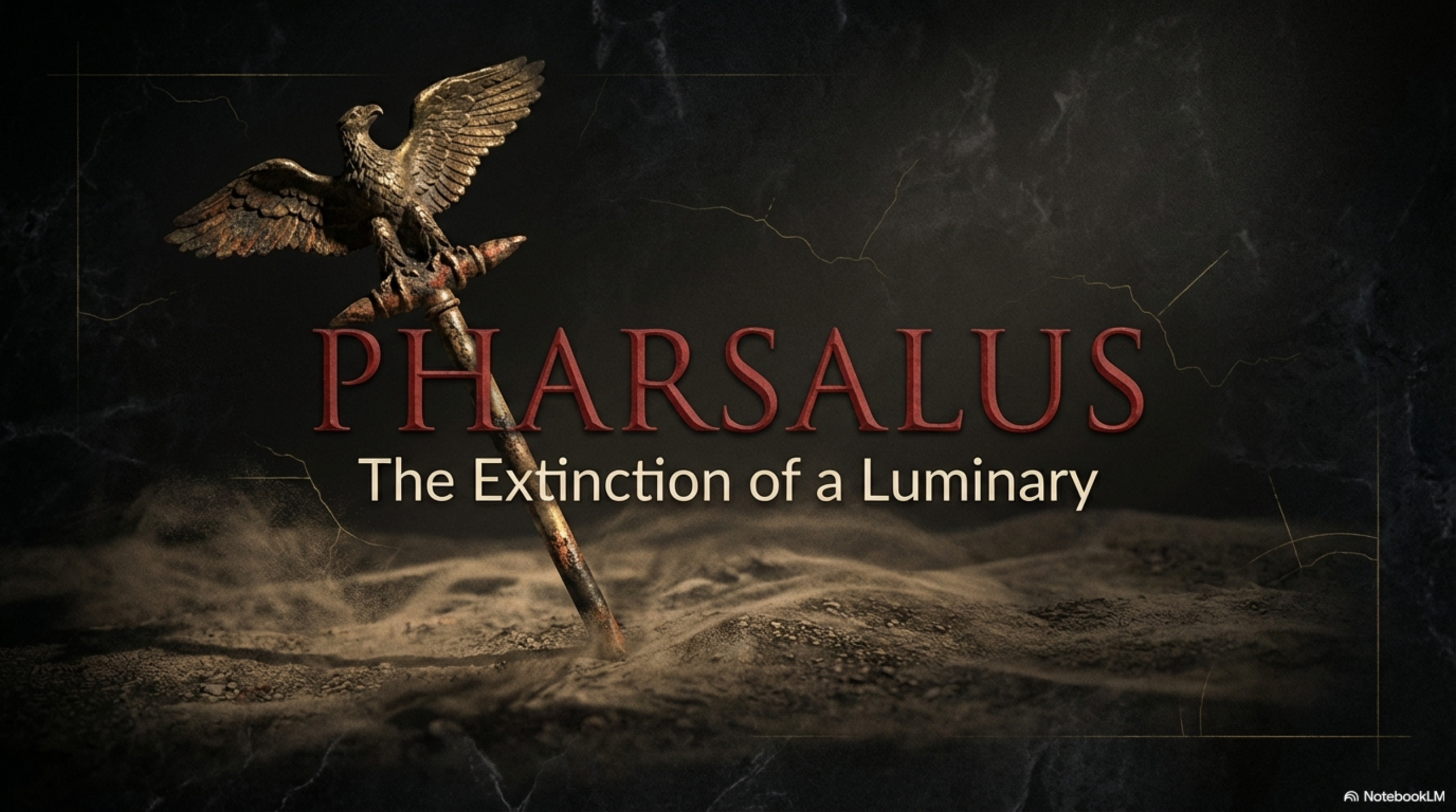
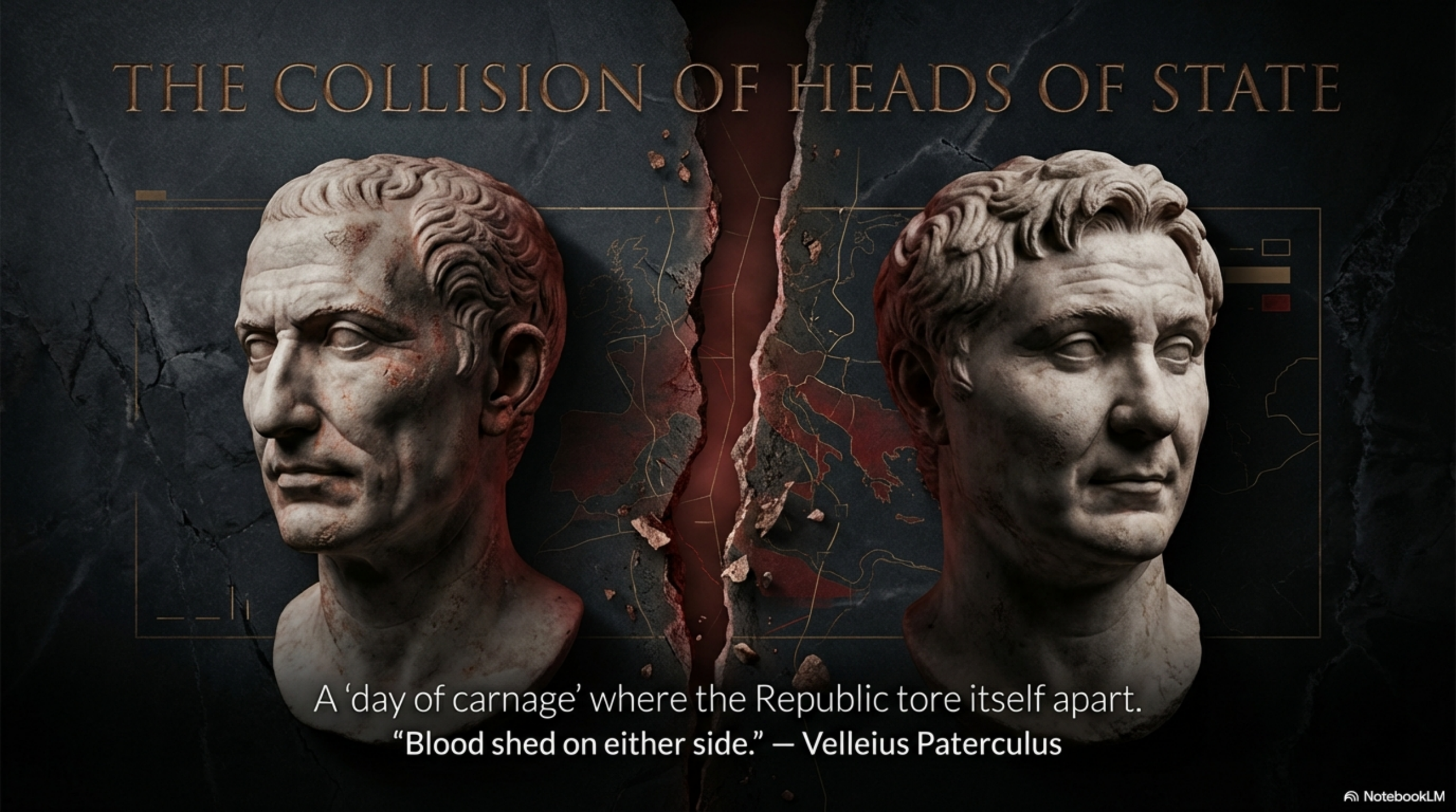


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THE COLLISION OF HEADS OF STATE

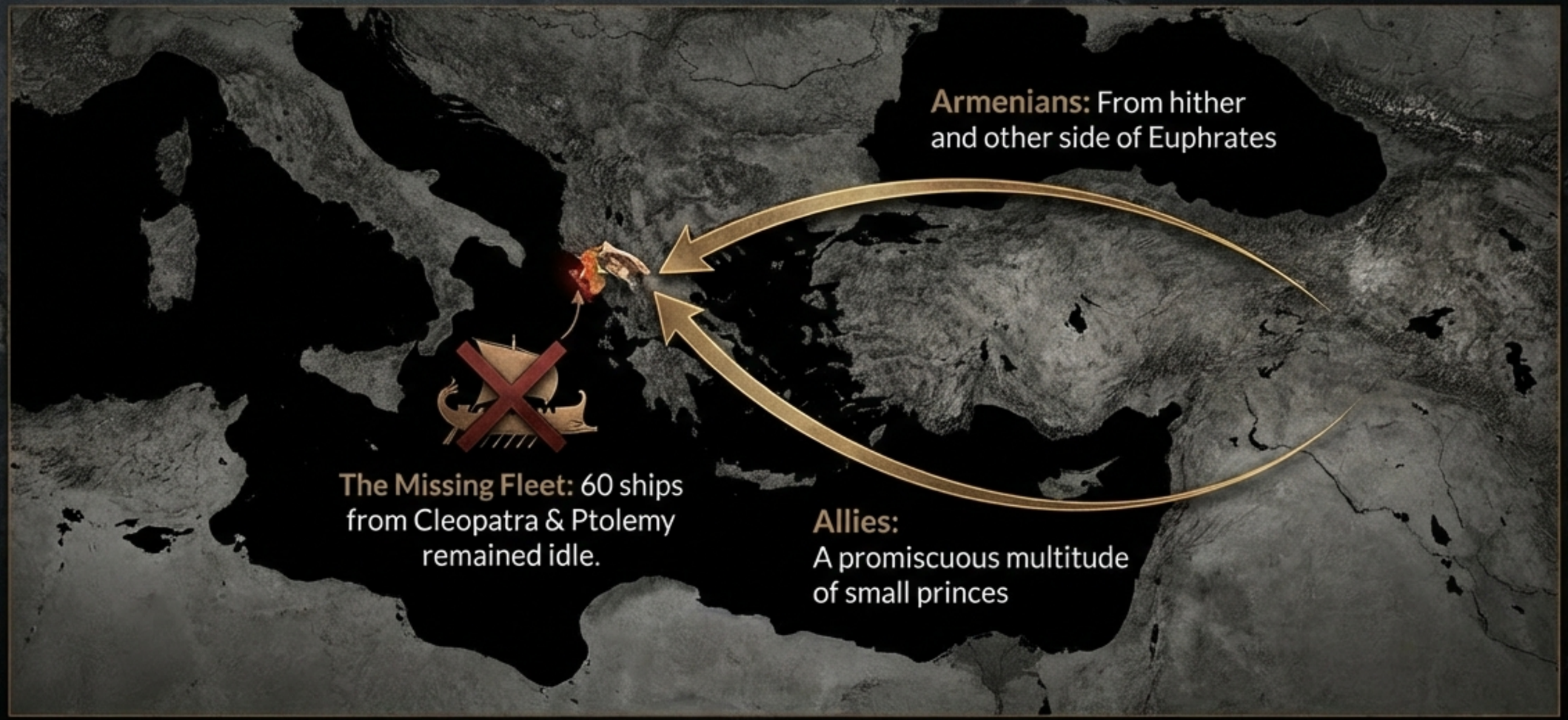


A ‘day of carnage’ where the Republic tore itself apart.

“Blood shed on either side.” — Velleius Paterculus

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THE COALITION OF THE EAST



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THE TENTH LEGION



Caesar relied not on numbers, but on professional fighters. The Tenth Legion carried the palm for bravery.

CRASSINIUS (Centurion)
“I shall conquer today, Caesar, so that you will thank me, living or dead.”

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THE TACTICAL BLUNDER



Caesar's Veterans

Pompey's Cramped Position

Pompey acted foolishly, rendering the strongest part of his army useless.

Limited maneuverability negated his numerical advantage.

Reliance on raw recruits vs. Caesar's professional mobility.

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CAESAR CARRIES THE PALM



The “promiscuous multitude” could not withstand the veterans.

Among the dead was Crassinius. He took “third place” in the honors of the battle.

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THE BUTCHER'S BILL

History is a matter of perspective. Even the victors disagree on the cost.



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THE FLIGHT TO EGYPT

The 'luminary' is extinguished. Pompey flees to the very allies whose ships sat idle at Corcyra. This flight marked the end of the Republic's effective resistance.



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THE VICTOR'S BURDEN

Victory did not bring peace. A 'civil sedition' sprang up in the army immediately after the battle.

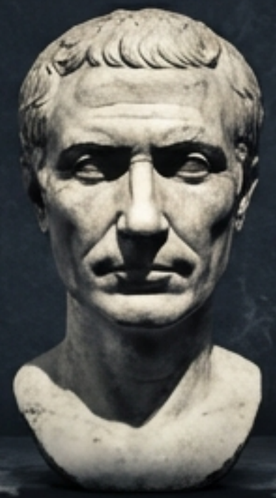
Broken promises and indefinite terms of service planted the seeds of future instability.



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The dominion of one

The rivalry of the “two heads of state” ended at Pharsalus.
Rome shifted from a collection of competitors **to the rule of one man.**
Caesar himself carries off the palm.



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