

delivered himself up to the Romans, thereby hoping to win favor from the Gauls (52).

Cæsar should have respected his noble prisoner, but contrary to all chivalric principles he had him thrown into a dark prison. Six years later the captive chief was withdrawn from his dungeon, brought to Rome, chained to the wheels of Cæsar's chariot and forced to walk through the streets of the city to grace the conqueror's triumph (46 B. C.). Not satisfied with this humiliation, Cæsar ordered him to be beheaded.

**Cæsar and the Senate.** — 29. Cæsar made it a point to publish throughout Rome the difficulties he met with in conquering Gaul. The Romans showed unbounded



Cæsar.

admiration for Cæsar, but the Senate, foreseeing in him an indomitable master, sided with Pompey and recalled Cicero. The rupture between Cæsar and Pompey had now become inevitable. Crassus having met death in Parthia, Cæsar and Pompey were left to battle for the dominion of the world.

**Civil War.** — 40. Pompey, all powerful in Rome, requested the Senate to deprive Cæsar of both his authority and the command of the army, but Cæsar emboldened by the support of the people and the soldiers, took a firm stand against the Senate. Concealing his ambition he crossed the Rubicon, a small stream which marked the boundary of his province, and marched against Rome, under the pretence that his sole determination was to fight Pompey.

On hearing of Cæsar's approach, Pompey fled from Rome and the Senate, alarmed, took refuge in Greece. Within two months, Cæsar was master of Rome and all Italy.

**Spain. — Greece. — Egypt.** — 41. Instead of immediately pursuing his rival, Cæsar hastened to Spain where