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Julius Caesar

1,063 words

“καὶ σὺ, τέκνον;”, the Greek phrase interpreted as “*Kai su, teknon?*” in Roman, commonly presented as “You too, child?”¹ in English is the last word coming from the world’s greatest statesman who played a vital role in the events that led to the demise of Roman Republican, Gaius Julius Caesar. On the Ides of March² (15th March) of 44 BC., there was a big brutal tragedy³ which caused the Roman’s history to recognize the end of the most significant warlord ever and made the world realized that **trust is not only worth but can be disaster as well.**

Gaius Julius Caesar known as the grand general of Roman was born in a patrician family on 12th July 100 BC. During this period, Roman was completely full with turmoil and bloodshed which is the reason that caused his father’s death.⁴ Therefore, the boy Caesar had to be the leader of his family since he was only sixteen. Unsurprisingly, in childhood Caesar did not want to be a soldier at all. He actually did prefer an attorney to a soldier according to much popularity in that time.⁵ However,

¹ Suetonius, *The Lives of the Caesars*. 1913. p.113

² *Roman Calendar*

³ Wikipedia contributors. "Julius Caesar." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. 8 Feb. 2013. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assassination_of_Julius_Caesar>

⁴ Froude, James Anthony, *Life of Caesar*. 1879. p.67

⁵ Wikipedia contributors. "Early life and career of Julius Caesar." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. 12 Nov. 2012. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Early_life_and_career_of_Julius_Caesar>

no one can avoid the destiny and who will know that the little boy in that time will become an important vulnerable person of the world until today.

In 78 BC., While he was in the way across the Aegean Sea after hearing that Lucius Cornelius Sulla, the Rome's dictator, was dead. Unfortunately, Caesar was kidnapped by Asian pirates and was held as a prisoner. This was the first time Caesar brought his bravery and realized down deep warrior's intuition. He sustained an attitude of superiority throughout his captivity until the ransom which was fifty talents of silver was paid to those pirates. After that, Caesar who had never liked about military science surprisingly raised a fleet to pursue, capture and imprison those plunderers. Then he made a leniency to be his own authority but absolutely this promise was a joke. He firstly had their throats cut and soon called back into military action in Asia, raising a band of auxiliaries to repel an incursion from the East.⁶ From this situation, Caesar totally had a strong leadership and also strong mind seen by he was able to assemble members to fight those Asian pirates with fearless. This was the first time he clearly performed to trust that is he trust in justice which those pirates had to be in prison therefore he come back and formed the group to battle without any fear. Secondly, he trusted the members that they will fight beside him and finally, he trust himself that he will conquer this battle.

After that situation, he took a military tribune as the first step in a political career⁷ and played a vital role as a warlord over his whole life. The most worthy war is on 55 BC., This time he bring Rome conquest Gaul which is France right now.

⁶ Suetonius, *The Lives of the Caesars*. 1913. p.7
Plutarch, *The Parallel Lives*. 1919. p.445-447
C. Velleius Paterculus, *The Roman History*. 1924. p.143

⁷ Plutarch, *The Parallel Lives*. 1919. p.451-453

However, to defeat the Gual was not easy since Gual always with helps by the tribes who possessed the island nearby and of cause in that period nobody knew what that island is. Moreover, this island was not even in the map as well. Without any fear and information, Julius Caesar stepped in front of all militaries, united the army around 10,000 combatants and decided to invade that island immediately. Of cause the natives meticulously prepared themselves for the battle too. Caesar had to wait for long time to defeat this island. Unfortunately, after the Rome's army had controlled for four days, there was an event Caesar had never known before that destroyed so much warships that he and his army had to come back to Rome. In April of the next year in 20th July, Julius Caesar led the armed force with 600 warships again. This time the natives did not fight anymore because of the gigantic of the enemy, therefore they escaped to the north but could not avoid from Rome's military and were treated as captives. The Romans was so excite about this victory.⁸ The reason why this Julius Caesar's intrepidity is so important is that the island where nobody knew in that period is now Britain, one of the world's most powerful country implying that Julius Caesar have made the world know this grandiose kingdom.

From the above two circumstances which are the first and the most significant events, respectively, occurred in Julius Caesar's life including all wars he did. The basic thing behind is about trust ; trust in goal, trust his subordinates and definitely trust himself. In history, there is no great statesman who received the affection and

⁸ Cassius Dio, *Roman History*. 1914. p.311
Wikipedia contributors. "Gallic War." *Wikipedia*, The Free Encyclopedia.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gallic_Wars>
Wikipedia contributors. "Julus Caesar." *Wikipedia*, The Free Encyclopedia. 8 Feb. 2013.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julius_Caesar>
Wikipedia contributors. "Caesar's invasion of Britain." *Wikipedia*, The Free Encyclopedia.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caesar's_invasions_of_Britain>

faithfulness from soldiers as much as Caesar did.⁹ Since when there was a danger, Caesar will always be the first one got into. In a journey, if it is necessary to across the most dangerous river, Caesar will be the first man. However, his trust is not only bring his majority. Most great statesman also had the enemies depending on which type they are, regrettably, Caesar also has too.

11.00 on 15th of March 44 BC., a savage assassination was presented by the Roman Senate by a group of conspirators led by Marcus Junius Brutus, Caesar's the most closest stepchild, without any caution and expectation, while Caesar was preparing for the Senate conference. Brutus's decision is related to the Caesar's victory, convicted the Britain, since he did not want to see Caesar being greater. Within a moment, Brutus with all the Senate's members were striking out as the dictator attempting to kill him. He tried to get away but blinded with blood. The men continually stabbed as Caesar has no defense. The end of Julius Caesar was created by all his close friends around 60 or more and the last word he said was "You too, child?" that for Brutus who brutally knife on his neck.¹⁰

Julius Caesar's death precipitated the end of the Roman Republic. His biography made the new generation rethink since all his life is spent on trusting his goal, his subordinates and also himself. These things push his life to be the world's greatest warlord without any doubt. However, this trust brought calamity to him too

⁹ Jona Lendering, "Gaius Julius Caesar" <<http://www.livius.org/caa-can/caesar/caesar09.html>>

¹⁰ Plutarch, *The parallel Lives*. 1919. p.601
Suetonius, *The Lives of the Caesars*. 1913. p.113
Wikipedia contributors. "Julius Caesar." Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 8 Feb. 2013.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assassination_of_Julius_Caesar>
C. Velleius Paterculus, *The Roman History*. 1924. p.177

since he was too much confidence to all close friend beside him. This is the reason why we have to realize that trust is not only worth but can bring disaster.