

ful than that shown in the proscriptions of Marius and Sulla. Slaughter-lists were made out, and bands of murderers and plunderers let loose on the victims. Hundreds of senators, thousands of knights (the "*Equites*"), and many thousands of citizens were slain, and their property plundered. The most illustrious of the victims was the great orator *Cicero*, who had provoked the rage of Antony by denouncing him in the speeches known as "*Cicero's Philippics*" (fi-lip'iks) (from those of Demosthenes against Philip, king of Macedon, which were, however, very different in style).

39. The triumvirs then turned against Brutus and Cassius, who had raised a large army in the East, and taken up their position in Thrace. In November, B.C. 42, *Antony* and *Octavius* utterly defeated them at the two battles of *Philippi* (fi-lip'pi), in the east of Macedonia, and Brutus and Cassius died by self-murder. The attempt to galvanize the dead republic into life had signally and finally failed.

40. The Roman world was now divided amongst the victors. *Antony* took the portion eastwards from Italy, *Octavianus* the west, and *Lepidus* had Africa assigned to him. A confused period of conflicts and quarrels between the triumvirs here occurs, into the details of which we cannot enter. In B.C. 40 the *peace of Brundisium* reconciled Antony and Octavianus for a time: in B.C. 36 *Lepidus* was expelled from the league, and returned from his province to live quietly at Rome. The conduct of *Antony* with *Cleopatra*, the fascinating queen of Egypt, at last occasioned the certain rupture between him and Octavianus. Antony had married Octavia, his rival's sister, and then divorced her in order to marry Cleopatra. With her at Alexandria he assumed the pomp and lived the life of an Eastern despot, and his doings had disgusted many of his own supporters.

41. The wary, cool, and hypocritical Octavianus had meanwhile been strengthening his position in Italy and the West by rewarding veterans with lands, and cementing the attachment of his legions to his person; by successful warfare in Illyria and Pannonia (north-east of Adriatic Sea), and by the general contrast of his actions with those of the reckless Antony. In B.C. 32 the senate declared war against Cleopatra, and this meant that Octavius and Antony were to meet in a decisive struggle.

42. *Antony* had gathered his fleet (aided by *Cleopatra* in