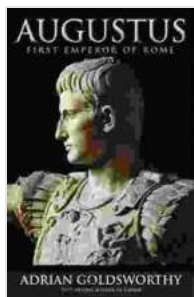


Augustus Caesar: The First Emperor of Rome



Augustus: First Emperor of Rome by Adrian Keith Goldsworthy

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 12048 KB
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Screen Reader : Supported
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Print length	: 625 pages
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Gaius Octavius Thurinus, better known as Augustus Caesar, was the first emperor of Rome, reigning from 27 BC to 14 AD. He is considered one of the most important figures in Roman history, and his reign marked the beginning of a new era for the Roman Empire.

Early Life

Augustus was born in Rome on September 23, 63 BC. His father was Gaius Octavius, a wealthy equestrian, and his mother was Atia Balba Caesonia, a niece of Julius Caesar. Augustus was the great-nephew and adopted son of Julius Caesar, who played a major role in his early life.

Augustus's father died when he was four years old, and he was raised by his mother and stepfather, Lucius Marcius Philippus. He received a traditional Roman education, which included rhetoric, literature, and philosophy.

In 49 BC, Julius Caesar crossed the Rubicon River and started a civil war against the Roman Senate. Augustus joined Caesar's army and fought in the Battle of Pharsalus in 48 BC. After Caesar's victory, Augustus was appointed quaestor and served in Caesar's administration.

Rise to Power

In 44 BC, Julius Caesar was assassinated. Augustus was named Caesar's heir and adopted son, and he inherited Caesar's vast wealth and political power.

Augustus faced a number of challenges in his rise to power. He had to defeat Caesar's assassins, and he had to overcome the opposition of the Roman Senate. He also had to deal with the growing power of Mark Antony, one of Caesar's generals.

In 43 BC, Augustus formed the Second Triumvirate with Mark Antony and Marcus Aemilius Lepidus. The triumvirate divided the Roman Empire into three parts, with Augustus taking control of the west, Antony taking control of the east, and Lepidus taking control of Africa.

In 36 BC, Lepidus was forced out of the triumvirate, and Augustus and Antony divided the Roman Empire between them. Augustus took control of the western provinces, while Antony took control of the eastern provinces.

In 31 BC, Augustus and Antony fought a civil war against each other. Augustus emerged victorious, and he became the sole ruler of the Roman Empire.

Reign

Augustus's reign marked a period of great change and prosperity for the Roman Empire. He reformed the government, the army, and the economy. He also expanded the Roman Empire, and he conquered new territories in Europe, Africa, and Asia.

Augustus was a skilled politician and administrator. He centralized the government of the Roman Empire, and he created a new system of laws and taxes. He also reformed the Roman army, and he created a standing army of professional soldiers.

Augustus was a patron of the arts and sciences. He built new temples, theaters, and libraries. He also encouraged the development of Roman literature and philosophy.

Augustus's reign was a time of great peace and prosperity for the Roman Empire. The empire reached its greatest extent, and the Roman people enjoyed a high standard of living.

Legacy

Augustus Caesar is considered one of the most important figures in Roman history. He founded the Roman Empire, and he ruled for over 40 years. He brought peace and prosperity to the empire, and he left a lasting legacy that continues to this day.

Augustus's reign marked the beginning of a new era for the Roman Empire. He created a new system of government, and he reformed the army and the economy. He also expanded the empire, and he made Rome the most powerful empire in the world.

Augustus's legacy is still felt today. The Roman Empire lasted for over 400 years, and it had a profound impact on the development of Western civilization. Augustus's reforms laid the foundation for the Roman Empire, and his legacy continues to this day.

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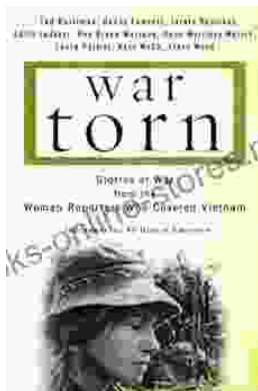
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