

Buy your favorite \$nakes!



The \$ame ones Cleopatra bought!

PLAYBILL®

Mark Antony, Cleopatra, & Octavian



A play by the Raiders

CAST

Cleopatra.....	Rehan Jahangir
Marc Antony.....	Shawn Mendes
Octavian.....	Chris Hemsworth
Lepidus.....	Chadwick Boseman
Brutus.....	Don Cheadle
Fulvia.....	Jeffrey Epstein
Octavia.....	Camila Cabello
T.....	Esteemed character actress Margo Martindale

GROUP BREAKDOWN

Izzy.....	Essential question, Historical Context, Cover
Keeyarah.....	Act 2,
Cole.....	Act 1
Jaydin.....	Act 1
Rehan.....	Act 2, phony ad

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Before Julius Caesar was assassinated in 44 BC Rome was run by a republic where the plebeians were finally taking more control and gaining more rights. Until Julius Caesar became a dictator Rome had been running smoothly and their government was making life in Rome very pleasant. People soon became scared of what would happen if Caesar was their dictator, so he was assassinated at age 55 ending his long reign in Rome and his relationship with the pharaoh Cleopatra.



ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Around 400 B.C. both China and Rome were expanding their empires, with autocratic rule, philosophies, religions, and bureaucratic structures. It wasn't easy but they both would become very large bustling empires, home of strong military and large amounts of trade. Though Rome and China used many very different methods to rule their expanding empires, they also used many very similar ones too.

The expanding empires of Rome and China used many different methods to rule their civilizations. China was much more centralized and more cohesive geographically and culturally than Rome, giving China a more cohesive and homogenous culture as the empire grew. Whereas in Rome everything was very spread out geographically so it didn't really have that one culture like China. Another difference in the two empires is how they look at the Golden Age. Confucian China spoke of a Golden Age of equality, where people were in harmony with each other and with nature. Imperial Rome looks back on the time when the government was a republic and believed that to be the Golden Age. One difference in the way they rule was how they offered citizenship. As China moved north and south, it gained many non-ethnic Chinese people who could be citizens, many of the people today that call themselves "Han" are really descended from ancestors that are not. Whereas in Rome only selected few non-Romans could gain citizenship under law and ethically and culturally, all conquered peoples were considered as "others." Rome and China also had different ways of holding together their empires. The Chinese empire was held together by Confucian and Buddhist ideology and supported by the power of the emperor and his army. Whereas Rome, was held together by law and backed by military power. Rome, unlike China didn't have principal philosophies that would unite the empire, but had a couple different ones that would eventually lead to its demise.

While both Rome and China used many different methods of ruling, they also used many very similar ones too. For instance, both empires used marriages as means of solidifying political alliances, and in terms of determining succession. They also both had armies that were very crucial in creating and keeping the political structure in the face of domestic and foreign enemies. Both empires suffered their greatest challenges in confronting the strains in overextension and internal revolts triggered by costs. In Rome these problems along with the many Barbarian invasions caused the fall of the empire in the west and in China it led to the fall of Mandate in Heaven and the downfall of dynasties. The Romans and the Chinese made many amazing public works. Rome built roads, aqueducts, public monumental structures, administrative/military towns, and the great capital cities of Rome and Constantinople. The Chinese built the Great Wall, the Grand Canal, systems of transportation by road and water, public monumental structures, administrative/military towns throughout the empire. Lastly, one thing that both Rome and China did in order to maintain power and stability in the face of demands for change was to periodically tie their peasants to the land and demand that sons of soldiers follow their fathers occupations. This along with many other rules caused the empires to frequently experience revolts against the emperor and his politics.

Death of Antony and Cleopatra

“Chaotic” which was the word to describe their relationship before and to end is the definition or meaning to that word. From all the land she got from Augustus to also turning her back on his seemed to never be enough for this chaotic story.

Before The Battle Of Actium Antony wanted to make it clear that he love Ceopatic by giving away many territories of the Roman East to her and even giving her child Caesarion the permanent heir instead of truly giving it to Augustus and he soon formally divorced Octavia, sending an notice to Rome that she and his children were to leave his house.

When Antony divorced Octavia, the Senate outlawed Antony and declared war on Cleopatra and Things started off poorly for Antony and Cleopatra, and only got worse from there as one of anthony generals Quintus Dellius, moved to Octavian's side with all of Antony's battle plans. Soon after, Cleopatra, with her 60 ships, left the battle for the open ocean. Antony and Cleopatra planned to regroup their forces in Alexandria but after he abandoned so many of his soldiers at Actium, most of his remaining soldiers deserted to join Octavian aftermath of the battle, Cleopatra took refuge in the mausoleum (an above-ground tomb) she had had built for herself. Soon Antony was informed that Cleopatra was dead and stabbed himself with his sword. Before he died, another messenger arrived, saying Cleopatra still lived where he died after bidding her to make her peace with Octavian. She tried to seduce Octavian. When she realized that Octavian was determined to parade her as his captive in his triumphal parade in he tricked him into believing that she would do this, and then had a poisonous snake smuggled in to her and died of its bite.

Agustus’ rise to total power

After both Anthony and Cleotrpa were out of the picture Augustus was now the unquestioned ruler of Rome, Octavian formally “handed over” his power to the Senate, which then gave it back to him in a new legal form, declaring him the princeps instead of dictator, king where he then got the name augustus which means “reversed one” and in effect was the absolute ruler and became the first official Roman emperor.

Octavian’s early life

Octavian was the adopted grandnephew of Julius Caesar, who was the reigning dictator at the time. Octavian, being family of perhaps the most influential man in Rome, had a lavish life growing up. He was granted the best education and tutoring available on a variety of subjects so he would become quite a knowledgeable leader. His life took a sharp turn for the worst, however, in 44 BCE when he was 21 years old. Caesar was assassinated, and he was the heir to the throne. He would not be granted the title of consul easily, as there was serious competition for the spot.

Marc Antony’s early life

Marc Antony was the third in a line of powerful Marc Antonies. His father, better known as creticus for his operations in Crete, was a general. His grandfather was a consul and one of the leading orators of his day. His reckless behaviour ruined his chances at a good education. This led to Antony fleeing to Greece in an effort to avoid debt collectors from his gambling addiction.

Cleopatra’s Early Life

Similar to the other two, Cleopatra was born into a powerful family. She was the daughter of the reigning pharaoh of Egypt and an unknown woman. She was brought up in Alexandria, where she received tutoring from none other than Philostratos. She was proficient in academics, as well as speaking 10 languages. She first met Marc Antony after he had stopped her father, Ptolemy XII, from massacring the inhabitants of a town.

The Second Triumvirate is Formed.

In order to defeat those who killed Caesar, Octavian knew he would need the help of others. This help came in the form of Marc Antony, a general who was defeated by Octavian in a small skirmish. Octavian was impressed by Antony, and with the help of the general Lepidus, the trio formed the Second Triumvirate.

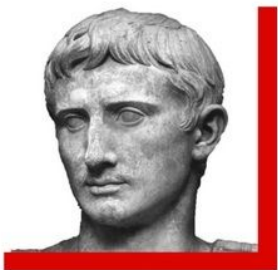
The Battle of Philippi

The Second Triumvirate fought a decisive battle against Brutus and Antonius in Philippi, which ended in victory for the three. This marked a turning point not only for the Triumvirate as a whole, but also for Marc Antony specifically. Antony suspected that the Egyptian pharaoh, Cleopatra, helped Brutus in the Battle. He ordered that she meet him in person to interrogate her about this, but was ultimately seduced. The two began to have an affair, even bearing children.

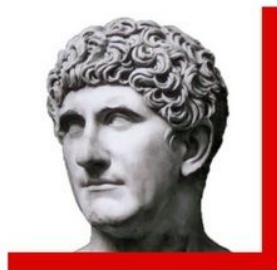
The Second Triumvirate Seizes Control

The Second Triumvirate is victorious in their goal, and seizes control of Rome. They divided that land three ways: Lepidus would rule Northern Africa, Octavian would rule the west and Antony the east. Unfortunately, this arrangement would last less than two years.

Second Triumvirate



Octavian



Antony



Lepidus

A Decisive Victory.

The Battle of Actium was the war that ended the Roman Republic, it happened on 31 BC (September 2nd). Octavian, the Roman leader won a determining victory against Marc Antony & Cleopatra. This battle began a chain of events, starting with the separation of Antony and Cleopatra, and ending with both of them committing suicide.

