

JODHAMAL YOUTH CONCLAVE

2020

BELLUM CIVILE ROMANUM

Background Guide
Caesar's War Cabinet



DIRECTOR GENERAL'S NOTE

Greeting Delegates,

Living in the biggest democracy in the world, young citizens like all of us are expected to thrive through discussion. We're obligated to put forth our opinions without fear and make a difference while we still can. At Jodhamal Youth Conclave, we believe in providing a platform for just that.

Taking you on a journey through time, with the range of committees we offer, jyc'20 aims to give you an opportunity to hone your skills in order to make you ready for the world ahead. Our moto of "Videre Bonos" meaning "see good" lives up to our ethos of knowledge, courage and wisdom and through the course of this conference, we also wish for you to look beyond your differences and do good for the world.

We are thrilled to host young and bright minds like yours at jyc'20 and are hopeful that this conference will be as enriching for you as it has been for us.

See you at the fall

REGARDS

NIMISHA SHUKLA

DIRECTOR GENERAL

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Honorable Delegates,

A Warm welcome to the Third Edition of Jodhamal Youth Conclave. Due to the Pandemic, we are unable to host you on our campus, as has been the norm for our previous conferences. But rest assured, no expense has been spared by the Faculty and the EB in making this E-JYC, A Memorable experience (Depending upon your Web-Cam and Mic, Of course).

The executive Board for this committee will be composed of Dhruv Gandhi, a class 11th student, vested deeply in the Humanities stream, both mentally and academically, Karmanya Wahi, a class 10th student, known for his diplomatic stance and a vision which gave this committee its definitive shape, Lakshav Singh Sambyal, a class 10th student, a zealous Quizzer with a lot of interest in Indian history and politics.

Firstly, thank you for choosing this committee, despite having only a vague idea of its inline contents and apparatus. We at the Executive board understand and second your concerns, keeping this in mind, we've created the committee in such a way that only a brief Historical background and understanding of some mechanics will be required. More instructions will be in the 'Vision for the Committee' section.

The Romans were a Meticulous bunch, from a small village to a Mediterranean encompassing Empire, they never lost their zeal for innovation and came up with clever solutions to astonishing problems. This is the kind of Mindset we expect from each and every delegate of this committee.

The Roman Empire/Republic was the longest spanning state in history, thanks to its excellent Military based on the Manipular and later on the Cohort system, its Integration policies with Almost every Region contributing Senators and its Bureaucratic structure. Yet, Ironically, more attention is diverted towards the Crusades or Vikings, rather than Rome.

In the Caesar's war cabinet, we wish for the Delegates to assist Julius Caesar and the Populares faction as a whole, in emerging victorious over the Optimates. The delegates will have a plethora of actions at their disposal, ranging from Raising armies to ruthless diplomacy. More information will be provided in the 'About the Committee' section.

The Executive Board,

Dhruv Gandhi,

Lakshav Singh Sambyal,

Karmanya Wahi.

LETTER FROM JULIUS CAESAR

All of Rome shall Tremble before my Legions.

Fellow Romans,

The lunacy of the senate and the aristocratic families must come to an end. Ranging from Hispania to Syria, they establish their Estates, treating slaves and Roman citizens poorly. Filling their pockets while those of the Plebeians are being emptied ruthlessly. This has not gone unnoticed, with Roman Heroes such as the Gracchi brothers Tiberius and Gaius trying to change this unconstitutional Roman system, trying to bring some semblance of Entitlement to the Senate, for the Betterment of the People. Alas, the Senatorial Tyrants Murdered them.

Rome is a Proud state, we know not how to remain quiet under Domination and discrimination, any wounds this present extremity might leave in our Conscience will rankle there forever. We must understand, it is not the Senate that constitutes Rome, but rather the People that Constitute Rome. Have the Roman people ever Bowed down to Foreign domination? We killed the Tyrant Kings, we subdued the Barbarians, we destroyed Carthage.

I Julius Caesar, did all I could, to Subtly and Diplomatically remind the Senate of their Status. Seeking to bring glory to Rome, I conquered Gaul and gave the People of Rome, a land with Riches and Beauty, to establish their Livelihoods without fear from the Patricians. But Alas, the Tyrants wish to strangle the life out of my Province.

Now, the Senators have brought forward their Ace, a plan to retire me from my post of Governor and destroy my Standing and reputation through an obviously unfair Trial. I am kept safe only by the Diplomatic Immunity offered by my post as Governor, lest I became a Public Citizen and lose command of all my Legions.

The Battle between the Populares and Optimates moves into its Decisive stage.

With the rejection of my Final Proposal by the Senate, I have been left with no choice but to act decisively. Pompey, the lieutenant of the Now dead Tyrant, Sulla, is preparing and raising Legions in the South of Italy to march against me. With Domitius Ahenobarbus raising Legions in Etruria.

My Objectives are as Follows:

- March with the XIII Legion near Rome, Raising More legions on the way and waiting for the Gallic Legions to march into Italy.
- If possible, Capture Rome and Utilize its Treasury for the Benefit of the War effort.
- Defeat Pompey and His Lieutenants along with the Legions Commanded in a Battle.
- When established in Rome, Pass Laws and Decree's abolishing Debt and promising land to the Lower classes.

With the Importance of the Situation of Being firmly established, I call upon you, Fellow Romans, join me in my War Cabinet in deliberating and taking actions against the Optimates faction and their Leader Pompey. You have served we Well in previous engagements and campaigns. Now, it's time to Serve Rome.

May the Eagle of Jupiter Fly over a Victorious Battlefield,

Gaius Julius Caesar

REGARDING POSITION PAPERS

The Individuals invited to the Caesar's and Pompey's War cabinet, must write a position paper as soon as possible in the form of a return letter to either Pompey or Julius Caesar, explicitly stating their opinions and relevance of their Portfolio's.

All Position papers must express their opinions, Portfolio's and Opinions regarding the Agenda and crisis at Hand keeping in mind the Freeze date of 10 January 49 BCE.

You may use the Caesar's letter to action as an example. The paragraphs should be as follows:

1. Overview or Introduction of Portfolio
2. Description of Your Stance
3. Solutions to the Current Agenda

Depending upon the cabinet allotted, the Position paper will be addressed to either Pompey or Caesar.

To Caesar: CaesarRCW@GMAIL.COM

ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

This Committee as a whole is a Joint Crisis Committee, the Two Cabinets established will be Caesar's War cabinet and Pompey's War Cabinet. These two cabinets will be continuously working against each other in passing Joint directive's and responding to the Crisis's, the Cabinet coming up with the Joint Directive first will be preferred. However, the Quality of Both Directive's will also be taken into Consideration.

Caesar's War Cabinet, set in 49 BCE will be the simulation of Caesar discussing and implementing various strategies with His Lieutenants and Contemporaries, to be used against Pompey and the Optimates. You will be able to guide Caesar using various documentation, ranging from Consultum's (Communiqué) to Executive Orders (Imperium).

A series of Maps will be provided to the Delegates, highlighting the Various Legions and strongholds available for use. As the Committee progresses, these Maps will be updated. The delegates are requested to Print the 2 Maps Given in this Background Guide, as they will be the foundations of most crises.

The Portfolio's Allotted encompass a variety of Posts, ranging from Historians to Naval commanders, a detailed list and a small background will be provided for these portfolios at the end of this BG.

In the End, only one Faction would Prevail....

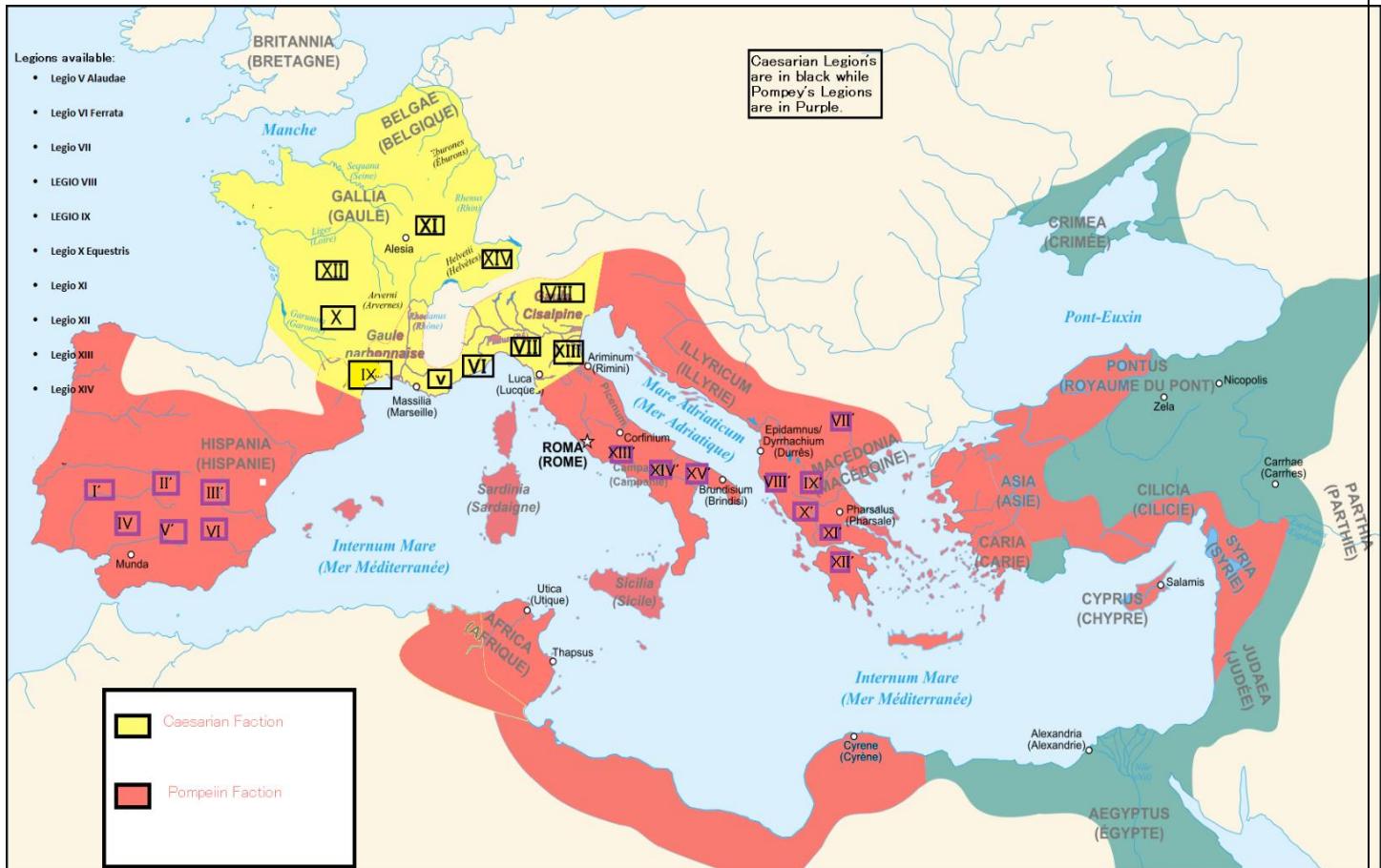
CAESAR'S LEGIONS AND MAPS

The Following Legions will be available to command to the Delegates of the Caesar's War cabinet:

- LEGIO V ALAUDAE
- LEGIO VI FERRATA
- LEGIO VII
- LEGIO VIII
- LEGIO IX
- LEGIO X EQUESTRIS
- LEGIO XI
- LEGIO XII
- LEGIO XIII
- LEGIO XIV

However, the Cabinet need not be limited to only these legions, more legions can be obtained by either making Pompey's Legions defect to Caesar or Simply Raising more Legions via a Joint Directive.

Do note that Each legion or a group of legions must be assigned with a Commander. Preferably a delegate within the Individual Cabinet.



The Link to the Map will also be provided in the Website, if the above is not feasible.

The delegates are requested to study and print these maps as they will be pivotal for the committee proceedings.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1. Gallic Wars:

As a result of the financial burdens of his consulship in 59 BC, Caesar incurred significant debts. However, through his influence via the First Triumvirate, the political alliance which comprised Marcus Licinius Crassus, Pompey and himself, Caesar had secured during his consulship his assignment as proconsul to two provinces, Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum, by passage of the *lex Vatinia*. When the governor of Transalpine Gaul, Metellus Celer, died unexpectedly, the province was also awarded to Caesar at the suggestion of Pompey and Caesar's father-in-law, Lucius Calpurnius Piso Caesoninus. In the law granting him command of the provinces, Caesar was given a five-year term as governor.

Caesar had initially four veteran legions under his direct command: Legio VII, Legio VIII, Legio IX Hispana, and Legio X. As he had been governor of Hispania Ulterior in 61 BC

and had campaigned successfully with them against the Lusitanians, Caesar knew personally most, perhaps even all, of the legions.¹ Caesar also had the legal authority to levy additional legions and auxiliary units as he saw fit. The assignment of the provinces that comprise what is now Northern Italy was also helpful to his ambitions: the Po Valley and the adjoining regions had large numbers of Roman citizens, who could be enticed to sign up for legionary service.¹

His ambition was to conquer and plunder some territories to get himself out of debt, and it is possible that Gaul was not his initial target. It is more likely that he was planning a campaign against the Kingdom of Dacia in the Balkans.

The countries of Gaul were civilized and wealthy. Most had contact with Roman merchants and some, particularly those that were governed by republics such as the Aedui and Helvetii, had enjoyed stable political alliances with Rome in the past.

The Romans respected and feared the Gallic tribes. Only 50 years earlier, in 109 BC, Italy had been invaded from the north and saved only after several bloody and costly battles by Gaius Marius.

2. Roman Legions

The size of a typical legion varied throughout the history of ancient Rome, with complements of 4,200 legionaries and 300 equites (drawn from the wealthier classes – in early Rome all troops provided their own equipment) in the republican period of Rome (the infantry were split into 10 cohorts each of four maniples of 120 legionaries),

As part of the Marian reforms, the legions' internal organization was standardized. Each legion was divided into cohorts. Prior to this, cohorts had been temporary administrative units or tactical task forces of several maniples, even more transitory than the legions themselves. Now the cohorts were ten permanent units, composed of 6 centuries and in the case of the first cohort 5 double strength centuries each led by a centurion assisted by an optio. The cohorts came to form the basic tactical unit of the legions. Ranking within the legion was based on length of service, with the senior Centurion commanding the first century of the first cohort; he was called the primus pilus (First Spear), and reported directly to the superior officers (legates and tribuni). All career soldiers could be promoted to the higher ranks in recognition of exceptional acts of bravery or valour. A newly promoted junior Centurion would be assigned to the sixth century of the tenth cohort and slowly progressed through the ranks from there.

Every legion had a large baggage train, which included 640 mules (1 mule for every 8 legionaries) just for the soldiers' equipment. To keep these baggage trains from becoming too large and slow, Marius had each infantryman carry as much of his own equipment as he could, including his own armour, weapons and 15 days' rations, for about 25–30 kg (50–60 pounds) of load total. To make this easier, he issued each legionary a cross stick to carry their loads on their shoulders. The soldiers were nicknamed Marius' Mules because of the amount of gear they had to carry themselves. This arrangement allowed for

the possibility for the supply train to become temporarily detached from the main body of the legion, thus greatly increasing the army's speed when needed.

A typical legion of this period had 5,120 legionaries as well as a large number of camp followers, servants and slaves. Legions could contain as many as 11,000 fighting men when including the auxiliaries.

3. Julius Caesar

In 60 BC, Caesar, Crassus and Pompey formed the First Triumvirate, a political alliance that dominated Roman politics for several years. Their attempts to amass power as *Populares* were opposed by the *Optimates* within the Roman Senate, among them Cato the Younger with the frequent support of Cicero. Caesar rose to become one of the most powerful politicians in the Roman Republic through a string of military victories in the Gallic Wars, completed by 51 BC. During this time he both invaded Britain and built a bridge across the Rhine river, greatly extending Roman territory. These achievements and the support of his veteran army threatened to eclipse the standing of Pompey, who had realigned himself with the Senate after the death of Crassus in 53 BC. With the Gallic Wars concluded, the Senate ordered Caesar to step down from his military command and return to Rome.

Caesar was still deeply in debt, but there was money to be made as a governor, whether by extortion or by military adventurism. Caesar had four legions under his command, two of his provinces bordered on unconquered territory, and parts of Gaul were known to be unstable. Some of Rome's Gallic allies had been defeated by their rivals at the Battle of Magetobriga, with the help of a contingent of Germanic tribes. The Romans feared these tribes were preparing to migrate south, closer to Italy, and that they had warlike intent. Caesar raised two new legions and defeated these tribes.

In response to Caesar's earlier activities, the tribes in the north-east began to arm themselves. Caesar treated this as an aggressive move and, after an inconclusive engagement against the united tribes, he conquered the tribes piecemeal. Meanwhile, one of his legions began the conquest of the tribes in the far north, directly opposite Britain. During the spring of 56 BC, the Triumvirs held a conference, as Rome was in turmoil and Caesar's political alliance was coming undone. The Lucca Conference renewed the First Triumvirate and extended Caesar's governorship for another five years. The conquest of the north was soon completed, while a few pockets of resistance remained. Caesar now had a secure base from which to launch an invasion of Britain.

In 55 BC, Caesar repelled an incursion into Gaul by two Germanic tribes, and followed it up by building a bridge across the Rhine and making a show of force in Germanic territory, before returning and dismantling the bridge. Late that summer, having subdued two other tribes, he crossed into Britain, claiming that the Britons had aided one of his enemies the previous year, possibly the Veneti of Brittany. His intelligence information was poor, and although he gained a beachhead on the coast, he could not advance further. He raided out from his beachhead and destroyed some villages. Then he returned to Gaul for the winter. He returned the following year, better prepared and with a larger force, and achieved more. He advanced inland, and established a few alliances. However, poor harvests led to widespread revolt in Gaul, which forced Caesar to leave Britain for the last time.

4. The Roman Navy:

The Roman navy (Latin: *Classis*, lit. 'fleet') comprised the naval forces of the ancient Roman state. The navy was instrumental in the Roman conquest of the Mediterranean Basin, but it never enjoyed the prestige of the Roman legions. Throughout their history, the Romans remained a primarily land-based people and relied partially on their more nautically inclined subjects, such as the Greeks and the Egyptians, to build their ships. Because of that, the navy was never completely embraced by the Roman state, and deemed somewhat "un-Roman".

In antiquity, navies and trading fleets did not have the logistical autonomy that modern ships and fleets possess, and unlike modern naval forces, the Roman navy even at its height never existed as an autonomous service but operated as an adjunct to the Roman army.

During the course of the First Punic War, the Roman navy was massively expanded and played a vital role in the Roman victory and the Roman Republic's eventual ascension to hegemony in the Mediterranean Sea. In the course of the first half of the 2nd century BC, Rome went on to destroy Carthage and subdue the Hellenistic kingdoms of the eastern Mediterranean, achieving complete mastery of the inland sea, which they called *Mare Nostrum*. The Roman fleets were again prominent in the 1st century BC in the wars against the pirates.

5. The First Triumvirate

The First Triumvirate (60–53 BC) was an informal alliance among three prominent politicians in the late Roman Republic: Julius Caesar, Pompey, and Marcus Licinius Crassus.

The constitution of the Roman Republic was a complex set of checks and balances designed to prevent a man from rising above the rest and

creating a monarchy. In order to bypass these constitutional obstacles, Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus forged a secret alliance in which they promised to use their respective influence to help each other. According to Goldsworthy, the alliance was "not at heart a union of those with the same political ideals and ambitions", but one where "all [were] seeking personal advantage." As the nephew of Gaius Marius, Caesar was at the time very well connected with the Populares faction, which pushed for social reforms. He was moreover Pontifex Maximus—the chief priest in the Roman religion—and could significantly influence politics, notably through the interpretation of the auspices. Pompey was the greatest military leader of the time, having notably won the wars against Sertorius (80–72 BC), Mithridates (73–63 BC), and the Cilician Pirates (66 BC). Although he won the war against Spartacus (73–71 BC), Crassus was mostly known for his fabulous wealth, which he acquired through intense land speculation. Both Pompey and Crassus also had extensive patronage networks. The alliance was cemented with the marriage of Pompey with Caesar's daughter Julia in 59 BC.

Thanks to this alliance, Caesar thus received an extraordinary command over Gaul and Illyria for five years, so he could start his conquest of Gaul. In 56 BC the Triumvirate was renewed at the Lucca Conference, in which the triumvirs agreed to share the Roman provinces between them; Caesar could keep Gaul for another five years, while Pompey received Hispania, and Crassus Syria. The latter embarked into an expedition against the Parthians to match Caesar's victories in Gaul, but died in the disastrous defeat of Carrhae in 53 BC.

The death of Crassus ended the Triumvirate, and left Caesar and Pompey facing each other; their relationship had already degraded after the death of Julia in 54 BC. Pompey then sided with the Optimates, the conservative faction opposed to the Populares—supported by Caesar—and actively fought Caesar in the senate. In 49 BC, with the conquest of Gaul complete, Caesar refused to release his legions and instead invaded Italy from the north by crossing the Rubicon with his army.

6. Roman Republic

The Roman Republic (Latin: *Rēs pūblica Rōmāna*) was the era of classical Roman civilization, led by the Roman people, 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. It was during this period that Rome's control expanded from the city's immediate surroundings to hegemony over the entire Mediterranean world.

Roman society under the Republic was a cultural mix of Latin, Etruscan, and Greek elements, which is especially visible in the Roman Pantheon. Its political organisation was strongly influenced by the Greek city states of Magna Graecia, with collective and annual magistracies, overseen by a senate.^[4] The top magistrates were the two consuls, who had an extensive range of executive, legislative, judicial, military, and religious powers. While

there were elections each year, the Republic was not a democracy, but an oligarchy, as a small number of powerful families (called *gentes*) monopolised the main magistracies. Roman institutions underwent considerable changes throughout the Republic to adapt to the difficulties it faced, such as the creation of *promagistracies* to rule its conquered provinces, or the composition of the senate.

The Republic was in a state of quasi-perpetual war throughout its existence. Its first enemies were its Latin and Etruscan neighbours as well as the Gauls, who even sacked the city in 387 BC. The Republic nonetheless demonstrated extreme resilience and always managed to overcome its losses, however catastrophic. After the Gallic Sack, Rome conquered the whole Italian peninsula in a century, which turned the Republic into a major power in the Mediterranean. The Republic's greatest enemy was doubtless Carthage, against which it waged three wars. The Punic general Hannibal famously invaded Italy by crossing the Alps and inflicted on Rome two devastating defeats at Lake Trasimene and Cannae, but the Republic once again recovered and won the war thanks to Scipio Africanus at the Battle of Zama in 202 BC. With Carthage defeated, Rome became the dominant power of the ancient Mediterranean world. It then embarked on a long series of difficult conquests, after having notably defeated Philip V and Perseus of Macedon, Antiochus III of the Seleucid Empire, the Lusitanian Viriathus, the Numidian Jugurtha, the Pontic king Mithridates VI, the Gaul Vercingetorix, and the Egyptian queen Cleopatra.

At home, the Republic similarly experienced a long streak of social and political crises, which ended in several violent civil wars. At first, the Conflict of the Orders opposed the patricians, the closed oligarchic elite, to the far more numerous plebs, who finally achieved political equality in several steps during the 4th century BC. Later, the vast conquests of the Republic disrupted its society, as the immense influx of slaves they brought enriched the aristocracy, but ruined the peasantry and urban workers. In order to solve this issue, several social reformers, known as the *Populares*, tried to pass agrarian laws, but the Gracchi brothers, Saturninus, or Clodius Pulcher were all murdered by their opponents, the *Optimates*, keepers of the traditional aristocratic order. Mass slavery also caused three Servile Wars; the last of them was led by Spartacus, a skilful gladiator who ravaged Italy and left Rome powerless until his defeat in 71 BC.

In this context, the last decades of the Republic were marked by the rise of great generals, who exploited their military conquests and the factional situation in Rome to gain control of the political system. Marius (between 105–86 BC), then Sulla (between 82–78 BC) dominated in turn the Republic; both used extraordinary powers to purge their opponents. These multiple tensions led to a series of civil wars; the first between the two generals Julius Caesar and Pompey.

7. Pompey

Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus (Latin: [ˈnnaẽ.ʊs pom'pejʊs 'maŋnʊs]; 29 September 106 BC – 28 September 48 BC), known by the anglicisation Pompey the Great (/pəmpi:/), was a leading Roman general and statesman, whose career was significant in Rome's transformation

from a republic to empire. He was for a time a political ally and later enemy of Julius Caesar.

A member of the senatorial nobility, Pompey entered a military career while still young and rose to prominence serving the later dictator Sulla as a commander in Sulla's civil war, his success at which earned him the cognomen Magnus – "the Great" – after Pompey's boyhood hero Alexander the Great. His adversaries also gave him the nickname *adulescentulus carnifex* ("teenage butcher") for his ruthlessness. Pompey's success as a general while still young enabled him to advance directly to his first consulship without meeting the normal *cursus honorum* (required steps in a political career). He was consul three times and celebrated three Roman triumphs.

In 60 BC, Pompey joined Marcus Licinius Crassus and Gaius Julius Caesar in the unofficial military-political alliance known as the First Triumvirate, which Pompey's marriage to Caesar's daughter Julia helped secure. After Crassus and Julia's deaths, Pompey sided with the Optimates, the conservative faction of the Roman Senate. Pompey and Caesar then contended for the leadership of the Roman state, leading to a civil war.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Links for Further Study are as follows:

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