

was undecided until Cleopatra retreated with sixty of her vessels. Antony, caring little for those who were sacrificing their lives for him, boarded a galley and followed the Egyptian Queen. Then deserted by Cleopatra, he took his own life. Cleopatra strove to win over Octavius but, failing in her efforts, she ended her life by causing herself to be bitten by an asp.

Octavius remained master of the world. Egypt and Syria became Roman provinces; Asia Minor and Greece acknowledged Octavius as their sovereign; while the Parthians, the Armenians, and the Jews sent him ambassadors begging his protection. Octavius then confirmed Herod king of Judea and requested the census of his subjects.

QUESTIONS. — 36. What reason urged Pompey to form the First Triumvirate? Whom did he take as colleagues? — 37. Who were Crassus and Caesar? Who was the first of the triumvirs to benefit by this alliance? — 38. Relate Caesar's conquest of Gaul. — 39. While Caesar was fighting in Gaul, what events were preparing the rupture of the First Triumvirate? — 40. What struggle took place between Caesar and Pompey? — 41. Relate Caesar's military exploits in Spain, in Greece, and in Egypt. — 42. What success did Caesar obtain in Asia and in Africa? — 43. Describe Caesar's triumph in Rome. How did he rule as Dictator? — 44. How did Caesar die? — 45. What events followed Caesar's death? Who formed the Second Triumvirate? — 46. Was Rome at peace under the Second Triumvirate? — 47. How did the triumvirs divide the world? How did Octavius treat his colleagues? — 48. What was the result of the armed struggle between Octavius and Antony? Of what new countries did Octavius become master?
