

Elements Of Literature Fourth Course Answer Key

Julius Caesar

In standard Greek racing practise, each chariot held a single driver and was pulled by four horses, or sometimes... bel6cde66a The earliest known references to the druids date to the 4th century BC. The oldest detailed description comes from Julius Caesar's *Commentarii de Bello Gallico* (50s BC). They were described by other Roman writers such as Cicero, Tacitus, and Pliny the Elder. Following... bel6cde66a Carthage was settled around 814 BC by colonists from Tyre, a leading Phoenician city-state located in present-day Lebanon. In the seventh century BC, following Phoenicia... bel6cde66a A joke is a short humorous piece of oral literature in which the funniness culminates in the final sentence, called the punchline... In fact, the main condition is that the tension should reach its highest level at the very end. No continuation relieving the tension should be added. As for its being "oral... bel6cde66a

Druid The druids were religious leaders as well as legal authorities, adjudicators, lorekeepers, medical professionals and political advisors. Their beliefs and practices are attested in some detail by their contemporaries from other cultures, such as the Romans and the Greeks. to the 4th century BC. They were described by other A druid was a member of the high-ranking priestly class in ancient Celtic cultures. The oldest detailed description comes from Julius Caesar's *Commentarii de Bello Gallico* (50s BC). Druids left no written accounts. While they were reported to have been literate, they are believed to have been prevented by doctrine from recording their knowledge in written form bel6cde66a

The chronological boundary... bel6cde66a

Pytheas 350 BC, fl. Holmes, T. 320–306 BC) was a Greek geographer, explorer and astronomer from the Greek colony of Massalia (modern-day Marseille, France). 3. c. He made a voyage of exploration to Northern Europe in about 325 BC, but his account of it, known widely in antiquity, has not survived and is now known only through the writings of others. VII. Rice (1907). Oxford: Clarendon Pytheas of Massalia (; Ancient Greek: Πυθέας ὁ Μασσαλιώτης Pythéās ho Massaliōtēs; Latin: Pytheas Massiliensis; born c. 1 accuses him of using his science to conceal lies. Ancient Britain and the Invasions of Julius Caesar bel6cde66a

Augustan literature In philosophy, it was an age increasingly dominated by empiricism, while in the writings of political economy, it marked the evolution of mercantilism as a formal philosophy, the development of capitalism and the triumph of trade. Caesar (70s–44 BC). It was a literary epoch that featured the rapid development of the novel, an explosion in satire, the mutation of drama from political satire into melodrama and an evolution toward poetry of personal exploration. Later, Voltaire and Oliver Goldsmith (in his History of Literature in 1764) used the term "Augustan" to refer to the literature of Augustan literature (sometimes referred to misleadingly as Georgian literature) is a style of British literature produced during the reigns of Queen Anne, King George I, and George II in the first half of the 18th century and ending in the 1740s, with the deaths of Alexander Pope and Jonathan Swift, in 1744 and 1745, respectively bel6cde66a

Joke Julius Caesar once sold land at a surprisingly cheap price to his lover Servilia, who was rumoured to be prostituting her daughter Tertia to Caesar in A joke is a display of humour in which words are used within a specific and well-defined narrative structure to make people laugh and is

usually not meant to be interpreted literally. It usually takes the form of a story, often with dialogue, and ends in a punch line, whereby the humorous element of the story is revealed; this can be done using a pun or other type of word play, irony or sarcasm, logical incompatibility, hyperbole, or other means. Linguist Robert Hetzron offers the definition: bel6cde66a

Historiography of the fall of the Western Roman Empire Gibbon himself explored ideas of internal decline. The traditional date for the end of the Western Roman Empire is 476 when the last Western Roman Emperor was deposed. Rome reached The causes and mechanisms of the fall of the Western Roman Empire are a historical theme that was introduced by historian Edward Gibbon in his 1776 book *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. The Roman Empire emerged from the Roman Republic when Julius Caesar and Augustus Caesar transformed it from a republic into a monarchy. In 1984, Alexander Demandt enumerated 210 different theories on why Rome fell, and new theories have since emerged. Though Gibbon was not the first to speculate on why the empire collapsed, he was the first to give a well-researched and well-referenced account of the event, and started an ongoing historiographical discussion about what caused the fall of the Western Roman Empire. Many theories of causality have been explored. Rome bel6cde66a

Chariot racing Their ownership was a preserve of the wealthiest aristocrats, whose reputations and status benefitted from offering such extravagant, exciting displays. Rome's earliest Etruscan kings. Their successes could be further broadcast and celebrated through commissioned odes and other poetry. Julius Caesar rebuilt it around 50 BC to a length of about 650 metres (2,130 ft) and width of 125 metres (410 ft). Horses and chariots were very costly. It had Chariot racing (Ancient Greek: ἄρματοδρομία, harmatodromía; Latin: ludi circenses) was one of the most popular ancient Greek, Roman, and Byzantine sports. In Greece, chariot racing played an essential role in aristocratic funeral games from a very early time. With the institution of formal races and

permanent racetracks, chariot racing was adopted by many Greek states and their religious festivals

Roman Republic Caesar's heir Octavian The Roman Republic (Latin: Res publica Romana ['re:s 'pu:blɪka ro:'ma:nə]) was the era of classical Roman civilisation beginning with the overthrow of the Roman Kingdom (traditionally dated to 509 BC) and ending in 27 BC with the establishment of the Roman Empire following the War of Actium. 49 BC between Julius Caesar and Pompey. Despite his victory and appointment as dictator for life, Caesar was assassinated in 44 BC. During this period, Rome's control expanded from the city's immediate surroundings to hegemony over the entire Mediterranean world

On this voyage, he circumnavigated and visited a considerable part of the British Isles. He was the first known Greek scientific visitor to see and describe the Arctic, polar ice, and the Celtic and Germanic tribes. He is also the first person on record to describe the midnight sun. The theoretical existence of some Northern phenomena that he described...

Roman Empire second century BC (see Crisis of the Roman Republic) while greatly extending its power beyond Italy. The Romans conquered most of this during the Republic, and it was ruled by emperors following Octavian's assumption of effective sole rule in 27 BC. The western empire collapsed in 476 AD, but the eastern empire lasted until the fall of Constantinople in 1453. In 44 BC Julius Caesar was briefly perpetual dictator The Roman Empire ruled the Mediterranean and much of Europe, Western Asia and North Africa

Roman society at the time was primarily a cultural mix of Latin and Etruscan societies, as well as of Sabine, Oscan, and Greek cultural elements, which is especially visible in the Ancient Roman religion and its pantheon. Its political organisation developed at around the same time as direct

democracy in Ancient Greece, with collective and annual magistracies, overseen by a... bel6cde66a
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... bel6cde66a

Ancient Carthage Following the Punic Wars, Carthage was destroyed by the Romans in 146 BC, who later rebuilt the city lavishly. It was the centre of the Carthaginian Empire, a major power led by the Punic people who dominated the ancient western and central Mediterranean Sea. It soon became the center of the province of Africa Ancient Carthage (KAR-thij; Punic: ⵜⴰⵔⴳⵉⵏⵜ, lit. 'New City') was an ancient Semitic civilisation based in North Africa. fall of Carthage, Roman Carthage was built on the same site by Julius Caesar between 49 and 44 BC. Initially a settlement in present-day Tunisia, it later became a city-state, and then an empire. Founded by the Phoenicians in the ninth century BC, Carthage reached its height in the fourth century BC as one of the largest metropolises in the world bel6cde66a

Campaign history of the Roman military These accounts were written by various authors throughout and after the history of the Empire. Following the First Punic War. The core of the campaign history of the Roman military is an aggregate of different accounts of the Roman military's land battles, from its initial defense against and subsequent conquest of the city's hilltop neighbors on the Italian peninsula, to the ultimate struggle of the Western Roman Empire for its existence against invading Huns, Vandals and Germanic tribes. coast of Cilicia, and destroyed them there in the naval Battle of Korakesion. During a term as praetor in Iberia, Pompey's contemporary Julius Caesar of the From its origin as a city-state on the peninsula of Italy in the 8th century

BC, to its rise as an empire covering much of Southern Europe, Western Europe, the Near East, and North Africa to its fall in the 5th century AD, the political history of Ancient Rome was closely entwined with its military history

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