## Paraphraser.io, Fluency:

Gladiator's games provided their sponsors with a very expensive but effective method of self-promotion and exciting entertainment for their customers and potential voters at little or no cost. Arrived at the top and wanted to stay there. A politically ambitious privateer (private) might postpone his late father's work until election season. Those in power and those seeking power needed the support of commoners and their tribune, and their votes could only be obtained by the promise of a very good show. Showing his usual acumen by breaking his own laws of ostentation, to make the funeral of his wife Metella the most extravagant Mnus Rome has ever seen.

During the last few years of the politically and socially unstable Late Republic, all of the Gladiator's aristocratic owners wielded political power. In 65 BC, the newly elected Julius Caesar of Culrenadil held a game which he justified as a menu to his father who had been deceased for twenty years. Despite already being heavily in debt, he used his 320 pairs of gladiators in silver-plated armor. Although he was more available in Capua, the Senate considered the recent Spartacus rebellion and concerns over Caesar's burgeoning private army and growing popularity as the maximum number of gladiators a citizen could hold in Rome. I set a limit of 320 pairs. Caesar's showmanship was unprecedented in scale and expense. He staged Mnuth as a memorial ceremony rather than a funeral, thereby undermining any practical or meaningful distinction between Mnuth and Rudi.

Gladiator games, usually associated with animal shows, spread throughout the Republic. Anti-corruption laws of 65 and 63 BC attempted but failed to curb the political usefulness of the games to their sponsors. Following Caesar's assassination and the Roman Civil War, Augustus assumed imperial authority over the games, including munera, and formalised their provision as a civic and religious duty. His revision of sumptuary law capped private and public expenditure on munera, claiming to save the Roman elite from the bankruptcies they would otherwise suffer, and restricting gladiator munera to the festivals of Saturnalia and Quinquatria.Henceforth, an imperial praetor's official munus was allowed a maximum of 120 gladiators at a ceiling cost of 25,000 denarii; an imperial ludi might cost no less than 180,000 denarii.Throughout the empire, the greatest and most celebrated games would now be identified with the state-sponsored imperial cult, which furthered public recognition, respect and approval for the emperor's divine numen, his laws, and his agents. Between 108 and 109 AD, Trajan celebrated his Dacian victories using a reported 10,000 gladiators and 11,000 animals over 123 days. The cost of gladiators and munera continued to spiral out of control. A law of AD 177 by Marcus Aurelius did little to stop this and was completely ignored by his son Commodus.