March 15th The Ides of March



In modern times, the term Ides of March is best known as the date on which [Julius Caesar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julius_Caesar)

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was [killed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assassination_of_Julius_Caesar) in 44 B.C. Caesar was stabbed 刀刺 dāo​cì​

 (23 times) to death in the Roman Senate 元老院 by a group of conspirators 同谋 tóng​móu​

led by [Brutus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marcus_Junius_Brutus) and [Gaius Cassius Longinus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaius_Cassius_Longinus).

According to Plutarch, a [seer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seer)先见者 xiān​jiàn​zhě​ had foreseen 预言 yù​yán​ 预见 that Caesar would be harmed not later than the Ides of March.



On his way to the [Theatre 戏剧 of Pompey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theatre_of_Pompey) (where he would be assassinated 刺死 cì​sǐ​; 刺杀 cì​shā​ ), Caesar met that seer and joked, "The ides of March have come", meaning to say that the prophecy had not been fulfilled, to which the seer replied "Ay, Caesar; but not gone."

This meeting is famously dramatized in [William Shakespeare](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Shakespeare)'s play [Julius Caesar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julius_Caesar_%28play%29), when Caesar is warned 警惕 jǐng​tì​ ; 警告 jǐng​gào​ to "beware 谨防 ​jǐn​fáng​ the Ides of March."

**"Et tu, Brute?"** is a Latin phrase were the last words of Roman dictator Julius Caesar to his friend Marcus Brutus at the moment of his assassination.



It can be translated as "Even you, Brutus?","And you, Brutus?", "You too, Brutus?", "Thou too, Brutus?". This is widely used in Western culture to signify the utmost **betrayal. 变节 biàn​jié​**