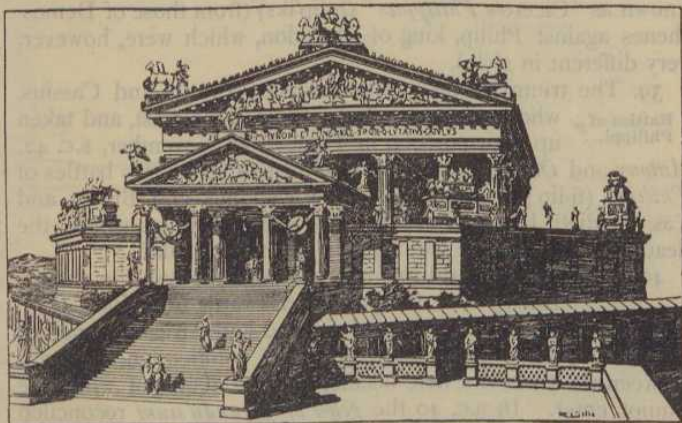


36. *Marcus Antónius the Triumvir* (known in old English authors as "*Marc Antony*," and generally as "*Antony*") was born about B.C. 83, and gained Marc Antony. early distinction as a general, serving under Cæsar in Gaul, commanding the left wing of the victorious army at Pharsalia, and acting usually as Cæsar's representative in absence, and his



The Capitolium, Rome, as it appeared after its restoration, B.C. 46.

principal supporter in Rome. At the time of the assassination he was consul along with Cæsar, and his eloquence roused the people, and drove Brutus, Cassius, and their faction among the senators to seek safety in flight from Rome.

37. Antony's object was to succeed to Cæsar's power, but there was a rival in the way. This was Cæsar's Augustus Cæsar. great-nephew and adopted son, *Caius Octavius* (better known by his imperial title of "*Augustus Cæsar*"), whose legal name (after adoption) was Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus. The senate at first sided with Octavianus, and afterwards veered round to Antony. The result was a coalition known as the "*Second Triumvirate.*"

38. *Antony*, *Octavius*, and *Lepidus* (an insignificant person, from lack either of ability or of energy), arranged, The Second Triumvirate. in B.C. 43, to divide the supreme power amongst themselves. The first step needed was to crush their enemies, and this Octavius and Antony did with a cruelty more disgrace-