship, Caesar was given the governorship of Illyria, Cisalpine Gaul and Transalpine Gaul along with the four legions for the extent of 5 years. In 56 BC, as a result of an ongoing collision between Optimate and Populare groups that started in 58 BC with the election of Clodius Pulcher as the Tribune of the Plebeians; Pompey and Crassus forced the extension of Caesar's governorship by another 5 years which meant his term would now be total of 10 years, from 59-49 BC while Caesar sent his veterans to Rome to ensure Pompey and Crassus' election as the consuls for the year 55-54 BC.

6.2. The Death of Crassus and Clodius

Soon after the consulship of Pompey and Crassus, the triumvirate began to fracture. In 54 BC, Julia, the daughter of Caesar that he gave in marriage to Pompey died; severing the personal connection between two triumvirs. In 53 BC, Crassus died in his disastrous Parthian campaign. Moreover, the following year Clodius, the Tribune of the Plebs was assassinated leaving the last two men of triumvirate the biggest powers in Rome. Chaos in the city increased as a result of a riot that started at Clodius' funeral led by his supporters. His body was taken to the Senate house to be burnt on a pyre, and the Senate building itself was destroyed. The Senate turned to Pompey in desperation. In 52 BC, Pompey was named sole consul and was given extraordinary powers to handle the current situation. Soldiers were marched into the capital and executions were made. With this ruthless but effective solution, the order was restored.

*Painting of
Clodius
Pulcher getting
killed by Titus
Annius Milo.*



6.3. The Rise of Pompey and The Caesar Threat

As a result of Pompey's success to restore the order in Rome, the Senate awarded Pompey with an extended term of governance of Hispania, as well as powers similar to those that Caesar held in Gaul. Pompey decided to leave the governance of his provinces to lieutenants. His quelling of the rebellions had brought him the sympathy of the Senate and Optimates; he was not willing to give up such power by leaving Rome. On the other hand, after the Clodious' death; Caesar was left as the leader of Populares and had the adoration of the plebeians. Thus, Cato and other Senators were becoming increasingly worried that Caesar might choose to exploit his popularity and march on Rome; an occasion that had happened during the Civil War of Sulla and Gaius Marius. He was a threat to the Republic according to the Senate. When the Triumvirate was first formed, Pompey had little to fear from Caesar. However, Caesar's Gallic Wars allowed him to accumulate wealth, popularity within the public, and loyal, battle-hardened veterans. Caesar had grown his army from 4 legions to around 10 legions, approximately 50 thousand men. Besides, most of these legions had been raised and trained by Caesar personally, fought beside him; thus would be loyal to him. As a result the senate began rallying an anti-Caesar alliance in the Senate, mostly consisting of Optimates. Caesar was simply too powerful: His army was too large to be confronted head-on, and his popularity was too great for him to be defeated in an election. At this time in 52 BC, he was still the governor of Gaul; and had applied to run for the office of consul in absentia for the year 48BC, his term as governor ending at the end of 49BC. With 52 BC being a year filled with riots and uprisings, Caesar's application had been allowed with little thought. Being the governor or a consul gave Caesar legal immunity. If he ran in absentia for the consulship, he would certainly win due to his vast popularity, and his legal immunity would continue. Cato had already made it clear that given an opportunity, he would put Caesar on trial himself to have the chance to end his power once and for all. All that was needed was for Caesar to be a private citizen. For the next two years, the Senate, headed by Cato, increasingly demanded Caesar's resignation, whilst the Caesarean, headed by Curio and Mark Antony, both Plebeian Tribunes, blocked and vetoed such legislation. In December 50BC, Pompey offered to resign his command if Caesar would first. The Caesareans opposed this, insisting that Pompey be first to resign. Neither side was willing to be exposed. That same month, Caesar marched with one Legion to Ravenna, and wrote a letter to the Senate attempting to negotiate, again insisting that if Pompey resigned his command first, so would he. The Senate interpreted it as an attempt to blackmail them and force them into a negotiation. Thus in response, they ordered him to step down immediately, not willing to give him what he wanted; and authorised Pompey to start gathering legions to defend Rome. Caesar one again attempted to negotiate offering to resign his governorship of Transalpine Gaul, Cisalpine Gaul but requested to keep the governorship of Illycrum until the original deadline - the end of 49 BC - and that he be allowed to run for consul for 48 BC, hoping to extent his immunity and have the chance to gather more support from the public while also having the opportunity to be elected consul. However, this was still a reasonable deal for the Senate, and it would achieve their aim of severely limiting Caesar's power and influence. Cicero acted as a mediator for the deal and negotiated Caesar down to just one Legion and one province. Pompey and most of the Senators were willing to accept but some Optimate

Senators such as Cato and the consul Lentulus refused the deal. Not an idealist, Pompey was viewing the Optimates as useful political allies, but Optimates that believed like Cato and Lentulus hated the idea of the Senate being pressured to negotiate. On the 7th of January, the Senate voted again to immediately strip Caesar of all his powers and armies. Once more, the Caesar supporter tribunes in the Senate vetoed the decision. As a result; the Senate passed the *Senatus Consultum Ultimum*, the Final Act, an un-vetoable act that suspended all laws and gave all powers to the Consuls, effectively declaring a national emergency, and they declared Caesar an enemy of the state. The consuls of the year immediately passed all their legal power to Pompey for him to take control of the whole Roman Republic. The very same night, Caesar's allies in Rome fled to Ravenna to join him.

6.4. The Start of the Civil War



Painting of Julius Caesar Crossing the Rubicon by Adolphe Yvon.

After years of attempted negotiations, the stage was set. The division between the two parties, the *Populares* and *Optimates*, was the same division that had led to the deaths of the Gracchi, and the wars of Sulla and Marius. The social rift between those two groups, which had first become apparent around 100 years ago with the death of Gracchi brothers, was yet to lead to clashes between the two groups and bring chaos to the Roman Republic once again. On the 10th of January 49BC, Caesar left Ravenna with the 13th Legion and his allies from Rome. They halted at a small river which was known to mark the borders of the province of Italy, the river of Rubicon. It was forbidden for any general to cross these borders with any army and to do so would be an official declaration of war. Caesar spent some time calculating

his options. Caesar's own family had been persecuted and hunted in the aftermath of Sulla's Civil War; so he knew well how destructive such wars were. But if he were to give up his legal immunity, he was likely to be exiled or executed. Thinking for almost a day, Caesar had finally given his decision. He crossed the river on January 10, 49 BC. *Alea iacta est. The die is cast.*

Following the crossing, Caesar had moved swiftly and quickly seized key locations in Northern Italy in a matter of days. There was little resistance; these cities had not been garrisoned to defend against any significant force, and there were many who sympathised with Caesar against Pompey and the Optimates since Caesar still had the popularity of the masses. On the way, he sent orders to his Gallic Legions for reinforcements to march south and join him. However in Rome, there was mass confusion. Pompey may have thought that if Caesar was to go to war, he would wait for his Legions from Gaul. He hesitated, he did not know whether to stay and defend Rome, Abandon the city and fight in Italy or abandon the peninsula altogether. If Pompey had reacted quicker, he might have been able to gather enough soldiers and to stop the war before it had started. However due to conflicting reports, he didn't know when Caesar would arrive nor how many legions he had with him. Though he could recruit large numbers in Italy, he currently only had two full regions: the veteran 1st region and the 15th. The 1st, having been raised by Pompey, could be trusted to fight on his behalf, but the 15th was raised by Caesar and its loyalty was questionable. Pompey knew he could not risk being trapped or forced into a battle he wasn't prepared for. He had the full resources of the Republic and he could afford a prolonged war, it would be more advantageous than facing Caesar unprepared. As a result, Pompey made the difficult decision to abandon Rome. With him went the majority of the Senate, including the two Consuls. However, in the rush to evacuate the city, the treasury of Rome and the temple treasures were abandoned; which was for Caesar's benefit.

6.5. Pompey's Escape from Rome



The Roman territories in 50 BCE

As Caesar continued his push south, Pompey began to rally the defences around Capua and raise an army in the South. He still had the veteran 1st Legion, the 15th Legion had remained loyal to him, and he had ordered many cities to raise levies against Caesar, quickly building his numbers. However Domitius Ahenobarbus was eager to take initiative against Caesar. Counter to Pompey's orders he took 30 newly levied cohorts, equivalent to around 3 Legions to Corfinium, an important crossroads town. By the time Caesar reached Corfinium, the 8th and 12th Legion had caught up with him, giving him 3 highly experienced legions. Faced with such a formidable force, the Pompeian levies lost all desire to fight. Ahenobarbus returned but was shown clemency by Caesar, but he quickly returned to Pompey in Southern Italy to continue the fight. The levies, on the other hand, were made to swear allegiance to Caesar, forming the 15th, 16th and 17th Legions, swelling his numbers even further, and reducing Pompey's without a battle even being fought. Pompey now had to change his plan. He knew he couldn't meet Caesar in Italy anytime soon. He abandoned his plan of fighting Caesar in the South, and instead marched his force to Brundisium, preparing to evacuate from the peninsula. He would go across the Adriatic and into Greece, where Legions from the East, battle-tested and loyal, would join him, and he would be able to muster even more men from allies and cities of the East. On the other hand, Caesar's plan was to catch Pompey in Southern Italy, corner and defeat him, much as had happened to Spartacus decades earlier.

In early March, Caesar and his 6 Legions caught up with Pompey at Brundisium. By the time that Caesar arrived, Pompey had already managed to transport half his force across the Adriatic. Caesar wasted no time, immediately besieging the city and beginning construction of a breakwater across the harbour to block it. In response, Pompey built large

towers on merchant ships that could fire down on Caesar's engineers to hamper their progress. The strategy was effective, and Caesar's engineers were unable to complete the breakwater in time. Pompey's navy returned from Greece and, at night, Pompey was able to evacuate his remaining force from the city. The war would go on with Battles of Ilerda, Masilia, Utica, Dyrrachium and eventually Pharsalus.

7. Roman Warfare

7.1. Order of the Troops

The army consisted of units of citizen infantry known as *legions* as well as non-legionary allied troops known as auxiliary. The size of a typical legion varied throughout the history of ancient Rome, with complements ranging from 4,200 legionaries and 300 equites in the Republic to 5,500 in the Imperial period, when most legions were led by a Roman Imperial Legate. Besides legionaries, the troop could include cavalry, archers, auxiliaries, artillery, rams, trumpeters, servants, engineers, surveyors, and road builders. Their weapons included at various times stabbing daggers and swords, stabbing or thrusting swords, long thrusting spears or pikes, lances, light throwing javelins and darts, slings, and bow and arrows.



Ancient Roman Warfare illustration

The Roman army left its mark wherever it went, creating roads, depots and bases. Involving men from the age of 16 to 60, it was a conduit for the Romanisation of conquered lands and one of the main carriers of foreign cultural influence back on Rome itself. Either or both of the two consuls conducted war on the battlefield although command could also rest in the hands of a praetor or pro-magistrate with imperium who, otherwise, commanded individual legions.

7.2. Loyalty of the Troops

In Roman culture martial values were highly regarded and war was a source of prestige for the ruling class where career progression came from successful military endeavour. Furthermore, becoming a soldier was a fairly profitable employment as the plunder that came with the victories was enough to fill the lowest ranked soldier's pockets.

Discipline within the army was ensured through a system of rewards and punishments. Soldiers could receive distinctions, money, booty, and promotion for displaying courage and initiative. However, a lack of rewards and excessively long service without leave could cause grievances which sometimes developed into mutiny. Punishment came in many forms and could be implemented due to mutinous dissent but also a lack of courage in battle. In particular, the punishment of decimation was usually reserved for cowardice, for example, abandoning the body of a fallen commander. This involved lots being drawn and every tenth man being clubbed to death by the other nine. Other punishments included loss of booty, pay or rank, flogging, dishonourable discharge, being sold into slavery or even execution. The principle was that by breaking one's oath of allegiance, one lost all of one's rights.

8. Further Explanation into the Committee

The committee will be starting in December 50 BCE, just after Caesar had marched to Ravenna to negotiate with the Senate. Until one side decides to counter other, they will be encouraged to focus on their military power, collect their forces and enforce them with heavier weapons. Though at this time Caesar wasn't a part of the Senate, he will be a representative part of it while practically being outside of Italy; heading his armies. Both sides will aim to gain allies for their purpose. When it's time, they will counter in Italy in a big battle.

9. Characters

Julius Caesar



Early Life: Gaius Julius Caesar was born into a patrician family, the *gens Julia* on 12 July 100 BC. The family claimed to have immigrated to Rome from Alba Longa during the seventh century BC after the third king of Rome, Tullus Hostilius, took and destroyed their city.

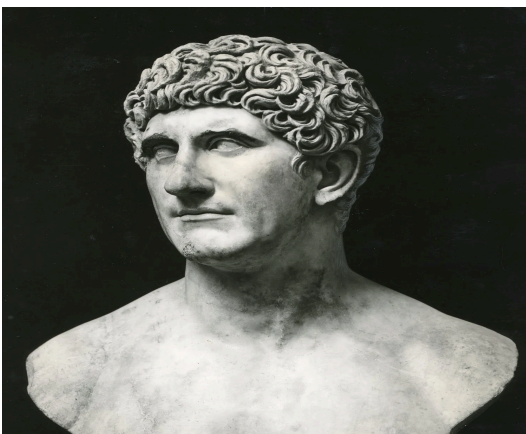
Status: He was a Roman general and statesman, the conqueror of Gaul (58–50 BCE), victor in the civil war of 49–45 BCE, and dictator (46–44 BCE), who was launching a series of political and social reforms when he was assassinated by a group of nobles in the Senate House on the Ides of March. He is one of the major figures of Classical antiquity. He held the title quaestor (65BC-69BC), curule aedile (63BC-65BC), praetor (62BC), consul (59BC), dictator (46BC-44BC).

Supporters: Since early career, Caesar aligned himself with Populares. As a young politician, he formed alliances with key Populares leaders and used his position to advocate for reforms that benefited the lower classes. Julius Caesar's public support began to grow significantly during his Gallic campaigns, which started in 58 BCE. Caesar's ability to secure victories and expand Rome's territories impressed many.

Role in the War:

Around 10 or 11 January 49 BC, Caesar crossed the Rubicon – the river defining the northern boundary of Italy – with a single legion, the Legio XIII Gemina, and ignited civil war. He was the most important figure during the civil war along with Pompey, the war was known in the most resources as the ‘Caesar’s Civil War’.

Mark Antony (Marcus Antonius)



Early Life: Antony was born in Rome on 14 January 83 BC. His family was a part of Plebeian families. Antony joined the military staff of Aulus Gabinius, the Proconsul of Syria, as commander of the cavalry. This appointment

marks the beginning of his military career. He also attended Caesar in the Gallic Wars and was proven a great commander. Caesar's influence secured greater political advancement for Antony. After a year of service in Gaul, Caesar dispatched Antony to Rome to formally begin his political career, receiving election as quaestor for 52 BC. Antony was then elected as one of the ten plebeian tribunes for 49 BC. In this position, Antony could protect Caesar from his political enemies, by vetoing actions unfavourable to him.

Status: Tribune of the Plebs (49 BCE), Master of the Horse (47 BCE), Consul (44 BCE), Member of the Second Triumvirate (43 BCE), Governor of the Eastern Provinces (41-31 BCE), Consul (34 BCE).

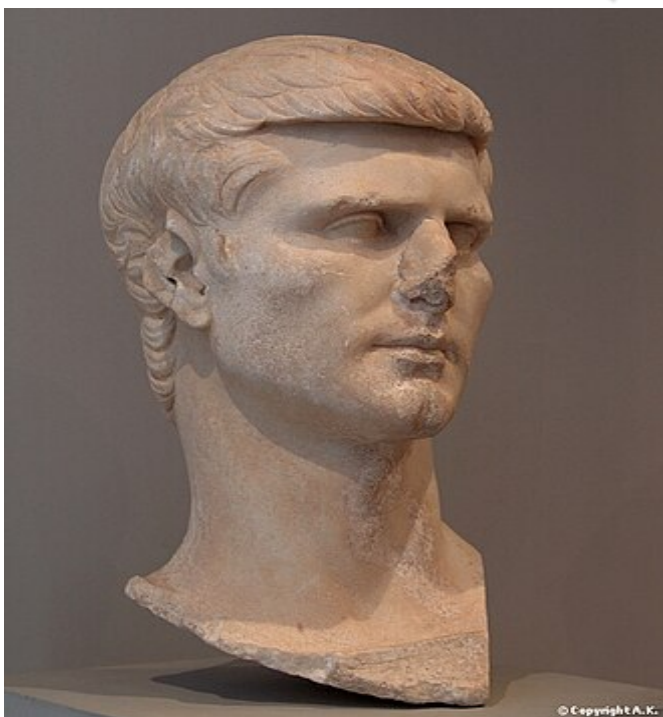
Supporters: He had come from a plebeian family and aligned himself with Populares, also served as Tribune of the Plebs in 49 BCE. Was a publicly supported Populares leader.

Loyalty: Clodius secured Antony a position on Caesar's military staff in 54 BC, joining his conquest of Gaul. Serving under Caesar, Antony demonstrated excellent military leadership. Despite a temporary alienation later in life, Antony and Caesar developed friendly relations which would continue until Caesar's assassination in 44 BC.

Role in War:

Antony, with the rank of proprietor, was installed as governor of Italy and commander of the army, stationed there while Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, one of Caesar's staff officers, ran the provisional administration of Rome itself. During the Greek campaign, Plutarch records that Antony was Caesar's top general, and second only to him in reputation. Antony joined Caesar at the western Balkan peninsula and besieged Pompey's larger army at Dyrrhachium.

Gaius Asinius Pollio



Early Life: Gaius Asinius Pollio, born in 75 BCE, was a notable Roman soldier, politician, orator, and historian. He was born into a successful family with a plebeian background in central Italy. His early life was marked by a strong education, where he studied rhetoric and literature, which later influenced his career as an orator and writer.

Status: Gaius Asinius Pollio, Roman statesman and author, Consul, 40 BCE, Triumvir Monetalis, 42 BCE, Praetor, 45 BCE, Legate under Julius Caesar, 49-45 BCE, Patron

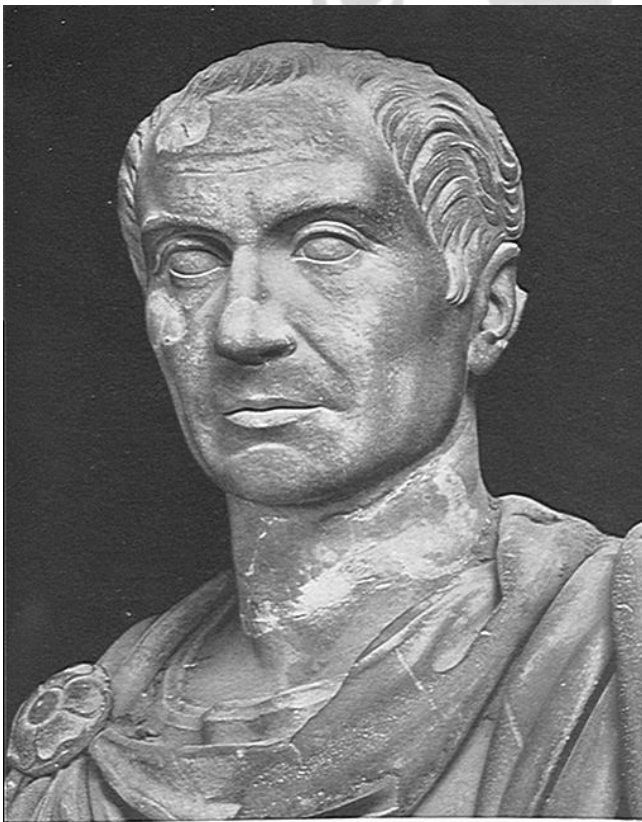
of Virgil and Horace, late 1st century BCE, Historian and Orator, lifelong.

Supporters: He aligned himself with Populares from his early career.

Loyalty: He defended motions that were in favour of Caesar when he was in the senate and when the unvettable motion against Caesar was passed, he fled to Caesar's camp to join him. In the civil war, he sided with Caesar.

Role in War: In the civil war between Caesar and Pompey, Pollio sided with Caesar. He was present when Caesar deliberated whether to cross the Rubicon and begin the war. After Pompey and the Senate fled to Greece, Caesar sent Pollio to Sicily to relieve Cato of his command. He and Gaius Scribonius Curio were sent to Africa to fight the province's governor, the Pompeian Publius Attius Varus. Despite the poisoning of the water supply by his opponents, Curio defeated Varus at Utica. Curio marched to face Pompey's ally King Juba of Numidia, and was defeated and killed, along with most of his men, at the Bagradas River. Pollio managed to retreat to Utica with a small force. He was present as Caesar's legate at the Battle of Pharsalus in 48 and recorded Pompeian casualties at 6,000.

Gaius Trebonius



Early Life: Born c. 92 BC, Trebonius' father was from equities but had not been a government official, and the son was considered a novus homo (the first government official in the family), one of several in Caesar's circle. Gaius Trebonius (died 43 BC) was a Roman general and politician who had been one of Caesar's most trusted lieutenants before becoming a member of the conspiracy that resulted in Caesar's death.

Status: Tribune of the Plebs, 55 BCE, Legate under Julius Caesar, 49-45 BCE, Governor of Hispania Ulterior, 48 BCE, Praetor, 45 BCE, Conspirator in the assassination of Julius Caesar, 44 BCE.

Supporters: He hadn't come from a patrician family, he was a part of Populares.

Loyalty: As a reward for his service to the triumvirs, in 54 BC, he was made one of Julius Caesar's legates, with whom he served for the next five years during Caesar's campaigns in Gaul, with Caesar commenting favourably on his performance during those

years. In 54 BC he accompanied Caesar during his second expedition to Britain, where he was placed in charge of three legions who successfully defeated a concerted attack by the forces of Cassivellaunus.

Role in War: Gaius Trebonius played a notable role in Julius Caesar's Civil War as one of Caesar's trusted military commanders and political allies. Serving as a legate from 49-45 BCE, Trebonius was instrumental in several key campaigns. When Caesar heard that the consul Gaius Claudius Marcellus had asked Pompey to defend the state against Caesar, he ordered Trebonius on 20 October 50 BC to take three legions and move to Matisco, where he was to wait for further instructions. These arrived in April 49 BC, where Caesar instructed him to travel down to Massilia to take command of three newly recruited legions from Northern Italy and begin the siege of Massilia. Arriving around April 3, 49 BC, Trebonius began preparing for the siege under Caesar's eye, before the latter left Trebonius on April 14 in charge of the land assaults, while Decimus Brutus Albinus commanded the naval forces.

Gaius Scribonius Curio



Early Life: Gaius Scribonius Curio (c. 84 BC – 49 BC) was the son of Gaius Scribonius Curio. He and his father became opponents of Caesar and the First Triumvirate in 59 BC. In the year 51 BC, he prepared to stand for the aedileship the following year. But after the conviction of one of the plebeian tribunes-elect in July, he took the opportunity to stand as that tribune's replacement. His political position had been firmly anti-Caesarian and he was expected to support Caesar's removal from Gaul without honours, blocking a possible second consulship. However, Curio changed his views, possibly because he resented the senate's refusal to insert an intercalary month or, after receiving a massive bribe from Caesar.

Status: Quaestor, early career, Tribune of the Plebs, 50 BCE, Governor of Africa, 49-48 BCE.

Supporters: He had come from a strong family with plebeian background, he was a supporter of Populares. He married the widow of his friend Clodius, Fulvia, who had been killed in a street battle with Titus Annius Milo that January. This helped his public image among Clodius supporters and gave him the support of Clodius' gangs and the public.

Loyalty: He did not have any loyalty to Caesar until 50 BCE, however after that year, he fought along with Caesar in the Civil War. He was (reported by Cicero) very close friends with Mark Anthony since childhood.

Role in War: After Pompey's flight to Greece with about a third of the senate, Curio was put in command of three legions to take Sicily and Africa. Arriving in Sicily on 24 April 49 BC, he forced Cato from the province without bloodshed. Curio's success in Sicily also secured its grain supply and strategic position, allowing Caesar to feed the city and gain control of the central Mediterranean.

In August 49, he set sail from Lilybaeum and landed near Anquillaria on Cape Bon in Africa. There, he faced Attius Varus and King Juba I of Numidia, who had sided with Pompey. Although he won the Battle of Utica, he was forced to withdraw and eventually defeated by Saburra, Juba's general, at the Battle of the Bagradas River where he fought to the death, along with his army, rather than attempting to flee to his camp.

Marcus Aemilius Lepidus



Early Life: Marcus Aemilius Lepidus (89 BC – late 13 or early 12 BC) was a Roman general and statesman who formed the Second Triumvirate alongside Octavian and Mark Antony during the final years of the Roman Republic. Lepidus had previously been a close ally of Julius Caesar.

Status: Quaestor, 59 BCE, Praetor, 49 BCE, Consul, 46 BCE, Governor of Hispania Citerior, 44 BCE, Master of the Horse, 46-44 BCE, Member of the Second Triumvirate, 43-36 BCE, Pontifex Maximus⁴, 44 BCE-13 BCE.

Supporters: He aligned with populares and did receive support from the public, particularly during his early career and while he was aligned with Julius Caesar.

Loyalty: Lepidus soon became one of Julius Caesar's greatest supporters. He was appointed as a praetor in 49 BC, being placed in charge

⁴ The pontifex maximus was the chief high priest of the College of Pontiffs in ancient Rome. This was the most important position in the ancient Roman religion.

of Rome while Caesar defeated Pompey in Greece. He secured Caesar's appointment as dictator, a position that Caesar used to get himself elected as consul, resigning the dictatorship after eleven days.

Role in War: Lepidus joined the Caesarian side during the Civil War (49–45) between Caesar and the adherents of Pompey. He was praetor in 49, governor of Hither Spain in 48–47, and consul in 46. In 45 he became Caesar's magister equitum ("master of the cavalry").

Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus (Pompey)



Early Life: A member of the senatorial nobility, Pompey entered into a military career while still young. He rose to prominence serving the dictator Sulla as a commander in the civil war of 83–81 BC. Pompey's success as a general while young enabled him to advance directly to his first consulship without following the traditional the required steps to advance in a political career. He was elected as consul on three occasions (70, 55, 52 BC). He celebrated three triumphs, served as a commander in the Sertorian War, the Third Servile War, the Third Mithridatic War, and in various other military campaigns.

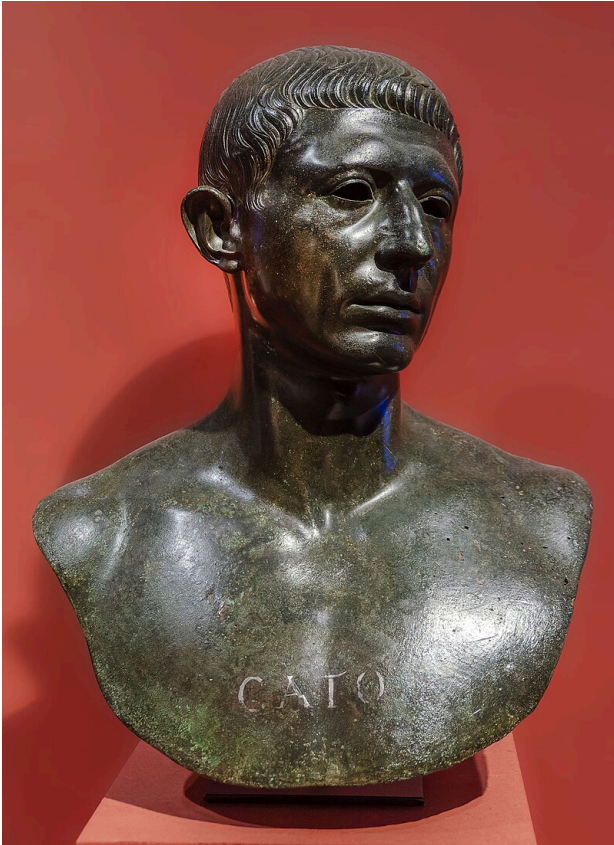
Status: Quaestor in 69 BCE, Aedile in 65 BCE, Praetor in 62 BCE, Consul in 70 BCE and 55 BCE, Proconsul in Spain from 55 BCE to 50 BCE, Triumvir in 60 BCE, Sole Consul in 52 BCE, and Commander-in-Chief of the Senatorial Forces from 49 BCE to 48 BCE.

Supporters: In 60 BC, Pompey joined Crassus and Caesar in the informal political alliance known as the First Triumvirate, cemented by Pompey's marriage with Caesar's daughter, Julia. After the deaths of Julia and Crassus (in 54 and 53 BC), Pompey switched to the political faction known as the optimates. During the riots that occurred after Clodius' death and

Role in War: During the Civil War, Pompey was the person with the extraordinary powers, he led senatorial forces against Caesar and fought in this prolonged war. After Caesar crossed the Rubicon he retreated back to Greece to gather his forces. He commanded a significant

army but faced a decisive defeat at the Battle of Pharsalus in 48 BCE. Following this defeat, he fled to Egypt, seeking refuge but was assassinated on 28 September 48 BC.

Marcus Porcius Cato Uticensis (Cato the Younger)



Early Life: Cato the Younger was an influential conservative Roman senator during the late Republic. Before Caesar's civil war, Cato served in a number of political offices. During his urban statorship in 63 BC, he was praised for his honesty and incorruptibility in running Rome's finances. He passed laws during his plebeian tribunate in 62 BC to expand the grain dole and force generals to give up their armies and commands before standing in elections.

Status: Senator, Quaestor in 64 BCE, Tribune of the Plebs in 62 BCE, Praetor in 54 BCE, Optimate leader, and Philosopher

Supporters: He was seen as a leading figure of Optimates due to his commitment to Roman ideals and supported greatly.

Loyalty: He supported Pompey's sole consulship in 52 BC as a practical matter and to draw Pompey from his alliance with Caesar. In this, he was successful. Though it seemed that Cato never advocated for actual civil war, his policy greatly contributed to the start of civil war in January 49 BC. During the civil war, he joined Pompey and tried to minimise the deaths of his fellow citizens.

Role in War: Cato had a great impact in starting the civil war. Cato's years of advocacy against Caesar had inculcated a confrontational anti-Caesarian policy among younger senators, hoping that a united senatorial front would force Caesar to fold. The success of his strategy of branding Caesar a tyrant convinced many senators to choose war over negotiations. Besides, his opposition to the negotiations with Caesar about his consulships affected Caesar's choice to cross the Rubicon. Pompey assigned Cato to Sicily to raise men and supplies. Another reconstruction, however, places Cato at the centre of an abortive strategy to blockade Italy to starve Caesar out by stripping Italy of Sicilian grain supplies. But on 23 April, after being faced with a landing by Gaius Asinius Pollio, he abandoned the island – apparently, according to Cicero, without giving battle. Regardless, after further Caesarian landings under Curio, Cato would have been forced to retreat. After retreating,

Cato fled to join Pompey at Dyrrhachium. Cato was given command of the city of Utica after convincing Metellus Scipio to spare the town's inhabitants when they attempted to defect to Caesar. He successfully expanded the city's defences, raised troops, and stockpiled supplies while waiting for Caesar's eventual arrival. After learning Pompey was defeated, he stabbed himself on the chest; not willing to be captured by Caesar.

Marcus Calpurnius Bibulus



Early Life: Marcus Calpurnius Bibulus was a politician in the Roman Republic. He was a conservative and upholder of the established social order who served in several magisterial positions alongside Julius Caesar and cultivated life-long hatred against him. In 59 BC, he was consul alongside Julius Caesar. Caesar was so dominant in the Senate in this period that it was called Julius and Caesar's consulship. Their partnership was contentious to the extent that Caesar's supporters assaulted Bibulus in Rome's main forum on the eve of an important vote. Bibulus withdrew from public politics for the rest of his term.

Status: Aedile in 65 BCE, Praetor in 62 BCE, Consul in 59 BCE (alongside Julius Caesar), Proconsul and Governor of Syria from 51–50 BCE.

Supporters: He aligned himself with Optimates and was supported by the Senate during his consulship despite his ineffectiveness against Caesar.

Loyalty: He did not have a good political relationship with Caesar, besides he was a part of Optimates and thus was on the Senate's side.

Role in War: Between 51 and 50 BC, he was governor of Syria, where he was effective but alienated the army by taking too much personal credit for the repulse of the Parthians. Completing his governorship, Bibulus returned to the west in 49 BC to find that civil war had erupted between Caesar and Pompey. Aligning himself with Pompey, he was placed in charge of Pompey's fleet in the Adriatic, to ensure that Caesar and his troops could not cross from Brundisium in Italy to Epirus to challenge Pompey's army. Bibulus was caught by surprise when on the evening of 6 November Caesar and his fleet successfully crossed the Adriatic, landing at Palase. He only managed to arrive for their return journey to Italy, capturing and burning 30 of Caesar's transports. Bibulus then blockaded all the harbours along the coast, hoping to prevent any further crossings from Italy, and leaving Caesar stranded in Epirus. He found that he could not resupply his ships without abandoning the blockade, and so he attempted to bluff Caesar's legates at Oricum into persuading Caesar to

agree to a temporary truce so that he could resupply. When Bibulus refused to guarantee the safety of the envoys Caesar wished to send to discuss a peaceful settlement with Pompey, Caesar realised it was a ploy and pulled out of negotiations.[48] Determined to continue with the blockade, Bibulus pushed himself too hard; he fell ill in early 48 BC and died near Corcyra before the end of winter.

Publius Cornelius Lentulus Spinther



Early Life: Publius Cornelius Lentulus Spinther (100 BC – 47 BC) was a Roman politician and general. Hailing from the patrician family of the Corneli, he helped suppress the Catilinarian conspiracy during his term as curule aedile (elected office in Roman Republic responsible for maintenance of public buildings and regulation of public festivals) in 63 BC and later served as consul in 57 BC. Spinther belonged to the famous patrician gens Cornelia. He was the son of a homonymous father and received the cognomen "Spinther" supposedly from his resemblance to an actor by that name. Lucius Cornelius Lentulus Crus, who served as one of the consuls in the year 49 BC, was his younger brother.

Status: Roman Senator (prominent during the late Republic period) , Consul: 57 BCE , Governor of Cilicia: 56–53 BCE, Supporter of the optimates and Pompey: throughout his political career, particularly during the civil war (49–47 BCE).

Supporters: He sided with Optimates and was well respected within patricians and the Senate.

Loyalty: He aligned himself with Optimates and he was anti-Caesarian. He sided with Pompey and the Senate.

Role in War: In the run-up to Caesar's civil war, according to Cassius Dio, Spinther played a role in the rejection of an extension of Caesar's term by voting down the insertion of an intercalary month by Gaius Scribonius Curio in 50 BC. He played a significant role during the Civil War. He was involved in several key battles including the critical siege of Massilia where he assisted in the defence against Caesar's forces. He later participated in the broader campaign, aligning with Pompey's forces as they prepared for the upcoming battles with Caesar. One of the most notable battles he participated in was the Battle of Dyrrhachium in 48 BCE, where Pompey gained the upper hand. However, this victory would be short lived due to Caesar's victory at the Battle of Pharsalus later that year.

Gaius Cassius Longinus



Early Life: Gaius Cassius Longinus c. 86 BC – 3 October 42 BC) was a Roman senator and general best known as a leading instigator of the plot to assassinate Julius Caesar on 15 March 44 BC. Gaius Cassius Longinus came from a very old Roman family, gens Cassia, which had been prominent in Rome since the 6th century BC. Little is known of his early life, apart from a story that he showed his dislike of despots while still at school, by quarrelling with the son of the dictator Sulla. In 54 BC, Cassius joined Marcus Licinius Crassus in his eastern campaign against the Parthian Empire. In 51 BC, Cassius was able to ambush and defeat an invading Parthian army under the command of prince Pacorus and general Osaces.

Status: Roman senator, Praetor: 44 BCE, Governor of Syria: 44–42 BCE, Patrician, Supporter of the Optimates, prominent conspirator in the assassination of Julius Caesar in 44 BCE, leader in the Republican forces during the civil war (44–42 BCE)

Supporters: As a son of an old patrician Roman family, he always aligned himself with Optimates and was always devoted to the traditions of Rome. He was supported by the Senate and other patricians heavily.

Loyalty: He opposed Caesar, fought alongside Pompey and took the side of the Senate during the war. His loyalty was primarily to the Roman Republic and traditional values it represented.

Role in War: Cassius left Italy shortly after Caesar crossed the Rubicon. He met Pompey in Greece, and was appointed to command part of his fleet. In 48 BC, Cassius sailed his ships to Sicily, where he attacked and burned a large part of Caesar's navy. He then proceeded to harass ships off the Italian coast. News of Pompey's defeat at the Battle of Pharsalus caused Cassius to head for Hellespont, with hopes of allying with the king of Pontus, Pharnaces II. Cassius was overtaken by Caesar en route, and was forced to surrender unconditionally.

Titus Labienus



Early Life: Titus Labienus (c. 100 – 17 March 45 BC) was a high-ranking military officer in the late Roman Republic. Many sources suggest that he came from the town of Cingulum in Picenum. His family was of equestrian status. He most likely had early ties with Pompey during his time as a patron for Picenum and his desire to rise in military rank. His early service was c. 78–75 BC in Cilicia under Publius Servilius Vatia Isauricus fighting pirates and the Isaurian hill tribes.

Status: Roman general, Tribune of the Plebs (54 BCE), Legate under Caesar in Gaul (58–50 BCE), and supporter of Pompey during the civil war (49–48 BCE).

Supporters: Though he initially served under Julius Caesar during the Gallic Wars, he always stood closer to the Optimates and the Senate and was supported by them especially during the civil war.

Loyalty: Although mostly remembered as one of Julius Caesar's best lieutenants in Gaul and mentioned frequently in the accounts of his military campaigns, Labienus chose to oppose him during the Civil War and joined the side of the Senate and Pompey.

Role in War: After Caesar crossed the Rubicon, Labienus left his post in Cisalpine Gaul and joined Pompey. He was rapturously welcomed on the Pompeian side, bringing some Gallic and German cavalry with him. He also brought an account on Caesar's military strength. Pompey made Labienus commander of the cavalry (*magister equitum*). Labienus attempted to persuade Pompey to face Caesar in Italy and not retreat to Hispania (Iberian Peninsula, comprising modern Spain and Portugal) to regroup, insisting that Caesar's army was thin and weakened after his campaign in Gaul. However, he was not successful under Pompey's command. From the defeat at the Battle of Pharsalus, where he commanded the cavalry, he fled to Corcyra, and after hearing of the death of Pompey then proceeded to Africa.



Marcus Junius Brutus

Early Life: Marcus Junius Brutus (c. 85 BC – 23 October 42 BC) was a Roman politician, orator, and the most famous of the assassins of Julius Caesar. Brutus' first appearance in public life was as an assistant to Cato. According to Plutarch, Brutus was

instrumental in assisting the administration of the province

Status: Roman politician and military leader, Praetor: 44 BCE, Governor of Cisalpine Gaul: 44 BCE, Supporter of the Optimates, prominent figure in the assassination of Julius Caesar in 44 BCE, Leader in the Liberators' Civil War against the Second Triumvirate.

Supporters: He aligned himself with Optimates all along despite being close friends with the most powerful Populares leader of the time, Caesar. He was supported and highly mentioned by the Senate and was known as an honourable man.

Loyalty: Early in his political career, Brutus opposed Pompey, who was responsible for Brutus' father's death. He also was close to Caesar. Brutus eventually came to oppose Caesar and sided with Pompey against Caesar's forces during the ensuing civil war (49–45 BC). But eventually, after realising the defeat of Pompey he switched back to Pompey's side. *However, in the committee, he is not necessarily associated with a side; meaning the delegate can choose which side to join.*

Role in War: When Caesar's Civil War broke out in January 49 BC between Pompey and Caesar, Brutus faced a choice between one or the other. Pompey and his allies fled the city before Caesar's army arrived in March. Brutus decided to support his father's killer, Pompey; this choice may have had mostly to do with Brutus' closest allies such as Appius Claudius, Cato and Cicero also all joining Pompey. He did not, however, immediately join Pompey, instead travelling to Cilicia as legate for Publius Sestius before joining Pompey in winter 49 or spring 48. It is not known whether Brutus fought in the ensuing battles at Dyrrhachium and Pharsalus. Plutarch says that Caesar ordered his officers to take Brutus prisoner if he gave himself up voluntarily, but to leave him alone and do him no harm if he persisted in fighting against capture. After the massive Pompeian defeat at Pharsalus on 9 August 48, Brutus fled through marshland to Larissa, where he wrote to Caesar, who welcomed him graciously into his camp.

Marcus Tullius Cicero



Early Life: Although he came from a wealthy family, his family had never been in the Senate before; his election for the Senate was mostly because of his success in trials and his ability to speak impressively. His first major appearance in the courts was in 81 BC at the age of 26. His more famous speech defending Sextus Roscius of Ameria – Pro Roscio Amerino – on charges of parricide in 80 BC was his first appearance in criminal court. In this high-profile case, Cicero accused a freedman of the dictator Sulla,

Chrysogonus, of fabricating Roscius' father's proscription to obtain Roscius' family's property. Successful in his defence, Cicero tactfully avoided incriminating Sulla of any wrongdoing and developed a positive oratorical reputation for himself. He is known for the books that he wrote and speeches that he gave to the Senate.

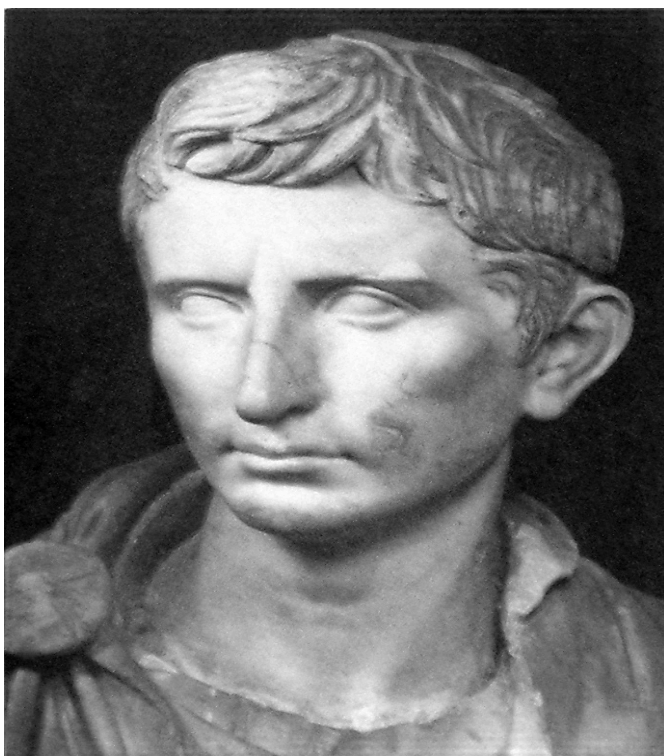
Status: Consul in 63 BCE, Orator, Philosopher, Lawyer, Politician, Writer, Senator, and Quaestor in 75 BCE.

Supporters: Cicero have been aligned with the Optimates his whole life he served as a government official and have been influential around 63 BC, when he was a consul and during the 50 BCs he didn't have as much influence over the patricians as he used to. However, since his past involved politics, philosophy and legal matters; he is still well respected and able to make people listen when he talks.

Loyalty: The struggle between Pompey and Julius Caesar grew more intense in 50 BC. Cicero favoured Pompey, seeing him as a defender of the senate and Republican tradition, but at that time avoided openly alienating Caesar. When Caesar invaded Italy in 49 BC, Cicero fled Rome. Caesar, seeking an endorsement by a senior senator, courted Cicero's favour, but even so Cicero slipped out of Italy and travelled to Dyrrhachium where Pompey's staff was situated. *He did not have precise loyalty to anyone, meaning the delegate can choose which side to join.*

Role in War: Cicero supported the Senate's opposition against Caesar, but he supported negotiating with Caesar; he was the middleman between Caesar and the Senate. When the war started, his support was more diplomatic and rhetorical than military. He supported Pompey but his influence was limited due to his preference to avoid direct confrontation.

Aulus Hirtius



Early Life: Aulus Hirtius (c. 90 – 43 BC) was consul of the Roman Republic in 43 BC and a writer on military subjects. He was killed during his consulship in battle against Mark Antony at the Battle of Mutina. He was by far the most important of the patrician Cornelia Dolabellae but he arranged for himself to be adopted into the plebeian Cornelia Lentuli so that he could become a plebeian tribune.

Status: Legate under Julius Caesar during the Civil War (49–45 BCE), Consul-designate for 43 BCE, Writer, Senator, Quaestor, Tribune of the Plebs.

Supporters: Despite coming from a patrician family, Aulus Hirtius aligned himself with Populares and was supported by the public.

Loyalty: He was a legate of Julius Caesar's starting around 58 BC and served as an envoy to Pompey in 50. It was reported that Hirtius dined with Caesar, Sallust, Oppius, Balbus and Sulpicius Rufus on the night after Caesar's famous crossing over the Rubicon river into Italy on 10 January 49 BC. Despite his apparently close relationship with Caesar, *he didn't reportedly have precise loyalty to anyone, which means the delegate can choose whom to side with.*

Role in War: Hirtius served as one of Caesar's legates and although specific details of his actions during the early years of the war are scarce, his competence earned Caesar's trust. Besides, he was also involved in diplomatic efforts. He accompanied Caesar to Spain to meet the Pompeian forces. Later, during the African campaign (46 BCE), Hirtius was tasked with negotiations and managing logistical issues.

Lucius Calpurnius Piso Caesoninus



Early Life: Lucius Calpurnius Piso Caesoninus (101 BC – c. 43 BC) was a Roman senator and the father-in-law of Julius Caesar through his daughter Calpurnia. He was reportedly a follower of a school of Epicureanism (a system of philosophy founded around 307 BCE based upon the teachings of Epicurus, an ancient Greek philosopher) that had been modified to benefit politicians, as Epicureanism itself favoured withdrawal from politics.

Status: Consul in 58 BCE, Governor of Hispania (during the Civil War), Senator, Quaestor (exact year not specified), Optimate.

Supporters: Since his early career, he aligned himself with Optimates and have been supported by the Senate and the patricians.

Loyalty: He was against war so he opposed Caesar due to his crossing of the Rubicon and stood closer to the Senate but *he didn't necessarily have loyalty to anyone which means*

the delegate can decide whom to side with.

Role in War: At the outbreak of the civil war between Caesar and Pompey, Piso offered his services as mediator. However, when Caesar marched on Rome, Piso left the city by way of protest to Caesar. He was appointed governor of Hispania (Hispania Ulterior) by the Senate, a position that put him in opposition to Caesar's forces. He was involved in the conflicts in Spain, which were part of the broader Civil War.

10. Further Reading

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