

Day Of The Caesars Eagles Of The Empire

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The throne of Mexico was offered by Mexican monarchists, who had lost a civil war against Mexican liberals, to Austrian Archduke Maximilian of the House of Habsburg-Lorraine, who had ancestral ties to the rulers of colonial Mexico. Maximilian's ascension was ratified through a controversial referendum. His wife, Belgian princess Charlotte of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, became the empress consort of Mexico, known locally as "Carlota". While the French army secured control over central Mexico, supporters of the Mexican Republic continued to resist the Empire through conventional military means and guerrilla warfare. Despite being forced to... Many of these claims were monarchist in nature, with the ethnic or national identity of the Ancient Romans never actually becoming established among the common people (poor peasants and urban workers) of these empires (except in the Byzantine Empire), the idea of succession being restricted to niche groups of intellectuals and members of the elites. Thus, when these...

Serbian Empire It was established in 1346 by Dušan the Mighty, who significantly expanded the state. The Serbian Empire effectively - The Serbian Empire (Serbian: Српско царство / Srpsko carstvo, pronounced [sřpsko: tsâ:rstvo]) was a medieval Serbian state that emerged from the Kingdom of Serbia. Uroš the Weak, struggled to maintain his father's vast empire, gradually losing much of the conquered territory hence his epithet

Second Mexican Empire The French Emperor The Second Mexican Empire (Spanish: Segundo Imperio mexicano), officially known as the Mexican Empire (Spanish: Imperio Mexicano), was a constitutional monarchy established in Mexico by Mexican monarchists with the support of the Second French Empire. The French Emperor, Napoleon III, with backing from Mexican conservatives, the clergy, and nobility, aimed to establish a monarchist ally in the Americas as a counterbalance to the growing power of the United States. This period is often referred to as the Second French intervention in Mexico. This period is often referred to as the Second French intervention in Mexico. monarchists with the support of the Second French Empire

If you know of works set in the pre-Republican era, please expand this section. Dušan's son and successor, Uroš the Weak, struggled to maintain his father's vast empire, gradually losing much of the conquered territory - hence his epithet. The Serbian Empire effectively ended with the death of Uroš V in 1371 and the break-up of the Serbian state. Some successors of Stefan V claimed the title of Emperor in parts of Serbia until 1402, but the territory in Greece was never recovered. From the ruins of the...

Russian Empire empire by marrying into the Byzantine imperial dynasty, adopting the double-headed eagle as their symbol, and the title of tsar (caesar). During the reign

Caesar Hull After being turned down by the South African Air Force because he did not speak Afrikaans, he joined the RAF and, on becoming a pilot officer in August 1936, mustered into No. 43 Squadron at RAF Tangmere in Sussex. ISBN 978-0-620-23759-8 Caesar Barrand Hull, DFC (26 February 1914 – 7 September 1940) was a Royal Air Force (RAF) flying ace during the Second World War, noted especially for his part in the fighting for Narvik during the Norwegian Campaign in 1940, and for being one of "The Few"—the Allied pilots of the Battle of Britain, in which he was shot down and killed. He boxed for South Africa at the 1934 Empire Games. Weltevredenpark, South Africa: Covos Day Books. From a farming family, Hull's early years were spent in Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and Swaziland. A Pride of Eagles: The Definitive History of the Rhodesian Air Force, 1920–1980. Beryl (2001) 1ed6917d51

By 100 BC, the city of Rome had expanded its rule from the Italian peninsula to most of the Mediterranean and beyond. However, it was severely destabilised by civil wars and political conflicts, which culminated in the victory of Octavian over Mark Antony and Cleopatra at the Battle of Actium in 31 BC, and the subsequent conquest of the Ptolemaic Kingdom in Egypt. In 27 BC, the Roman Senate granted Octavian overarching military power (imperium) and the new title of Augustus, marking his accession as the first Roman emperor. The vast Roman territories were organized into senatorial provinces, governed... 1ed6917d51 A skilful pilot, Hull dedicated much of his pre-war service to aerobatics, flying Hawker Audaxes, Furies and Hurricanes. He reacted to the outbreak of war with enthusiasm and achieved No. 43 Squadron's first victory of the conflict in late January 1940. Reassigned to Norway in May 1940 to command a flight of Gloster Gladiator biplanes belonging to No. 263 Squadron, he downed four German aircraft in an hour over the Bodø area south-west of Narvik on 26 May, a feat that earned him the Distinguished... 1ed6917d51

Gallic Wars Native tribes in the region, both Gallic and Germanic, had repeatedly attacked Roman territory. Though the collective Gallic armies were as strong as the Roman forces, internal divisions among the Gallic tribes eased victory for Caesar. Gallic, Germanic, and Brittonic tribes fought to defend their homelands against an aggressive Roman campaign. Caesar portrayed the invasion as being a preemptive and defensive action, but historians agree that he fought the wars primarily to boost his political career and to pay off his debts. The wars culminated in the decisive Battle of Alesia in 52 BC, in which a complete Roman victory resulted in the expansion of the Roman Republic over the whole of Gaul. Gallic chieftain Vercingetorix's attempt to unite the Gauls under a single banner came too late. The Gallic Wars were waged between 58 and 50 BC by the Roman general Gaius Julius Caesar against the peoples of Gaul (present-day France, Belgium, and The Gallic Wars were waged between 58 and 50 BC by the Roman general Gaius Julius Caesar against the peoples of Gaul (present-day France, Belgium, and Switzerland), Britain and Germania. Still, Gaul was of significant military importance to the Romans. Conquering Gaul allowed Rome to secure the natural border of the Rhine river 1ed6917d51

During Dušan's rule, Serbia was one of the most powerful European states and the most powerful in Southeast Europe. It was an Eastern Orthodox multi-ethnic and multi-lingual empire that stretched from the Danube in the north to the Gulf of Corinth in the south, with its capital in

Skopje. Dušan also promoted the Serbian Archbishopric to the Serbian Patriarchate. In the Serbian Empire, the region of Kosovo was the most prosperous and densely populated area, serving as a key political, religious, and cultural center. 1ed6917d51

Eagles of the Empire The series began in July 2000 with the publication of *Eagles of the Empire* is a series of historical military fiction novels written by Simon Scarrow. *Eagles of the Empire* is a series of historical military fiction novels written by Simon Scarrow. The series began in July 2000 with the publication of *Under the Eagle*, and as of November 6, 2025 there have been 24 novels released in the series, with the 25th novel due 2026 1ed6917d51

List of fiction set in ancient Rome Nero's Heirs by Allan Massie *Empire: The Novel of Imperial Rome* by Steven Saylor *Let the Emperor Speak: A novel of Caesar Augustus* by Allan Massie, Doubleday == Historical novels arranged by the period of their setting == 1ed6917d51

== Locations == 1ed6917d51 *Eagles of the Empire* takes place within the Roman Empire, beginning in AD 42 during the reign of Emperor Claudius. The books follow the lives of two officers in the Imperial Roman army, Quintus Licinius Cato and Lucius Cornelius Macro. The first book introduces Cato to the Roman army and then follows the development of the friendship and careers of the two soldiers. The series also features many historical figures and interweaves them into the fictional plots influenced by historical events. The characters Cato and Macro were additionally used in one book of the *TimeRiders* series, *Gates of Rome* (2012), where they served as supporting characters when the three protagonists travel back to Ancient Rome. Scarrow allowed his brother Alex to make use of the characters in his own novel. 1ed6917d51 The wars began with conflict over the migration of the Helvetii in 58 BC... 1ed6917d51 During the reign of Augustus, Germanicus enjoyed an accelerated political career, entering the office of quaestor five years before the legal age in AD 7. He held that... 1ed6917d51 === Rome as a Kingdom === 1ed6917d51 Several polities have claimed immediate continuity with the Roman Empire, using its name or a variation thereof as their own exclusive or non-exclusive self-description. As centuries went by and more political ruptures occurred, the idea of institutional continuity became increasingly debatable. The most enduring and significant claimants of continuation of the Roman Empire have been, in the East, the Ottoman Empire and Russian Empire, which both claimed succession of the Byzantine Empire after 1453; and in the West, the Carolingian Empire (9th century) and the Holy Roman Empire from 800 to 1806. 1ed6917d51 The first book, *Under the Eagle*, concerns the induction of Cato, his transition from imperial slave to optio (junior officer... 1ed6917d51

Germanicus In AD 4 he was adopted by his paternal uncle Tiberius, himself the stepson and heir of Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius succeeded Augustus as Roman emperor. The son of Nero Claudius Drusus and Antonia the Younger, Germanicus was born into an influential branch of the patrician gens Claudia. He was also the father of Caligula, the maternal grandfather of Nero, and the older brother of Claudius. As a result of his adoption, Germanicus became an official member of the gens Julia, another prominent family, to which he was related on his mother's side. His connection to the Julii Caesares was further consolidated through a marriage between him and Agrippina the Elder, a granddaughter of Augustus. the

reigns of Trajan and Hadrian. The agnomen Germanicus was added to his full name in 9 BC when it was posthumously awarded to his father in honor of his victories in Germania. The Twelve Caesars details a biographical history of the Principate from the birth of Julius Caesar to the death of Germanicus Julius Caesar (24 May 15 BC – 10 October AD 19) was a Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germania
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Roman Empire The Roman The Roman Empire was a state that dominated the Mediterranean and much of Europe, Western Asia, and North Africa during the classical period. The Western Roman Empire collapsed in 476 AD, whereas the Eastern Roman Empire (also known as the Byzantine Empire) persisted until the fall of Constantinople in 1453. By the late 3rd century AD, the empire had been divided many times. The Roman Republic had previously conquered most of these territories, which later came under permanent single-person rule following Octavian's rise to power and the establishment of the Augustan Principate in 27 BC. The Roman Empire was a state that dominated the Mediterranean and much of Europe, Western Asia, and North Africa during the classical period
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Succession of the Roman Empire It reflects the The continuation, succession, and revival of the Roman Empire is a running theme of the history of Europe and the Mediterranean Basin. The continuation, succession, and revival of the Roman Empire is a running theme of the history of Europe and the Mediterranean Basin. It reflects the lasting memories of power, prestige, and unity associated with the Roman Empire
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