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Portia julius caesar age

In 11th-century BC, a Roman woman, Brutus' wife Cato for the younger sister, look at Porcia (Cato Jr.'s sister). Elisabetta SiraniBorn70 BCDied43 BCSpouse(s)Marcus Calpurnius BibulusMarcus Junius BrutusChildrenLucius Calpurnius BibulusParentsCato junior (father)Attilia (mother) Porcia Catonis (c. 70 BC to 43 June 2007 or 42 October 2007)[1][2] (Porcia of Cato, wholly Porcia Cato, daughter of Porcia Cato), also known as Porcia, at times, Portia, especially in 18th-century English literature,[3] was a Roman woman who lived in the 11th century BC. She was the daughter of Marcus Porcius Cato Uticensis and his first wife, Attilia. She is best known for her second wife and suicide of Marcus Junius Brutus, the most famous of the assassins of Julius Caesar, who is said to be swallowing hot coals. Biography Early Lives Porcia Guillaume Rouilléen Promptuarii Iconum Insigniorum . Porcia was born between 73 BC and 64 BC[4][5]. [6] He had a resentive nature[7] depended on philosophy and was full of understanding courage. Plutarch describes him as the best of youth and beauty. When he was still very young, his father divorced his mother for adultery. When he was young, he was first married to his father's political ally Marcus Calpurnius Bibulus. This marriage took place between 58 BC and 53 BC. With him he may have had a son, Lucius Calpurnius Bibulus.[10], although most modern historians believe that Porcia was too young to be a mother to Lucius, and that he was the son of Bibulus in his previous marriage because he was old enough to fight in the Battle of Philipp in 42 BC. He died in 32 BC. It is possible that the son of Porcia and Bibulus was the man who wrote Brutus's biography. A few years later, Quintus Hortensius wanted to ally himself with Cato and asked for Porcia's hand in marriage. [12] Bibulus, who had a crush on his wife, was reluctant to let her go. Hortensius offered to marry her and return her to Bibulus after she gave birth to an heir. Such an arrangement was not uncommon at the time. [13] He argued that it is contrary to the law of nature to prevent a girl of Porcia's youth and beauty from producing children for her allies and impractical in order to overproduction into Bibulus. Nevertheless, Bibulus refused to divorce her, and Cato did not like the idea of marrying her daughter's husband, who was four times her age. Instead, Cato divorced his wife, Porcia's stepmother, Marcia, and gave her to Hortensius. He remarried after Hortensius died. In 52 BC, Julius Caesar's Gaul wars ended, but he refused to return to Rome despite senate demands to put his hands down. Cato personally hated Caesar and was his greatest enemy in the Senate; Cato's group, optimates (also known as Boni), believed Caesar should return so that his possessions and dignitaries are deprived of his possessions and dignitaries by the optimizations and permanently expel Caesar. In 49 BC, Caesar crossed the Rubicon with his army and declared a war that began with the Roman Civil War. Both Cato and Bibulus allied themselves with Gnaeus Pompey Magnus against Caesar. Although both Boni hated Pompeius, he was not a threat to their group, as Caesar did. Bibulus commanded Pompeius' fleet in the Adriatic. [15] He captured part of Caesar's fleet, though this was usually meaningless when Caesar decisively defeated Pompeius in the Battle of Pharsalus. Bibulus died in 48 BC after Pompeius' defeat, leaving Porcia as his widow. In 46 BC, Cato committed suicide after his defeat at the Battle of Thapsus, while Marcus Cato, Porcia's brother, was pardoned by Caesar and returned to Rome. [16] Marriage to Brutus Brutus, Porcia's first cousin, divorced his wife Claudia Pulchra and married Porcia when he was still very young. [10] [17] The marriage was outrageous because Brutus is not the basic reason for the divorce, even though he had been married to Claudia for many years. Claudia was very popular as a virtical woman, and she was the daughter of Appius Claudius Pulcher, who had been an ally of Brutus for many years. [18] He was also related to Pompeius by marriage through his younger sister. Some did not take up the divorce well, including Brutus' mother Servilia[19], who despised her half-brothers and seems jealous of Brutus' affection for Porcia. [20] Servilia therefore supported Claudia's interests against Porcia's interests. [21] On the other hand, Porcia was very popular with both Pompey and Cato followers, so marriage is favored by people such as Marcus Tullius Cicero and Titus Pomponius Atticus. Marriage was Brutus's way of honoring his uncle. Nevertheless, it seems that Porcia loved Brutus deeply and was completely devoted to him. [8] He decided not to investigate Brutus' secrets before he had turned himself into a trial and that he would defy the pain. He and Brutus had a son who died in 43 BC. [citation required] Brutus and many other conspirators murdered Caesar in 44 BC. [23] He promised to share the heavy secrets of his heart with his wife, but it is unclear whether he ever got the chance. [24] [25] Some historians believe Porcia may have known about the plot and may even have been involved in the conspiracy itself. Plutarch claims he happened upon Brutus when he thought about what to do with Caesar and asked him what was wrong. When she did not answer, she suspected that he did not trust her because she was a woman for fear of revealing something, albeit involuntarily, under torture. To prove himself to him, he secretly caused his own thigh with a barber's knife to see if he can withstand the pain. As a result, he suffered severe pain, chills and fever. [27] Some believe he endured the pain of his untreated wound for at least a day. As soon as he overcame his pain, he returned to Brutus and said, You, my husband, even if you trusted my life not to betray you, you were still suspicious of my body, and your feelings were only human. But I found that my body can also keep the silence... So do not be afraid, but tell me everything you keep from me, for fire, lashes or goads do not force me to reveal a word; I wasn't born a woman to that extent. So if you still trust me, I better die than live; Otherwise, no one will ever think of me as Cato's daughter or wife anymore. [28] [29] [30] Brutus wondered when he saw the wound on his thigh and when he heard this he no longer salvaged anything from him, but felt strengthened and promised to relate the whole plot. [31] When he raises his arms above her, he is said to have prayed that he would succeed in his attempt and thus show himself a worthy husband. [32] Brutus never got a chance, however, because they were interrupted and never had a moment's privacy before the conspiracy took place. On the day of Caesar's murder, Porcia was extremely shocked by the anguish and sent messengers to the Senate to check that Brutus was still alive. [33] He worked to the point where, when he fainted, his servants feared he would die. [29] When Brutus and the other assassins fled Rome for Athens, it was agreed that Porcia must stay in Italy. [34] Porcia was heartbroken away from Brutus but tried hard to hide it. However, when he came across a painting depicting Hector's share of Andromache in Ilia, he burst into tears. [35] Brutus' friend Acilius heard about this and quoted Homer, where Andromache talks to Hector: But Hector, you are a father to me and you are also a mother, my brother and my loving husband true. [36] Brutus smiled, saying he would never say to Porcia what Hector said to Andromache in return (Ply loom and distaff and giving orders to your maids[36]), saying of Porcia... Although the natural weakness of his body prevents him from doing what only male powers can perform, he is as brave and active for his country as the best of us. Death, Porcia's suicide, Pierre Mignard. Rennes Art Museum. Porcia's death has been the catching up with many historians and writers. Most of today's historians believed that Porcia committed suicide in 42 BC. Modern historians, however, consider this story unlikely, and one popular speculation causes Porcia to take her life by burning coal in an airless room, thereby succumbing to carbon monoxide poisoning. [38] The exact timing of his death is also a problem. Most modern historians Valerius Maximus (and Appian) claim that he killed himself when he heard Brutus died after Philipp's second battle. [39] [40] [41] Nicolaus says it happened before Brutus died, but said he died after Philipp's first fight, claiming that he thought only he was dead, and that Brutus wrote a letter to their friends in Rome, accusing them of Porcia's suicide. Plutarch rejects Nicolaus' claims in a letter stating that the letter revealed too much to make it genuine. [43] Plutarch also repeats the story of carbon swallowing, but does not believe it:[44]As for Porcia, Brutus' wife Nicolaus the philosopher and Valerius Maximus says that he now wanted to die, but all his friends opposed him, who kept him under tight watch; He then snatched live coals from the fire, swallowed them, kept his mouth shut quickly and thus got away with himself. And yet there is a letter from Brutus to his friends in which he complains to them about Porcia and laments his fate, because they neglected him and therefore the disease drove him to death rather than life. It therefore appears that Nicolaus was mistaken at the time of his death, because his contempt, his love for Brutus and the manner in which he died are also mentioned in the letter, if it is indeed genuine. [45] According to political journalist and classicist Garry Wills, although Shakespeare has caused Porcia to die by a method Plutarch repeats but rejects, the historic Porcia died of illness (possibly plague) a year before the Battle of Philipp[46]... but Valerius Maximus [mistakenly] wrote that he killed himself in the news of Brutus' death in that battle. This was a version of a story celebrated in works such as Martial's Epigram 1.42. [47] The allegation that Porcia's death occurred before Brutus died is supported by a letter from Cicero. This letter would have been sent in late June or early July for 43 BC; [48] It also suggests that Porcia did not commit suicide, but died of a somewhat lingering disease. As Plutarch notes, if the letter was genuine, Brutus lamented his death and accused his friends of not taking care of him. [43] Brutus is also previously a letter to Atticus hinting at Porcia's illness and congratulating her on her treatment. [49] [50] Cicero later wrote his surviving letter to Brutus comforting him in his grief. [51] This is probably the most accurate [52] account of Porcia's death. In Portia's popular culture, Portia, played by Deborah Kerr, and James Mason as Marcus Brutus, in the 1953 film Julius Caesar Literature Classic in Shakespeare's play Julius Caesar, she appears in fictional form as Brutus' wife. [53] He only makes two appearances. Portia and Calpurnia are the only two notables in the play. It has been notified He died swallowing fire. Portia is also briefly mentioned in Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice in terms of the nature of his namesake name Portia: there is a woman in Belmont who is rich on the left; And he is fairer, and fairer than that word, for miraculous virtues: sometimes in his eyes I received just unsent messages: His name is Portia, nothing underrated for Cato's daughter, Brutus Portia. [54] In Robert Garner's play Porcie, she is the heroine of the play, depicting her suicide. In the play, she is shocked to hear of her husband's death and kills herself. His servant informs the Romans that Portia died swallowing living coals before he took his own life with the dagger. In the purgatory of Thomas Cooper's suicide, Portia is one of the suicides spoken about in the poem. This is where Portia's life is compared to the death of Aria, Pœtus' wife. [55] Modern In Masters of Rome, a series of seven novels by Australian author Colleen McCullough, Portia stars as a child in Caesar's Women.[56] as a teenager in Caesar[57] and as a young woman in the October Horse. Portia is first described as a ferocious, then a mad maniac of Republican values, and then perhaps a completely maniac. Servilia, who constantly abuses him, later writes to Brutus before Philipp's battle to tell him that Portia went mad and killed herself by swallowing live coals. Brutus admits, however, that it is more likely that Servilia murdered Portia by forcing her to burn coal down her throat. Given Servilia's vicious nature in the novel, this murder is entirely plausible. He appears in Thornton Wilder's epistolary novel The Ides of March, which depicts the events leading up to the death of Julius Caesar. Portia is one of the protagonists of the fourth part of the book. Cicero talks about him as the only person Brutus loves. Portia and Servilia exchange several letters suggesting Servilia's disgust with her. Caesar later sends a letter to Portia informing him that Brutus is returning to Rome, and Portia responds with polite thanks: Caesar later confesses to Lucius Mamilius Turpinus (protagonist) that he greatly envies Brutus's marriage to him and often wishes he could have married her himself. Stephen Fry refers to him in The Stars tennis balls. As part of his revenge, Simon Cotter gives Oliver Delft, the jailing policeman, an alternative to being imprisoned by the idle himself. The alternative is for Delft to kill himself with hot coals, as Portia did in Julius Caesar. Drama Portia has been played by various adaptations of Shakespearean Julius Caesar. Actors such as Deborah Kerr, Virginia McKenna and Diana Rigg have been involved in films and television productions. Portia stars as a child and adult in the 2003 miniseries Julius Caesar. Kate Adullthood. [61] He is a partner of his cousin Brutus and later becomes his wife. The drama shows her as an unwilling pawn in Caesar's assassination torn between her husband and friend Calpurnius. Remarks by ^ Cicero ad Brutum I ^ Plutarch, Marcus Brutus, 53 May ^ Written in Portia Lempriere's Classic Dictionary (19th century) ^ Plutarch, Cato junior, 7.3 ^ Plutarch, Cato junior, 7.4 ^ Plutarch, Cato junior, 24.3 ^ Plutarch, Marcus Brutus, 13.4. Porcia, which is by nature a sensitive... and full of sensible pride. ^ a b c Plutarch, Marcus Brutus, 13.4. ^ Plutarch, Cato junior, 25.3 ^ a b Plutarch, Marcus Brutus, 13 March ^ Cornell, Tim (2013). Fragments of Roman historians. ISBN 9780199277056. ^ Plutarch, Cato junior, 25.2. ^ a b Plutarch, Cato junior, 25.3 ^ Plutarch, Cato junior, 25.3. According to men's opinion, such a course was absurd, but under the law of nature it was honourable and good for the state that a woman in the best state of youth and beauty should not dampen her productive power and land idle, nor yet, carrying more offspring than enough, burdening and impoverishing a husband who does not want them. ^ Plutarch, Cato junior, 54.4. ^ Appian, Civil Wars, Book II, 100. ^ Cicero, Brutus, 77. 94 ^ Cicero, Atticus, 13. 16 ^ Cicero, Atticus, 13. 10 ^ Cicero, Atticus, 13. 22 ^ Middleton, Conyers. The history of Marcus Tullius Cicero's life. p 208 ^ Cicero, Atticus, 13. 9 ^ Cassius Dio, 44.13.1. ^ Cassius Dio, 44.13. ^ Plutarch, Marcus Brutus, 14.4 ^ Plutarch, Cato junior, 73.4. ^ Plutarch, Marcus Brutus, 13.5 ^ Cassius Dio, 44.13.4 ^ a b Plutarch, Marcus Brutus, 13.7. ^ Plutarch, Marcus Brutus, 13.8. ^ Cassius Dio, 44.14.1 ^ Plutarch, Marcus Brutus, 13.11. ^ Plutarch, Marcus Brutus, 15 June ^ Plutarch, Marcus Brutus, 23.2. ^ Plutarch, Marcus Brutus, 23.4. ^ a b Homer, Ilias, vi.429 f., 491. ^ Plutarch, Marcus Brutus, 23 June ^ Roman life in the days of Cicero, Alfred J. Church ^ Cassius Dio, Roman history, 47.49.3. ^ Appian, Civil Wars, Book 5.136. ^ Valerius Maximus, De factis mem. iv.6.5. ^ Plutarch, Cato junior, 53.5. ^ a b Plutarch, Marcus Brutus, 53.7. ^ See also: Wills, Garry (2011), Rome and Rhetoric: Shakespeare's Julius Caesar ; New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 137. ^ Plutarch, Brutus; 53: 5-7. ^ Wills (2011), Op. cit., pg 138 and Porcia's illness and death are reported in Cicero Correspondence.: Op. cit., Note 18, sg 174: Cicero, Ad Brutum, I.9.2 and I.17.7. ^ Wills, op. cit., referring to: Valerius Maximus, Libri Novem, 4.6.5. See also: Peter Howell (1989), A Commentary on Book One of the Epigrams of Martial (London: Athlone), born 199-203. ^ Cicero, Ad Brutum, I.9.2. ^ Ad Brut., 17. Valetudinem Porcia meae tibi curae esse, not insignificant ^ The history of Marcus Tullius Cicero's life. The. Middleton and Conyers. p 278 Brutum, I.9, says: You have indeed suffered a great loss (for you have lost the one who had not left his neighbor on earth), and you must be allowed to grieve under such a cruel blow so that you do not want all the feeling of sadness; one should think more miserable than the sorrow itself: but do it in moderation it is both beneficial to others and necessary for yourself. ^ Cicero, Ad Brutum, I.9.2 contains a modern letter that Cicero sent to Brutus comforting him from Porcia's death. Since this is addressed to her husband, it is reasonable to assume that this is one of the more accurate accounts of Porcia Cato's death. ^ Should not be confused with Portia ^ Merchant of Venice. Shakespeare, William. 1.1.161-66 ^ Suicide purgatory, book 11. Cooper and Thomas; Page 239. 26. These, side by side, Portia and Arria, were on the plain, and they hid. ^ McCullough, Colleen (1997-02-01). Caesar's women. Avon. ISBN 978-0-380-71084-3. ^ McCullough, Colleen (2003). Caesar. Avon. ISBN 978-0-09-946043-5. ^ McCullough, Colleen (2003). October horse. ISBN 978-0-09-928052-1. ^ Wilder, Thornton (September 2003), March (des. Harper Perennial, what are you? ISBN 978-0-06-008890-3. ^ Internet movie database search for character name Portia ^ Julius Caesar (2002) (TV) imdb references Primary sources Plutarch, Marcus Brutus Plutarch, Cato junior Cicero, Epistulae ad Brutum Cicero, Epistulae ad Atticum Appian, The Civil Wars, Book II Valerius Maximus, De factis mem Cassius Dio, Roman History 44-47 Valerius Maximus, Factorum et dictorum memorabilium libri iv 6.5 Secondary sources of Roman life in the days of Cicero, Alfred J. Church history of the life of Marcus Tullius Cicero, Conyers Middleton dictionary of Greek and Roman biography and mythology, William Smith Salisbury, J. E. (2001). A women's enthnant in the ancient world. Clarke, M. L. (1981). Noblest Roman: Marcus Brutus and his fame. London. 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