* + 1. Rise of Julius Caesar
			1. 60 BC – Caesar joined forces with Crassus, a wealthy banker, and Pompey, a powerful general.
			2. 59 BC- Caesar is elected consul forming the Triumvirate of Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus. Later Caesar is given an army in Gaul.
			3. 58 BC to 50 BC Caesar, as governor of Gaul, leads his men in a campaign in the Gallic wars and invasion of Britain.
			4. 53 BC – Crassus is killed in battle and Pompey jealous of Caesar’s success and popularity seeks out Senators to ruin Caesar.
			5. Senate recalls Caesar to Rome. Caesar decides not to disband his army but instead march on Rome.
			6. 49 BC Caesar crosses the Rubicon River. Pompey and many Senators flee to Greece. Caesar tracks them down and defeats their armies.
			7. 46 BC: Senate acknowledges Caesar’s victory and appointed him as dictator for 10 years.
			8. 44 BC - Caesar is named dictator for life.
			9. Caesar’s reforms
				1. Granted Roman citizenship to most of the provinces especially Gaul.
				2. Expanded the Senate with
				3. Began a public works program that provided employment for the poor and beautified Rome.
				4. Gave veterans and lower classes land in the provinces.
			10. Ides of March – March 15, 44 BC a group of Senators killed Caesar by stabbing him 23 times.



*Caesar being assassinated in the Senate*