

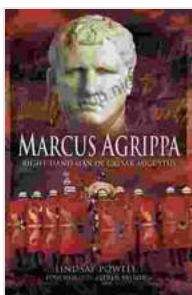
# Marcus Agrippa: The Right-Hand Man of Caesar Augustus

## Early Life and Military Career

Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa was born in 63 BC into a wealthy equestrian family in Rome. He received a traditional Roman education and excelled in both academics and athletics. In his early twenties, Agrippa joined Julius Caesar's army and quickly rose through the ranks. He distinguished himself in several campaigns, including the Battle of Dyrrachium in 48 BC and the Battle of Pharsalus in 48 BC, where he commanded Caesar's cavalry.

## Support for Octavian

After Caesar's assassination in 44 BC, Agrippa allied himself with Octavian, Caesar's adopted son and heir. Agrippa played a crucial role in Octavian's victory in the civil war against Antony and Cleopatra. He commanded the fleet at the Battle of Actium in 31 BC, which secured Octavian's dominance over the Roman world.



## Marcus Agrippa: Right-Hand Man of Caesar Augustus

by Lindsay Powell

★★★★☆ 4.3 out of 5

Language : English  
File size : 86941 KB  
Text-to-Speech : Enabled  
Screen Reader : Supported  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
X-Ray : Enabled  
Print length : 685 pages  
Lending : Enabled



## **Political and Military Achievements**

As Octavian's closest advisor, Agrippa played a significant role in shaping the Roman Empire. He served as consul in 37, 28, and 27 BC, and was responsible for reforming the Roman taxation system and reorganizing the provinces. Agrippa also oversaw the construction of many public works, including the Pantheon and the Baths of Agrippa.

Agrippa continued to serve Octavian, now known as Emperor Augustus, in a military capacity. He led campaigns in Gaul, Spain, and the East, and was responsible for securing the frontiers of the empire. Agrippa was also instrumental in developing the Roman navy, which became one of the most powerful in the ancient world.

## **Architectural Legacy**

In addition to his military and political achievements, Agrippa was also a renowned architect. He was responsible for designing and building several of Rome's most iconic landmarks, including:

- \* The Pantheon, a temple to all the gods that is still standing today
- \* The Baths of Agrippa, a large public bath complex that was one of the most luxurious in Rome
- \* The Aqua Julia, an aqueduct that brought water to Rome from the Sabine Mountains

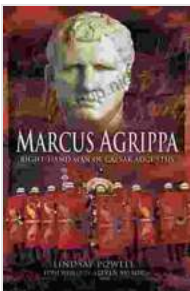
## **Personal Life and Death**

Agrippa married twice, first to Pomponia, and then to Julia, the daughter of Augustus. He had five children, including Vipsania Agrippina, who married

Emperor Tiberius. Agrippa died in 12 BC at the age of 51 from a sudden illness. He was buried in the Mausoleum of Augustus and was honored with a state funeral.

## Legacy

Marcus Agrippa is remembered as one of the most important figures in Roman history. He was a brilliant military commander, a skilled politician, and an accomplished architect. His contributions to the Roman Empire were immense, and his legacy continues to be felt today.



### Marcus Agrippa: Right-Hand Man of Caesar Augustus

by Lindsay Powell

★★★★☆ 4.3 out of 5

Language : English  
File size : 86941 KB  
Text-to-Speech : Enabled  
Screen Reader : Supported  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
X-Ray : Enabled  
Print length : 685 pages  
Lending : Enabled





## **Tough Cookies Don't Crumble: The Unbreakable Spirit of Those Who Overcome Adversity**

Life is full of challenges. We all face them, in one form or another. But for some people, the challenges are so great that they seem insurmountable. They may come in...



## **The California-Born Diners, Burger Joints, and Fast Food Restaurants That Changed the World**

California is known for many things, but its fast food scene is one of its most iconic. From In-N-Out to McDonald's, some of the most well-known fast food...