



Augustus Caesar
63 B.C.-14 A.D.
First Roman emperor and grand-nephew of Julius Caesar. He added to his empire through victories in Spain and Gaul, and is noted for the triumph over Mark Antony and Cleopatra at Actium (under the name "Octavian"). Soon after being named emperor, he was honored with the title "Augustus." He is noted for ordering the census that led Joseph and Mary to Bethlehem.



Virgil
70-19 B.C. Roman poet whose works include the epic poem *Aeneid*, as well as *Georgics* and *Eclues* (*Bucolica*).



Spartacus
died c. 71 B.C.
Roman slave, Thracian gladiator, and insurrectionist, leading a slave revolt in Italy. Although triumphant in southern Italy, his troops were defeated at Lucania, where he was killed in battle and many of his forces crucified.



Julian Calendar
45 B.C. Because the calendar the Romans had been using for several hundred years before Caesar was no longer coherent with the seasons, Caesar was advised by the astronomer Sosigenes to extend the existing calendar year to approximately 445 days. By eliminating a month and adjusting days at the end of months, his changes resulted in a 365-day solar, as opposed to lunar, calendar.



First Triumvirate
60 B.C. The joining of Julius Caesar to the two consuls, Licinius Crassus and Gaius Pompey, created a "triumvirate," or "ruling party of three." Each man was powerful and not one could trust the others.



Gallic Wars
58-51 B.C. A series of campaigns in Gaul led by Julius Caesar, the first preventing the Helvetii from crossing Roman territory at Provincia on their way to their new homeland. Subsequent campaigns included attacks on Belgium, the Veneti, invading Germans, the Britons, and suppression of central Gaul. His arrangement of the new region was the starting point of modern France. Caesar wrote his own accounts of these wars in *De bello Gallico*.



Ovid
(Publius Ovidius Naso)
43 B.C. - 17 A.D. Roman poet best known for his narrative poems. Among his works are *Metamorphoses* and *Art of Love*.



Second Triumvirate
44 B.C. After the death of Julius Caesar, a new triumvirate was born, consisting of Gaius Octavian, Marcus Lepidus, and Mark Antony. Again, disunity and mistrust prevailed and this trio was short-lived. After Lepidus left the consort, Octavian and Antony divided the Roman Republic into East and West. War having erupted between them, Antony fled. Eventually, Octavian pursued and killed him.



Cleopatra
69-30 B.C. Egyptian Queen, partner of Julius Caesar, and wife of Mark Antony, she was noted for her charisma and beauty. Her alliance with Mark Antony against Octavian at Actium was defeated, resulting in both of their suicides.



Herod the Great
73-4 B.C. Roman king of Judea who is noted for beginning the rebuilding of the Great Temple at Jerusalem. However, his reign later showed signs of mental instability. He is notorious for his order for the death of all children under the age of two in Bethlehem at the time of Jesus' birth.