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| **Pompey** |
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| Pompey |
| Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus |
| White bustBust of Pompey, copy of an original from 70–60 BC, Venice National Archaeological Museum |
| Born | 29 September 106 BCPicenum, Italy |
| Died | 28 September 48 BC (aged 57)Pelusium, Egypt |
| Cause of death | Assassination |
| Resting place | Albanum, Italy |
| Occupation(s) | Military commander and politician |
| Office | Consul (70, 55, 52 BC) |
| Spouses | Antistia (86–82 BC, divorced)Aemilia (82 BC, her death)Mucia Tertia (79–61 BC, divorced)Julia (59–54 BC, her death)Cornelia Metella (52–48 BC, his death) |
| Children | GnaeusPompeiaSextus |
| Parent | Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo (father) |
| Relatives | Pompeia gens |
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| Military career |
| Battles/wars | Social WarSulla's civil warSertorian WarThird Servile WarCampaign against the Cilician piratesThird Mithridatic WarCaesar's civil war |
| Awards | 3 Triumphs |

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| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/1/13/PompeoMagno.jpg/180px-PompeoMagno.jpg |
| Reputed statue of Pompey, now held at the Villa Arconati, Bollate, brought from Rome in 1627 by Galeazzo Arconati |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/d/d5/Pompey%2C_aureus%2C_71_BC%2C_RRC_402-1.png/250px-Pompey%2C_aureus%2C_71_BC%2C_RRC_402-1.png |
| Aureus minted by Pompey for his second triumph in 71 BC, featuring the head of Africa on the obverse (celebrating his victory against Hiarbas). The reverse shows Pompey in his triumphal chariot, with his son Gnaeus seated before and Victory flying above |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/2/20/Faustus_Cornelius_Sulla%2C_AR_denarius%2C_56_BC%2C_RRC_426-4a.jpg/250px-Faustus_Cornelius_Sulla%2C_AR_denarius%2C_56_BC%2C_RRC_426-4a.jpg |
| Denarius minted in 56 BC by Pompey's supporter Faustus Sulla |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/a/af/Death_of_Pompey_Magnus.jpg/220px-Death_of_Pompey_Magnus.jpg |
| Death of Pompey Magnus; 18th century engraving |
| **Chronology of Pompey's life and career** |
| 29 September 106 BC – Born in Picenum; |
| 86 BC – Marriage to Antistia; |
| 89 BC – Serves under his father at Asculum (during the Social War); |
| 83 BC – Aligns with Sulla, after his return from the First Mithridatic War against King Mithridates VI of Pontus, raising a legion and cavalry in hopes of joining him;  |
| 83–82 BC – Fights for Sulla during the war in Italy. First as cavalry commander then joint-commands and finally commanding an independent army. |
| 82 BC – Divorce by Antistia and marriage to Aemilia at the behest of Sulla, but Aemilia is already pregnant and eventually dies during childbirth;  |
| 82–81 BC – Defeats Gaius Marius allies in Sicily and Africa; |
| 81 BC – Returns to Rome and celebrates first triumph; |
| 79 BC – Pompey marries Mucia Tertia, of the Mucii Scaevolae family; |
|  79 BC – Pompey supports the election of Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, who openly revolts against the Senate a few months later. Pompey suppresses the rebellion with an army raised from Picenum and puts down the rebellion, killing the rebel Marcus Junius Brutus, father of Brutus, who would go on to assassinate Julius Caesar;  |
| 76–71 BC – Campaign in Hispania against Sertorius; |
| 71 BC – Returns to Italy and participates in the suppression of a slave rebellion led by Spartacus, obtaining his second triumph; |
| 70 BC – First consulship (with Marcus Licinius Crassus); |
| 67 BC – Defeats the pirates and goes to the province of Asia; |
| 66–61 BC – Defeats King Mithridates of Pontus, ending the Third Mithridatic War; |
| 64–63 BC – Marches through Syria, the Levant, and Judea; |
| 61 BC – Divorce by Mucia Tertia; |
| 29 September 61 BC – Third triumph; |
| April 59 BC – The so-called first triumvirate is constituted. Pompey allies with Julius Caesar and Crassus, marrying Caesar's daughter Julia; |
| 58–55 BC – Governs Hispania Ulterior by proxy, while the Theater of Pompey is constructed; |
| 55 BC – Second consulship (with Marcus Licinius Crassus), and the Theater of Pompey is finally inaugurated; |
| 54 BC – Julia dies in childbirth, and the first triumvirate ends; |
| 52 BC – Serves as sole consul for an intercalary month, but has a third ordinary consulship with Metellus Scipio for the rest of the year, marrying his daughter Cornelia Metella; |
| 51 BC – Forbids Caesar (in Gaul) to stand for consulship *in absentia*; |
| 50 BC – Falls dangerously ill with fever in Campania, but is saved "by public prayers"; |
| 49 BC – Caesar crosses the Rubicon river and invades Italy, while Pompey retreats to Greece with the conservatives; |
| 48 BC – Caesar defeats Pompey's army near Pharsalus, Greece. Pompey retreats to Egypt and is killed at Pelusium. |
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| Political offices |
| Preceded byP. Cornelius Lentulus SuraCn. Aufidius Orestes | Roman consul70 BCWith: M. Licinius Crassus | Succeeded byQ. Hortensius HortalusQ. Caecilius Metellus Creticus |
| Preceded byCn. Cornelius Lentulus MarcellinusL. Marcius Philippus | Roman consul II55 BCWith: M. Licinius Crassus II | Succeeded byL. Domitius Ahenobarbus[Ap. Claudius Pulcher](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Appius_Claudius_Pulcher_%28consul_54_BC%29) |
| Preceded byCn. Domitius CalvinusM. Valerius Messalla Rufus | Roman consul IIIIntercalary Month, 52 BCwithout colleague | Succeeded byHimselfMetellus Scipio |
| Preceded byHimself | Roman consul52 BCWith: Metellus Scipio | Succeeded bySer. Sulpicius RufusM. Claudius Marcellus |

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| **Compiler FLN** |