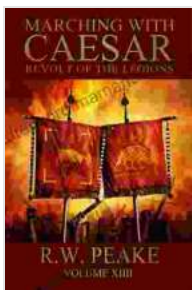


# Marching with Caesar: The Revolt of the Legions

The revolt of the legions was a major event in the history of the Roman Republic. It occurred in 49 BC, when Julius Caesar's legions mutinied against him and demanded that he lead them to victory in the civil war. The revolt was a significant turning point in the war, and it played a major role in Caesar's eventual victory.



## Marching With Caesar: Revolt of the Legions by R.W. Peake

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 5303 KB

Text-to-Speech : Enabled

Enhanced typesetting : Enabled

Word Wise : Enabled

Print length : 539 pages

Screen Reader : Supported

X-Ray for textbooks : Enabled



## Background

The revolt of the legions was the culmination of a series of events that had been brewing for some time. Caesar had been appointed governor of Gaul in 58 BC, and he had spent the next nine years fighting a series of successful campaigns against the Gallic tribes. By 50 BC, he had conquered all of Gaul, and he was one of the most popular and successful generals in the Republic.

However, Caesar's popularity and success also made him a threat to the Roman Senate. The Senate feared that Caesar might use his army to seize power, and they began to take steps to limit his authority. In 50 BC, the Senate passed a decree ordering Caesar to disband his army and return to Rome.

Caesar refused to obey the Senate's order, and he instead marched his army across the Rubicon River, an act that was considered an act of treason. The Senate responded by declaring war on Caesar, and a civil war began.

## **The Revolt**

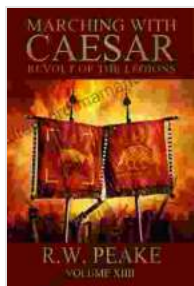
The revolt of the legions began in January of 49 BC. Caesar was at Ravenna, preparing to cross the Alps into Italy, when he received word that his legions were in mutiny. The legions were demanding that Caesar lead them to victory in the civil war.

Caesar was furious, but he knew that he could not afford to alienate his troops. He therefore agreed to their demands, and he led them to Rome. The legions were victorious in the battle of Pharsalus in 48 BC, and Caesar was declared dictator of Rome.

## **Aftermath**

The revolt of the legions was a significant turning point in the Roman civil war. It showed that the legions were no longer loyal to the Senate, and that they were willing to follow Caesar to victory. The revolt also led to the establishment of the dictatorship of Caesar, which marked the end of the Roman Republic.

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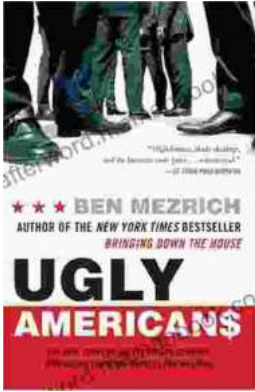
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