今晚关于凯撒大帝，正好昨天引入了一点点

What historical figure人物 would have succeeded in any nearly environment环境 born into?

Jarred Dunn, studied History at The University of Texas at Austin

Answered 16h ago

1. Julius Caesar possessed拥有 the perfect mix‑混合 of talent and allure魅力 to succeed under almost any conditions.
2. We cannot entirely完全 discount打折 the “nature天赋 vs. nurture教育培养” debate争论. Caesar’s Roman era时代 fostered培养 attitudes that might be unique独特 to their militaristic军国主义/好战的 culture, especially among三人以上+ his aristocratic comrades志同道合 in the patrician贵族 class.
3. However, the following skills that the first Roman emperor mastered掌握, coupled结合 with his own innate天生的 abilities, provided him with the will意志 to reach the pinnacle顶点 of power. Intellect智力
4. Caesar was a brilliant man. Stories of his intellectual智力 prowess高超的技艺/才知 are legion军团/大量的 in contemporary当代的 accounts.叙述 Pliny the Elder, writing a century after the Emperor’s death, detailed Caesar’s multi-track多声道的，多轨的/反应迅速 mind:
5. We find it stated that he was able to write or read, and at the same time, dictate听写 and listen. This outstanding administrative行政的 skill would be highly prized in many cultures.

Ambition

1. The Romans, most notably尤其是 the upper classes, nurtured培养 an environment of hyper超级-ambition. As a child, Caesar would have wandered漫步 the side rooms in his home’s atrium天井（中庭）, pondering思考 the death masks of his ancestors, and admiring崇拜 the monuments纪念碑 to their achievements成就.
2. Unlike their modern counterparts相对等的, patrician贵族 Romans were expected预测 to lead their men into battle at the head of their armies. Caesar exemplified代表 this Roman ideal in his conquest征服 of Gaul, and the subsequent随之而来的 Roman civil war. 高卢
3. This could be a uniquely独特的 Roman trait特点, but this kind of burning desire欲望 to succeed would stand out突出 in any environment. Charisma
4. Caesar was a born leader. Even his purported传说的/据说的 enemies would fall under his spell咒语/**迷住**.
5. In 75 BCE, the young Caesar was captured by Cilician pirates. During his captivity囚禁, Caesar behaved more like a pirate海盗 king than a hostage人质. As Plutarch described it:
6. For thirty-eight days, with the greatest unconcern冷漠, he joined in all their games and exercises运动, just as if he was their leader instead of their prisoner囚犯.
7. He also wrote poems and speeches which he read aloud to them, and if they failed to admire崇拜 his work, he would call them to their faces illiterate文盲的 savages野蛮人, and would often laughingly threaten威胁 to have them all hanged吊死. They were much taken with+被吸引 this and attributed归功于 his freedom of speech to a kind of simplicity简单 in his character个性 or boyish孩子气 playfulness闹着玩.
8. When the pirates demanded a ransom赎金 of twenty talents塔兰特, Caesar laughed in their face. “Do you know who it is you have captured?”
9. Caesar said he would pay fifty talents, and frequently频繁的 promised to return and kill each one of his captors捕获者 as soon一。。就。。 as the transaction交易 was completed.
10. After his followers raised the money and paid the ransom, Caesar promptly立即 returned to shore. He raised his own fleet舰队, chased追逐 down the pirates, and had them all crucified严厉惩罚.

What country would not value+重视 such ruthless冷酷 leadership?

15. Unlike many of his murderous凶残的 fellow同伴 elites精英, Caesar became known for showing mercy to his Roman enemies. (Note: this mercy did not extend包括 to the thousands of Gauls slaughtered屠杀 during his Gallic campaign战役.)

16. After seizing夺取 Rome, Caesar took office就职 as dictator独裁者 in 49 B.C. This momentous重大的 act seemed to reverse颠倒 his whole career, built in opposition相反的 to an earlier dictator, Lucius Cornelius Sulla (who ruled from 82-80 B.C.), a man whose harsh严厉的 and oppressive压迫的 rule began with the murder of nearly 5,000 of his enemies, most of them rich people, and confiscation没收 of their property财产.

17. Caesar himself had to go into hiding and barely几乎不 escaped with his life. Caesar, however, was determined to be a different kind of dictator. Unlike Sulla, who consciously有意识的 limited power to a small circle of elite and noble families, Caesar was a populist. And one of the first principles of populism民粹主义 is letting people live.

18. Rather than have his enemies killed, he offered them mercy or clemency仁慈 -- clementia in Latin. As Caesar wrote to his advisors, “Let this be our new method of conquering -- to fortify加强 ourselves by mercy and generosity大方.” Caesar pardoned most of his enemies and forbore克制 confiscating their property. He even promoted升职 some of them to high public office

19. A temple was even built to honor Caesar’s clemency. Utilizing利用 clemency as a political weapon would be an unusually pragmatic实际的 decision in most cultures, and earn your respect

20. But only to a certain extent. This policy was a vital重要的 support for his transition过渡 to emperor. However, this same policy also proved dangerous, as two of Caesar’s pardoned enemies would strike back at him on the ides of March. the respect and gratitude of your opponents.