



41 BC Cleopatra met Antony in Tarsus. Arsinoe killed in captivity.	40 BC Alexander Helios and Cleopatra Selene born	38 BC Ventidius defeated the Parthians	38 BC Settlement of the East	36 BC Antony invaded Parthia and was defeated	33 BC The Triumvirate ended. Preparations for war.	30 BC Cleopatra and Antony suicide
44 BC Death of Caesar, Cleopatra left Rome	41-40 BC Antony spent the winter in Alexandria	40 BC Perusine War Antony married Octavia	38 BC Antony and Cleopatra celebrated Panathenaic Games in Athens	37 BC Antony and Cleopatra married at Antioch	34 BC Donations of Alexandria	31 BC Battle of Actium

## Key Knowledge

## Key Vocabulary

- Following the death of Caesar, Mark Antony was initially powerful in Rome, but was soon threatened by Caesar's heir Octavian.
- Mark Antony, Octavian and Marcus Lepidus formed the Second Triumvirate to rule Rome. Antony was given the eastern provinces.
- Cleopatra travelled to meet Antony in Tarsus and quickly charmed him with lavish display and feasts.
- Plutarch suggests their relationship was based on mutual interests and entertainment in Alexandria.
- They had three children together, Alexander Helios, Cleopatra Selene and Ptolemy Philadelphus.
- Rivalry between Octavian and Antony continued. Antony's Roman wife Fulvia tried to support him and died whilst trying to join him.
- To strengthen their bond, Antony married Octavian's sister Octavia.
- In return for resources and support, Cleopatra received land from Mark Antony and joined him in Antioch in 37 BC.
- Antony failed to defeat the threat from the Parthians which damaged his reputation in Rome.
- Mark Antony's rejection of Octavia's support and continued public relationship with Cleopatra damaged his reputation and his relationship with Octavian.
- The Donations of Alexandria established Antony and Cleopatra's children as heirs to Antony's lands in the east.
- The Battle of Actium was a naval battle on the western coast of Greece between Octavian and Mark Antony, with Cleopatra's support.
- Antony lost the battle when Cleopatra and her ships fled back to Alexandria.
- Antony followed Cleopatra to Alexandria. He was betrayed by his troops who were loyal to Octavian.
- Antony and Cleopatra both committed suicide rather than face the shame of defeat.
- Octavian became the first emperor of Rome, Augustus.

Triumvirate	Three men ruling together
Triumvir	One of the three men holding power
Hellenistic	Greek language, history and culture
Isis	Ancient Egyptian goddess of motherhood and fertility.
mausoleum	Grand burial chamber, usually reserved for one family
triumph	The victory procession of a Roman general marching into Rome
Political marriage	A marriage based on power and alliances rather than love
Consul	Political leader in Rome. Two elected to hold office at any one time.
lucrative	Something which increases wealth and brings benefits
Alexandria	Capital city of Egypt
Parthian Empire	Rival empire in the east – area roughly corresponding to modern Iran