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Crash course world history 10 answers

Video of the Roman Empire. Or a republic. Or... What was that #10? Here's a hint: it's related to Julius Caesar, but maybe less than you think. Find out how Caesar came to rule the empire, what led to the stabbing 23 times on the floor of the Senate floor, and what happened on the power bench after his murder. John covered Rome's transition from city-state to dominant force in the Mediterranean in less than 12 minutes. Well, the expansion of Rome took hundreds of years, he just explains this in less than 12 minutes. The Senate, the people, Rome, the caesarean section, the Julian calendar and our old friend Pompeii appear, but not the Caesar salad, since Julius had nothing to do with it. Crash course World History is now available on DVD! s @thecrashcourse@realjohngreen@raoulmeyer@crashcoursestan@saysdanica@thoughtbubblrLike us! us again! Patreon's CrashCourse: in which John Green explores just as Rome went from the Roman Republic to the Roman Empire. Here's a hint: it's related to Julius Caesar, but maybe less than you think. Find out how Caesar came to rule the empire, what led to the stabbing 23 times on the floor of the Senate floor, and what happened on the power bench after his murder. John covered Rome's transition from city-state to dominant force in the Mediterranean in less than 12 minutes. Well, the expansion of Rome took hundreds of years, he just explains this in less than 12 minutes. The Senate, the people, Rome, the caesarean section, the Julian calendar and our old friend Pompeii appear, but not the Caesar salad, since Julius had nothing to do with it. Crash course World History is now available on DVD! follow us! @thecrashcourse @realjohngreen @raoulmeyer @crashcoursestan @saysdanica @thoughtbubblr like us! uh.com uh, at: .com [Http://www.patreon.com/crashcourse](http://www.patreon.com/crashcourse), I'm John Green; This is crash course World History and today we will learn about the Roman Empire, which, of course, began when two completely nonfiction twins, Romulus and Remus, who were raised by wolves, founded a city on seven hills. Mr. Green, Mr. Green, what does SPQR mean? It means you're closing the hole, rapcallion. No, that is, Senatus Populus RAmānus, one of the mottos of the Roman Republic. So today we will make an old school, the great history, and focus on Julius Caesar as we try to answer a question: When, if ever, it is good to stab 23 times? - No, no, no, no, no, no, not Shakespeare answers the question by saying that Roman senators killed Caesar, because he would have destroyed the Roman Republic, but even if that were true, we still have to answer whether: The Roman Republic was worth preserving. Andr. whether Caesar really destroyed him. One of the things that made the Roman Republic stand, both in reality and in the imagination, is its balance. According to the Greek historian Polybius, the Three Types of Government, Monarchy, Aristocracy and Democracy, all were found united in Rome. And it was not easy to determine with certainty whether the whole country is an aristocracy, democracy or monarchy. At the heart of this mixed system is the Senate, a body of lawmakers chosen by a group of elite families. (Rome is divided into two broad classes: patrician, the small group of aristocratic families and plebes, mainly all others. The Senate was a mix of legislative power and a giant advisory council. Their main task was to determine the policy of the consuls. Each year, the Senate elects two co-chairs from among its ranks to serve as President of Rome. There must be two so that they can test their ambition, and also be able to take care of Rome at home, and the other has been out of battle wars and conquering new territory. There were two additional checks on power: First, the one-year term. How much trouble can you do for the year? Unless you're the CEO of Netflix, I mean, he destroyed this company in two weeks. And second, since the senator served as consul, he was barred from serving as consul for at least 10 years. Although it went a little like you said you'd only eat one Chipotle burrito a week, and then there are a few exceptions, and then all of a sudden you're there every day, and yes, I know guacamole is more, just give it to me! But yes, we were talking about the Romans. The Romans also had the position of dictator who would prevail if the Republic was in imminent danger. The paradigm for this selfless Roman ruler was Cincinnatus, a general who emerged from a comfortable retirement in his plantation, defeated all the enemy, he fought, and then took command and returned to his farm, safe in the knowledge that one day ohio's second largest city would be named for him. If this model of leadership sounds familiar to Americans, it's because George Washington was heavily influenced by Tsinginto when he came up with the idea of a two-term president. That's how Caesar comes in. Gaius Ju- Gay-us? Gaius Julius Caesar was born around 100 BC. in one of Rome's leading families. His birth was miraculous, requiring a surgical procedure that we know as Cesarean section. Coming, as class, it is natural that Caesar will also serve in the army and in the Senate, which he did. He rose through the ranks, and after some first-class generals, and a concert as governor of Spain, he decided to run for consul. To win, Caesar needed the financial help he received from Crassus, one of rome's richest men. Crassus runs a private fire company whose business model is essentially: Hey, I notice your house is on fire. Give me some money, and I'll help you with that. Caesar succeeded in becoming consul in 59 BC. and then tried to dominate Roman politics by allying himself with Crassus and also

with Rome's other most influential man, General Pompeii. No doubt I will remember Pompeii from his fascination with Alexander the Great. Pompeii, Crassus, and Caesar are the so-called first triumvirate, and the union has developed super well for Caesar. Not very good for the other two. Let's go to Miss Buble. After a year as consul, which included obeying the Senate to reach the laws largely because of intimidation by Pompeii's troops, Caesar landed the governor of Gaul, at least the southern part of Gaul, which Rome controls. He quickly conquered the rest of Gaul and his four faithful armies - or legions, as the Romans called them - became his source of power. Caesar continued his conquests, invading Britain and waged a new successful war against the Gauls. Pompeii and the Senate decided to try to take Caesar out of his command and return him to Rome. If he returned to Rome without an army, Caesar would have been tried as a corrupt consul and probably over-ruled, so instead he returned with the 13th Legion. He crossed the Rubicon River, known by the words: Death is rejected or, presumably, Let death be rejected. I'm sorry bubble, the sources disagree. Caesar invaded his hometown. Pompeii was in charge of the Roman army, but as a boss he fled the city, and from 48 BC. Caesar was in full command of all Roman possessions, being called both dictator and consul. Caesar went to Egypt to discover Pompeii to find that he had already been killed by agents of Pharaoh Ptolemy. Egypt had a civil war at the time, between Pharaoh and his sister/wife Cleopatra. Ptolemy tried to take advantage of Caesar by killing his enemy, but Caesar is crazy in this way, except with murder rather than annoyance. Caesar contacted - and contacted - Cleopatra. Thank you, thought Bubble. Cleopatra went on to become the last pharaoh of Ancient Egypt and bet on Mark I am the Wrong Horse Antony instead of Emperor There is a baby attached to my leg Aug. But above all, Caesar returned from Egypt to Rome, stopping to defeat several kings in the east and was declared Roman. Again. This position, which was later extended for ten years, and then for life. He was elected consul in 46 BC. and again in 45 BC, this time without consul. Up to 45 BC Caesar was the undisputed lord of Rome, and he followed reforms that strengthened his own power. He provided ground pensions to his soldiers, restructured the debts of a huge percentage of Rome's debtors, and also changed the calendar to look more like the one we use today. But during the 44 BC. many senators decided that Caesar controlled too much of Rome's power, so they stabbed him 23 times on the floor of the Roman Senate. Caesar was duly surprised by this and everything, but he never said: Et Tu, Brute, when he realized that Brutus was one of the co-speakers. The conspirators decided that Caesar's death would lead to the restoration of the Republic, and they were wrong. One thing Caesar's reforms were very popular with the Roman people, who quickly shrunk his adopted son Octavian, as well as the second in command Mark I am the Wrong Horse Antony and a dude named Lepid, as a second triumvirate. This triumvirate was a great failure, degenerate in the second civil war. Octavian and Antony fought. Antony, when he's not a horse lost. Octavian won, changed his name to Caesar Augustus, became the only ruler of Rome, attached a baby to his leg, nurtured the title of emperor, and began printing coins identifying himself as Divini Philius: The Son of God. More on that next week. Although Augustus tried to pretend that the forms of the Roman Republic were still intact, the truth is that he made the laws and the Senate became nothing more than a rubber stamp. Which reminds me, it's time for an open letter. Movie magic! Open letter to the Roman Senate. First, let's see what's in the secret compartment. Oh, it's a harmonica! Stan, do you want me to play old Roman songs? That's very good. Stan, I want to thank you for doing so well. Dear Roman Senate, whether you were rubber stamps of Emperor Augustus's laws, or a stabbing of Caesar on the floor of your sacred hall, you were always doing something! I don't want to sound nostalgic for a time when people lived to 30, a small proportion of adults could vote, and the best fashion choice was the sheets, but at least do something! Your Senate was elected to the patrician class. Our Senate here in the United States is chosen from among the obstructionists. But don't get me wrong, Roman Senate, you're terrible. Best wishes, John Green. So destroyed Caesar? He started a series of civil wars, seized power for himself, collapsed the ideas of the republic, changed the constitution, but he was guilty only if he was the first to do so. And it wasn't. Take General Marius, for example, who rose to power over the power of his general of his willingness to open the army to the poor, who were faithful to him personally and not to Rome, and who he promised land in exchange for their good service in the army. This, of course, required the Romans to continue to conquer the new land in order to continue to give it to the new Legionnaires. Marius was also consul 5 times in a row, 60 years before Caesar. Or look at General Sulla, who, like Marius, ensured that his troops would be more loyal to him personally than to Rome, but who marched against Rome itself, and then became a dictator, executed thousands of people in 81 BC, 30 years before Caesar entered the scene. There is another way to look at this issue if we give up on the history of the great man. Maybe Rome became an empire before there was an emperor. Remember the Persian Empire? You will remember that the empire has some characteristics that made it imperial. As a single system of government, permanent military expansion and a variety of entities. The Roman Empire had all three characteristics long before the Roman Empire. As Rome began as a city, and then it became a city state, then a kingdom, then a republic, but all the while, it was mainly held on the area around Rome. By 4th century BC, Rome began to integrate its neighbors as Latinos and Etruscans, and pretty soon they had all of Italy under their control but it was not really the variety of subjects. Nothing personal, Italians, but you have a lot in common, like the constant staff. If you want to talk about real expansion and diversity, you need to talk about the pundit wars. These were the wars I remember, above all because they included Hannibal crossing the Alps with goofy military elephants, which was probably the last time elephants could rise up and form their great secret society with elephants and elephants. In the First Punic War, Rome wanted Sicily, which was controlled by the Carthage. Rome won, which made Carthage eaty, so they started the second Punic War. In 219 BC, Hannibal invaded a Roman city and then led an army through Spain, then crossed the wavy Alps. Hannibal and his army of elephants almost won, but alas, they did not, and as a result the Romans received Spain. People in Spain are definitely NOT Romans (despite Russell Crowe's character in Gladiator), which means that in 201 BC, Rome was definitely an empire. The third Punic War was a formality - Rome found an excuse to attack Carthage and then completely destroyed it, that nowadays you can not even find it on the map. After all, the whole region, and much more, will be included in a system of provinces and millions of people will be ruled by the Roman Empire. And it is funny to say that Rome was a republic until August became the first official emperor of Rome, because by the time he did, Rome was an empire for 200 years. If anything destroys the idea of Republican Rome, it's the concentration of power in the hands of one man. And this man has always been a general. After all, you can't fight Rome without an army. Why were there such powerful generals? Because Rome decided to become an empire, and empires had to grow militarily. In particular, the Roman Empire had to grow in its military attitude, because it always needed new land to give to its retired Legionnaires. This expansion created an almighty general and the inclusion of different peoples, making it easier for them to be loyal to him, not some abstract idea of the Republic. Julius Caesar did not create emperors: The Empire created them. Next week we will discuss Christianity so that this is not controversial. Until then, thanks for looking at me. The course was produced and directed by Stan Mueller, our script manager is Danyka Johnson. The show was written by my high school history teacher Raoul Meyer and me and our graphics team is Thought Bubble. Last week the phrase of the week was Pre-shaken Designer Jeans. If you want to think during this week's phrase of the week or suggest future ones, you can do it in Comments where you can ask questions about today's video, which our team of historians will seek to answer. Thanks for looking at me, and as we say in my hometown, don't forget to be great. God! Yikes! It's okay! Fine!

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