

Roman/W. Mediterranean History	Roman Literature & Culture	Date	Greek Literature & Culture	Greek/E. Mediterranean History	Egypt	Near East
The Carthaginians conquer Sardinia about this time.		500	Sometime in the last years of this century, the physician Alcmaeon , a follower of Pythagoras, is at Kroton; his <i>Periphusis</i> is the first Greek medical text [525-475] Anaxagoras [500/497]			The <i>Mahabharata</i> , of which The <i>Bhagavad Gita</i> is a part, is put into final form (500-200) Composition of the Book of Job . [600-400] Work begins on the Grand Canal in China to link major river systems. Eventually extends 1,000 miles. Chinese invent crossbow. First cataract operations performed in India.
Romans overthrow Latins at Battle of Lake Regillus [497]		499	Choerilus competes with Aeschylus and Pratinas during 70th Olympiad (499-496). Simonides active in Athens [490s] First production of Aeschylus	Aristogoras , tyrant of Miletus, declares <i>isonomia</i> ; outbreak of Ionian revolt (500/499-494) supported by Athens and Eretria		
Struggle in Rome between patricians and plebeians; tradition places Menenius Agrippa in this context.	Temple of Saturnus in the forum.	498	Pindar : <i>Pyth. 10</i> , his earliest datable epinician ode	Ionians and allies at Sardis: burning of Sardis. Hippocrates becomes tyrant dictator at Gela		
		497	The tragedian Sophocles is born at Colonus [497-495] Pindar wins dithyrambic contest at Athens	Crushing of revolt in Cyprus.		Persians suppress Ionian Revolt The philosopher Mo-tzu (c. 438), founder of Mohism is born. He teaches a message of universal love and compassion for the common plight of ordinary people.
		496		Persians suppress Ionian Revolt. Hipparchus archon at Athens. Roof collapse at school on Chios kills hundreds		
	Temple of Mercurius by the Circus Maximus.	495				
Treaty with the Latins (<i>foedus Cassianum</i>).		494		Battle of Lade; Persians capture Miletus; end of Ionian revolt Battle of Sepeia (Spartans under Cleomenes defeat Argives). Anaxilaus becomes tyrant of Rhegium (494-476)		
Plebs return to Rome after first "Secession of the Plebs"; Tribune created.						

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<p><i>Lex Icilia</i> as to the rights of Tribunes. Foundation of Latin colonies at Norba and Sigma.</p> <p>According to tradition, the expedition of Coriolanus and the Volaci against Rome.</p>			<p>Phrynichus writes <i>The Capture of Miletus</i>, a tragedy the subject of which is a contemporary event.</p> <p>492 Empedocles (492-432) born at Acragas in Sicily; posits that cosmos consists of four elements</p> <p>491</p> <p>490 The east pediment of the Temple of Athena Aphaia at Aegina is contemporary. Aeschylus fights at Marathon; Sophocles participates in dance commemorating victory [?] Pindar: <i>Pyth. 6, 12; Paeon</i> for Delphic Theoxenia Simonides defeats Aeschylus in competition for epigram on the fallen at Marathon. The sculptor Critius (490-460) active at Athens The philosopher Protagoras (490-420) and the artist Pheidias (490-432) are born Phillipides reports victory at Marathon; commemorated with marathon in Olympic Games</p> <p>489</p> <p>488 Victory of Gelon in chariot-race at Olympia.</p> <p>487</p> <p>486 Pindar: <i>Pyth. 7</i> (for Megacles) First record of the performance of comedies at the Greater Dionysia in Athens; won by Chionides</p> <p>485 The tragedian Euripides is born [480?] The tragedian Ion of Chios is born [480s] The historian Herodotus born in Halicarnassus. The philosopher Melissus born at Samos.</p>	<p>Mardonius subdues Thrace and Macedonia; captures Thasos</p> <p>Trial of Miltiades.</p> <p>Troops under Hippocrates defeat Syracuse at the Helorus river.</p> <p>Gelon becomes tyrant of Gela Spartans take hostages from Aegina. Battle of the Helorus. Persian embasst to Greek mainland; Sparta and Athens kill envoys Killyrioi drive out Syracusan aristocracy (491-486)</p> <p>Landing in Greece of the Persians, led by Darius; destruction of Eretria; the battle of Marathon and Athenian victory.</p> <p>Expedition of Miltiades to Paros. Trial and death of Miltiades Death of Cleomenes.</p> <p>Ostracism of Hipparchus the Pisistradid.</p> <p>War of Athens with Aegina. Archons begin to be appointed by lot. Strategoï supersede the Polemarch.</p> <p>Ostracism of Megacles.</p> <p>Revolt of Killyrioi suppressed at Syracuse</p>			<p>Mahavira dies around this time</p> <p>Death of Darius. Accessio Xerxes (486-465)</p>
<p>Treaty with the Hernici. Agrarian law of Sp. Cassius</p>							

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Major war with Veii erupts. This conflict continues until Rome captures Veii in <u>396</u> .		<u>483</u>	The sophist Gorgias born in Leontini; he will introduce stylish rhetoric to Athens.	Rich silver strike in Laurion mining area.		Persians hew canal through Athos peninsula; Persian mobilisation for the campaign against Greece The Buddha dies
		<u>482</u>	Pythian victory of Hieron in horse-race.	Ostracism of Aristides . Themistocles' decree to build a new Athenian fleet with profits from Laurion silver mine.		Xerxes comes to Sardis.
Carthaginians invade Sicily. Battle of Himera.		<u>480</u>	The original theater at Syracuse is built during these years. Aeschylus probably fought at Salamis. Anaxagoras comes to Athens Antiphon born. Heraclitus and Xenophanes die. Thebes fines Pindar for composing dithyramb for Athens. The 'Critian boy' dates before this year	Second landing in Greece of the Persians, led by Xerxes ; battle of Salamis, and victory of the Greeks, led by Themistocles . The Syracusans, in coalition with many of the Greek cities of Sicily, defeat the Carthaginians in the battle of Himera. Olynthus given to the Chalcidians. Carthaginians invade Sicily. Battle of Himera.		
		<u>479</u>	Capture of Sestos marks the end of Herodotus ' and beginning of Thucydides ' <i>Historiae</i>	Mardonius in Attica. August: battle of Plataea and battle of Mycale. Ionians revolt from Persia. Athenians capture Sestos at end of winter 479/8. Liberation of Chios, Samos, and Lesbos Eruption of Etna [476] - inspires Aeschylus <i>Prom.</i> 347f. and Pindar <i>Pyth. 1</i>		Revolt in Babylonia
		<u>478</u>	Pindar : <i>Pyth 3</i> composed Hieron 's victory in horsrace.	Foundation of Confederacy at Delos (which becomes Athenian empire) Pausanias ' expedition to Cyprus, Byzantium. Death of Gelon : his brother Hieron succeeds to his power. Fortification of Athens (478-46)		
		<u>477</u>		Leotychidas in Thessaly		
		<u>476</u>	Pindar visits Hieron of Syracuse and Theron of Acragas. Pindar : <i>Oly. 1</i> ; Bacchylides <i>Ode 5</i> for victory of Hieron in horsrace. Bacchylides invited to Syracuse by Hieron [mid 470s]. Simonides invited to Syracuse; mediates between Hieron and Theron . Phrynichus wins victory for <i>Phoenissae</i> on theme of Salamis	Lacedaemonian expedition to Thessaly. Cimon captures Eion (476-475) Pausanias driven out of Byzantium Hieron founds Aetna		

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Syracusan defeat of Etruscans of Cumae Beginning of "Forty Years Peace" between Veii & Rome.		<u>474</u>		Battle of Cyme. Syracusan defeat of Etruscans.		
		<u>473</u>		Cimon conquers Scyros and recovers the bones of Theseus.		
		<u>472</u>	<p>Aeschylus wins 1st with <<i>Phineas</i>>, <i>The Persians</i> (the earliest Greek tragedy), <Glaucus Pontius, Prometheus Pyrkaeus>. At some point between performance and 468 BCE, he travels to the court of Hieron in Sicily.</p> <p>These years witness the activity at Elea, in Campania, of the philosophical school founded by Xenophanes, the greatest representatives of which are Parmenides and Zeno.</p> <p>Pindar: <i>Olym</i> 2 and 3 for victory of Hieron and Theron in horserace.</p>	Defeat of Tarentum and Rhegium in conflict with the Iapygians		
Establishment of the <i>Lex Publilia Voleronis</i> , legalizing the plebs the <i>Concilium Plebis</i> .		<u>471</u>	<p>Flight of Themistocles. ? Battle of Dipaea.</p> <p>Introduction of 2nd actor in Attic Drama</p>	Athenians reduce Carysrus. Ostracism of Themistocles . Death of Theron of Acragas. (?) Synoecisms of Elis and Mantinea.		
		<u>470</u>	<p>Socrates is born.</p> <p>Elis begins construction of Temple of Zeus at Olympia [470-457]</p> <p>Xenophanes dies around this year.</p> <p>Pindar: <i>Pyth. 1</i> and Bacchylides: <i>Ode 4</i> composed for Hieron's victory</p> <p>Aeschylus: <<i>Aetnae</i>></p>	War of Hieron with Thrasylus of Acragas (471-470) Ostracism of Themistocles		
Antium taken from the Volsci and a Roman colony established there.		<u>469</u>		Hieron installs son Dinomeneas as ruler of Aetna		
		<u>468</u>	<p>Bacchylides celebrates Hieron's first Olympic victory in <i>Ode 3</i>; exiled from Ceos to Peloponnese [460s]; possible date for <i>Ode 9</i> and <i>Dith. 20</i>.</p> <p>Simonides dies at Acragas.</p> <p>Sophocles competes in first tragic festival: winning first prize with <i>Triptolemus</i> [470].</p> <p>Introduction of 3rd actor in Attic Drama</p>	Revolt and reduction of Naxos		
		<u>467</u>	Aeschylus : < <i>Laios, Oidipus</i> >, <i>The Seven against Thebes</i> , < <i>Sphinx</i> >.	Athenian victory over the Persians in battle of the Eurymedon; Cimon destroys a large Persian fleet and, in effect, blunts any chance of an effective Persian counterattack on Greece. Argos reduces Tiryns [468/7]		
Temple of Deus Fidius.		<u>466</u>		Death of Hieron . Death of Pausanias		
		<u>465</u>	The Sophist Prodicus of Ceos born [460s]; his work will focus on the definitions of synonyms	Cimon's expedition against the Thracian Chersonese; Revolt and defeat of Thasos. Athenians attempt to colonise the Nine Ways		

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Agitation begun by C. Terentilius Arsa , a tribune, to appoint a commission of five to draw up laws limiting the consular imperium.		464	Bacchylides composes <i>Odes 1 & 2</i> [464-454]	Athenian defeat at Drabescus; Earthquake at Sparta. Beginning of the Third Messenian War; Revolt of helots.; siege of Ithome.		Accession of Artaxerxes to throne of Persia.
		463	Aeschylus : <i>Suppliants</i> wins 1 st during the 460s Pindar <i>Paeon</i> for Thebes on eclipse (30 April)	Surrender of Thasos. Cimon in Messenia (463-462) Ephialtes influential at Athens. The Areopagus deprived of its powers (463-461)		
Capture of the Capitol by the Sabine Appius Herdonius .		462		Influence of Pericles begins. Argos reduces Mycenae Constitutional reform of Ephialtes in Athens; ; so-called "Democratic Revolution" Termination of the Spartan-Athenian Alliance (autumn)		
		461		Ostracism of Cimon . Alliance of Athens and Argos. Megara joins the alliance. Long Walls built connecting Megara with Nisaea.		
Roman farmer, Cincinnatus , resigns as dictator after defending the city from invaders.		460	Democritus born at Abdera. Hippocrates (460-377) born in Cos The pediments of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia date to around this time (475-450); they are the major extant example of the "Severe Style" in classical art	In the Peloponnesus: battle of Oenoe		
		459		Aegina invested by Athenian forces	Athenian expedition to Cyprus diverted to support revolt of Egypt. Memphis captured (except central fort). Battles of Halieis, Cecryphalea, Aegina, Megara.	
The number of plebeian tribunes raised to ten.		458	Aeschylus stages the trilogy of <i>Agamemnon</i> , <i>Choephorae</i> , and <i>Eumenides</i> which is called the <i>Oresteia</i> , one of the masterworks of all time. Travels to Sicily again. Lysias , the Attic orator, is born.	Lacedaemonian expedition to Phocis and Boeotia. Athens and Sparta fight inconclusive Battle of Tanagra. Athenian victory at Oenophyta, control of Boeotia (except Thebes). Athenian Long Walls completed. Athenian conquest of Aegina which is made to pay tribute.		Ezra returns to Jerusalem. Ezra may have been the who redacted the J , E , I and P documents into or narrative.
		457		Athenian archons can be elected from top three property classes		

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<i>Lex Icilia de Auentino publicando</i>		456	Temple for Zeus at Olympia completed. Aeschylus dies at Gela [455]; Athens passes law allowing his plays to continue to be produced.	Expedition of Tolmides to Corinthian Gulf. Troezen and Achaea brought under Athenian control. Aeginetans form alliance with Athens	Megabyzus arrives in Egypt with army and fleet.	
		455	Euripides presents first tragic tetralogy, including <i>Peliades</i> Philoxenus of Cythera , the dithyrambist, born. Cratinus wins first comic competition	Height of Athenian power in the entire Pentecontaetia		
<i>Lex Aternia Tarpeia de multis</i>		454	The great historian Thucydides is born before this date.	Expedition of Pericles to Corinthian Gulf. Unsuccessful Athenian intervention at Pharsalus; Athenian fleet routed. Treasury of confederacy of Delos transferred from Delos to Athens.	End of the Athenian expedition in Egypt	
The consuls are replaced by decemvirs, who begin drawing up the Laws of the Twelve Tables.		452	Bacchylides composes <i>Odes 6</i> and <i>7</i> - last dated poems.			
The decemvirs finish drawing up the Laws of the Twelve Tables.		451	Ion of Chios competes in 1st tragic competition [451/448]	Five years' Truce between Athenians and Peloponnesians [453/451] Thirty Years' Peace between Argos and Lacedaemon. Pericles' decree requiring Athenian parentage on both sides for citizenship.		
Expulsion of the decemvirs; the consulate is restored		450	The philosopher Empedocles of Agrigentum and Zeno of Elea (<i>Paradoxoi</i>) is active during these years. Bacchylides dies [?]. Timotheus , the radical dithyrambist is born Heroic statue group added at Athenian treasury at Delphi; includes Militides ; Riace warriors could be part of this installment Grave steles appear in Athens Philolaus of Croton writes first Pythagorean literature. Anaxagoras tried for impiety and exiled. Aristarchus: Achilles	Cleruchs sent to Euboes, Naxos, and Andros. Cimon in Cyprus. Death of Cimon at siege of Cition (450-449) Athenian naval victory over the Persians at Salamis (Cyprus)		
<i>Valerio-Horatian</i> laws which, among other things made <i>plebiscita</i> binding on the entire Roman population; <i>Lex Icilia</i> (indemnity for Secession).		449	Antiphon composes <i>Tetralogies</i> between this date and the 420s. Parmenides dies [449-440 BCE] Prizes begin to be awarded for actors at Athenian tragic competition	Athenian-Persian treaty: so-called Peace of Callias. Second Sacred War: Athens reinstates Phocis, which had been ejected by Sparta after seizing control of shrine. Athens invites the Greeks to restore the temples.		
Creation of the quaestorship						

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<i>Lex Canuleia</i> : marriages are now possible between patricians and plebeians.		<u>447</u>	Construction of the Parthenon begins at Athens.	The Athenians are defeated at the Battle of Coronea and lose control of Boeotia Cleruchs sent to the Chersonese Lemnos and Imbros). Revolt and reduction of Euboea. Athens loses Megara.		
Arbitration by Rome between Aricia and Ardea.		<u>446</u>	Pindar <i>Pyth. 8</i> - his last datable work and the last significant piece of Greek choral poetry that survives The comic poet Eupolis born	Thirty years' Peace between Athens and Peloponnesians ends the 'First Peloponnesian War' Foundation of New Sybaris. Calchis subdued by Athens		
<i>Lex Canuleia</i> : abolition of the consulate and creation of the <i>tribuni militum comilari potestate</i> .		<u>445</u>	Aristophanes , the greatest Athenian, comic playwright, is born [<u>455</u>] The Athenian tragedian Agathon born [<u>440s</u>] Herodotus supposedly awarded 10 talents as honor for public recital of this <i>Histories</i> at Athens.	The Athenian Coinage Decree requires members of the League to use only Athenian weights and measures.		Nehemiah rebuilds walls c Jerusalem.
Creation of the censorship.		<u>444</u>	Lysis born in Athens. Herodotus goes to Thurii to assist in the founding of Thurii in southern Italy			
		<u>443</u>	Sophocles serves as <i>hellenotamias</i> .	Foundation of Thurii by Athens [<u>444/442</u>] Ostracism of Thucydides , son of Melesias . Pericles elected <i>strategos</i> (<u>443-430</u>)		
		<u>442</u>	Sophocles : <i>Antigone</i> , his earliest datable extant tragedy; <i>Ajax</i> (?) Comic competition at Lenaea made official.			
		<u>441</u>	Sophocles serves as <i>strategos</i> with Pericles . Euripides wins first victory (of 4)	Revolt of Samos and Byzantium.		
		<u>440</u>	Aeschylus dies at Argos. [?] Andocides born. Leucippus and Democritus , the "atomists," active in this decade, suggest that all matter is made up of atoms. Polycleites : <i>Canon</i> , detailed the perfect proportions of the human body			
Sp. Maelius condemned.		<u>439</u>	Morychides' decree against attacking individuals by name in comedy.			
War with Fidenae begins (<u>438-435</u>); Spolia opima of A. Cornelius Cossus		<u>438</u>	The sculptor Phidias creates the Athena Parthenos, one of the most famous statues of antiquity. Euripides presents < <i>Cretan Women, Alcman in Psophis, Telephus</i> >.			

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<p>Q. Servilius Fidenas captures Fidenae by tunneling beneath its walls; control will not be completed until <u>425</u></p> <p><i>Lex Aemilia</i>, restricting censors (elected every five years) to a tenure of a year and a half.</p> <p>First law to check malpractice at elections.</p> <p><i>Lex Iulia Papiria de multarum aestimatione</i></p>	<p>Rome adopts the cult of Apollo when plague threatens the city.</p> <p>First temple of Apollo.</p>	<p><u>436</u></p> <p><u>435</u></p> <p><u>434</u></p> <p><u>433</u></p> <p><u>432</u></p> <p><u>431</u></p> <p><u>430</u></p> <p><u>429</u></p>	<p>Phidias sculpts another famous statue, the Zeus of Olympia.</p> <p>The Athenian orator Isocrates is born.</p> <p>Construction begins on Propylaea on the Acropolis (<u>436-433</u>)</p> <p>Construction of the Propylaea is completed on the Acropolis of Athens.</p> <p>Protagoras visits Athens; Pericles asks him to draft a new constitution for Thuri</p> <p>Phidias completes the Parthenon frieze and the pediments of the Parthenon; he dies soon after this date.</p> <p>Empedocles dies</p> <p>In attack on Sophists, Athenian law bans teaching of atheism</p> <p>Thucydides: begins work on <i>Histories</i>.</p> <p>Euripides: <i>Medea</i> (3rd), <<i>Philoctetes</i>, <i>Dictys</i>></p> <p>Euripides: <i>Heraclidae</i></p> <p>Stesimbrotus writes critique of Athenian power, <i>On Themistocles, Thucydides, and Pericles</i>; he will also compose important works on Homeric allegory and Orphic practices.</p> <p>The important Sicilian historian Philistus of Syracuse born.</p> <p>Sophocles' <i>Oedipus Rex</i> and <i>Trachiniai</i> after this date (?).</p> <p>First performance of a comedy by Eupolis, who will win 4 Dionysia and 3 Lenaea</p> <p>Lysias moves to Thuri after death of father Cephalus, whose house is the setting for Plato's Republic</p>	<p>Foundation of Amphipolis by Athens to improve her access to the timber and gold of Thrace</p> <p>Sedition at Epidamnus.</p> <p>Pericles' expedition to Euxine.</p> <p>Sea-victory of Corcyra over Corinth at Leucimme (spring).</p> <p>Defensive alliance of Athens with Corcyra.</p> <p>Battle of Sybota. Treaties of Athens with Rhegion and Leontini renewed.</p> <p>Pericles demands that Potidaea hand over the <i>epidamiourgoi</i></p> <p>The Peloponnesian War between Athens and Sparta breaks out.</p> <p>Revolt of Potidaea.</p> <p>The 'Megarian decree' passed at Athens.</p> <p>Battle of Potidaea</p> <p>The Spartan Assembly, and Peloponnesian League Conference declare for war.</p> <p><i>First year of the Peloponnesian War.—The Archidamian War (431-421)</i> Theban attack on Plataea (March). First Peloponnesian invasion of Attica (May) under Spartan Archidamus. Athens wins Soilion and Cephallenia ; takes Thronion and Atalanta: expels Aeginetans from Aegina.</p> <p>Plague strikes Athens (<u>430-427</u>)</p> <p>Second invasion of Attica. Expedition of Pericles to Argolis and failure at Epidaurus.</p> <p>Pericles deposed from strategia, tried, fined, and reappointed strategos. Phormio operates in the west. Surrender of Potidaea.</p> <p>Capitulation of Potidaea; Pericles reinstated and dies, who for more than, thirty years has guided the policy of Athens.</p> <p>Peloponnesians besiege Plataea. Sea-victories of Phormio in the Corinthian Gulf.</p>		

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			<p>Plato is born this year or the next or the next. Anaxagoras dies in Lampsacus. Xenophon born. Publication of Herodotus' Histories Sophocles elected <i>strategos</i> in war vs. Anaians</p>	<p>Lesbos defects from Athens Mission of Gorgias of Leontini in Athens</p>		
		427	<p>The visit and public speeches of Gorgias of Leontini (Sicily) to Athens fosters the birth of rhetoric</p> <p>Aristophanes <<i>Daitales</i>> (2nd), his 1st presentation Eupolis <<i>Taxiarchoi</i>></p>	<p>Fourth invasion of Attica. Surrender of Mytilene. Surrender of Plataea. Oligarchic revolution on Corcyra suppressed with Athenian aid. Athens captures Minoa. Expedition of Laches to Sicily. Aetolian expedition of Demosthenes. Battle of Olpae. Unsuccessful attempt by Athens to win Melos. Purification of Delos.</p>		
		426	<p>Aristophanes <<i>Babylonians</i>> prompts lawsuit by Cleon.</p>	<p>Foundation and occupation of Heracleia in Trachis by the Peloponnesians</p>		
Romans finally solidify control of Fidenae, allowing for year-round operations against Veii.		425	<p>Aristophanes: Acharnians (1st Lenaia), his earliest comedy to have come down to us. The comic playwright Cratinus is active at Athens. Euripides: Andromache; <<i>Thyestes</i>> predates this year Antiphon: De Choreuta</p>	<p>Fifth invasion of Attica. Athenians send reinforcements to Sicily. Occupation of Pylos; and capture of Spartans on Sphacteria. Triumph of the democracy in Corcyra. Athens wins Anactonon, and occupies Methone. Athens more than doubles the tribute of her allies. Cleon introduces the triobolon for jurors. Cleon charges Laches of Aexonae with embezzlement - parodied by Aristophanes' Wasps (422). Congress of Gela.</p>		
Capua taken from the Etruscans by the Samnites.		424	<p>Herodotus dies; possibly in Thurii [420] Aristophanes: Knights (1st Lenaia) Euripides: Hecuba; Supplices [421]; <<i>Helots, Erechtheus</i>> Eupolis <<i>Golden Age</i>></p>	<p>Thucydides, as <i>strategos</i>, fails to relieve Amphipolis from Brasidas' attack; exiled. Athens wins Oeniadae; captures Nisaea, with the Long Walls of Megara, and Cythera. Reorganisation of the tribute assessment among the members of the Maritime League by Cleon (so-called Cleon assessment); occupation of Cythera by Nicias; Brasidas' march to Chalcidice (autumn); defeat of the Athenians at Delium, at which the Boetians use a rudimentary flamethrower; Congress of Gela. Revolt of Acanthus, Amphipolis; capitulation of the Spartans beleaguered on Sphacteria (August) Peace of Callias renewed between Athens and Persia</p>		
Samnites attack Greek & Etruscan towns including Capua		423	<p>Aristophanes: rewritten Clouds (3rd Dionysia) Cratinus wins last comedic victory for <<i>Pytine</i>></p>	<p>Negotiations for peace. One year's truce - Truce of Laches (March). Revolt of Scione. Leontini annexed by Syracuse.</p>		

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Number of questors allowed raised from two to four and opened to plebeians.			Euripides < <i>Theseus</i> > performed before this date.			
Cumae captured by Samnites.		421	Aristophanes: <i>Peace</i> (2 nd Dionysia) to Eupolis < <i>Kolakes</i> > Construction of Erechtheum begins (421-405)	Peace of Nicias (March) ends the The Archidamian War (431-421). Capture of Scione. Defensive alliance between Athens and Sparta.		
		420	The sculptor Polycleitus , artist of the Doriphorus, flourishes during these years (420-417) Isaeus , rhetorician, speechwriter, and teacher of Demosthenes , born in Athens or Chalcis. Building of the Temple of Apollo at Bassae begins (420-400)	Alliance of Athens with Argos, Bus, and Mantines. Treaty concluded between Sparta and Boeotia Elis bans Spartans from Olympic Games		
Allotment of land at Labici.		419	Antiphon: <i>On the Choreutes</i> .			
		418	Euripides: <i>Ion</i>	Battle of Mantines. Argos forms alliance with Sparta.		
		417	Antiphon: <i>Against the Stepmother</i> . Euripides: <i>Electra</i> [413?]; <i>Hercules furens</i> [421-415], first extant tragedy to show trochaic tetrameters	Ostracism of Hyperbolus . Nicias in Chalcidice.		
		416	Euripides: <i>Epiniician</i> for Alcibiades' victory at Olympia Agathon wins first tragic victory at Lenaea - the celebration of this triumph provides the setting for Plato's Symposium	Conquest of Melos. Embassy of Segesta to Athens.		
Three Etruscan ships aid the Athenians at Syracuse.		415	Euripides: < <i>Alexander, Palamedes</i> >, <i>The Trojan Women</i> . Andocides testified against mutilators of the Hermes; banned from Athenian temples and agora. Antiphon: <i>On the Murder of Herodes</i> . Sophocles: <i>Electra</i> [410s]	Mutilation of the Hermes. Athenian Sicilian Expedition begins. Recall of Alcibiades.		
		414	Aristophanes: <i>Birds</i> (2nd at Dionysia); < <i>Amphiaraus</i> > at Lenaea	Siege of Syracuse.		
		413	Euripides: <i>Electra</i> [417?]; <i>Iphigenia in Tauris</i> Lysias expelled from Thurii; returns to Athens.	Spartans occupy Decelea. Second Athenian expedition to Sicily. Great battle in the Syracusan Harbour (September 9). Disaster of the Athenians; Council of Probouloi established at Athens		
		412	Euripides: <i>Helen; Phoenissae</i> [c. 412-408]; < <i>Erechtheus</i> > Sophocles serves as <i>proboulos</i> . Eupolis dies: < <i>Demes</i> >	Revolt of Athenian allies. Treaty of Miletus (between Sparta and Persia). Alcibiades leaves Sparta.		

Roman/W. Mediterranean History	Roman Literature & Culture	Date	Greek Literature & Culture	Greek/E. Mediterranean History	Egypt	Near East
		405	Sophocles dies. The <i>Oedipus at Colonus</i> will be performed posthumously. Aristophanes: <i>Frogs</i> (1st at Lenaea); honored with 2nd presentation; < <i>Muses</i> > (2nd at Dionysia) Athenian Erechtheum completed	Lysander 'assistant' navarch. Cyrus called to Susa. Battle of Aegospotami (end of summer). Dionysius becomes tyrant of Syracuse; and makes peace with Carthage. Blockade of Athens (405-404)		
		404	Thucydides: Projected end of <i>Histories</i> . Lysias property confiscated and his brother killed by the Thirty.	The Peloponnesian War ends with the victory of Sparta over Athens. Long Walls pulled down (April). Psephism of Dracontides (summer) and rule of the Thirty. Thrasybulus seizes Phyle (December). Alliance of Catane and Leontini. First expedition of Thirty against Thrasybulus . Death of Theramenes .		
Camillus as censor imposes a tax on bachelors (<i>aes uxorium</i>).		403	The orator Lysias delivers <i>Against Eratosthenes</i> , one of his most famous speeches; opens schools [403-401] During these years Thucydides , the author of a historical work on the Peloponnesian War dies. Euclides adopts Ionian alphabet as official script in Athens. Andocides regains his civil rights.	Lacedaemonian garrison at Athens. Second expedition against Thrasybulus (May). Thrasybulus seizes Piraeus. Battle of Munychia. King Pausanias at Athens. Fall of Thirty (September). Recall of Lysander . Revolt at Syracuse against Dionysius . Archonship of Euclides . Sicel war of Dionysius. Reduction of Naxos and Catane (403-400) Pay for Athenian assemblies instituted [403-399]		
		401	Sophocles: <i>Oedipus at Colonus</i> performed posthumously by his grandson. Xenophon participates in Cyrus expedition	Expedition of Cyrus who is killed in Battle of Cunaxa (summer); Lysander loses credibility for aggressive policy in the Aegean Thimbron in Asia Minor (end of summer). Nichomachus completes the list of the Athenian laws and publishes them in the Stoa		Cyrus' expedition against Persia. Retreat lasts to 3 BCE
The earliest <i>tribuni militares consulati potestate</i> who were plebeians.	Festival of Samhain (October 31) is first observed in Ireland by Celts. Celebration of summer's harvest includes bonfires to scare off evil spirits. Eventually it becomes known as Halloween.	400	The Cynic Diogenes born			Panini's Sutra , the earliest Sanskrit grammar, is written. The Torah , or "Law," is established as canon and includes Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers , and Deuteronomy .

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Embassy to Delphi.		<u>399</u>	Execution of Socrates . Plato travels with other disciples to visit Euclides in Megara; he begins to his dialogues: <i>Laches</i> , <i>Charmides</i> , <i>Euthyphro</i> , <i>Lysis</i> , <i>Protagoras</i> , <i>Hippias Minor</i> , <i>Ion</i> , <i>Hippias Maior</i> , <i>Apology</i> , <i>Crito</i> , <i>Gorgias</i> , [<i>Thrasymachus</i> = <i>Republic 1</i>] During the first years of this century is to be located the activity of Antimachus , author of a <i>Lyde</i> and a <i>Thebaid</i> . Andocides successfully defends against attempt to subject him to decree of Isotimedes (<i>On the Mysteries</i>). Isocrates : <i>Or. 16-21</i> [<u>390s</u>]; around this time, he opens his rhetorical school Thucydides dies in Athens soon after this date while still working on his <i>Historiae</i> Timotheus : <i>Persae</i> [<u>soon after 400</u>] - the only pre-Alexandrian papyrus to survive,	Dercyllidas succeeds Thimbron, and gains the Troad. Sparta attacks and humiliates Elis.		
Motya, an important Phoenician/ Carthaginian trading post on a small island just off the northwestern coast of Sicily is destroyed.		<u>398</u>	Ctesias of Cnidus ' 23 Bk <i>Persica</i> runs to this date; continued by Dinon of Colophon to the late <u>340s</u> .	Sparta makes truce with the satraps; sends embassy to Susa. Accession of Agésilau . Dionysius captures Motya in First Punic War (<u>398-392</u>) Dercyllidas in the Chersonese; takes Atarneus (397, first months).		
The Etruscans attacked by Gauls.		<u>397</u>		Dercyllidas in Caria; makes truce with the satraps. Conon appointed commander of Persian fleet. Conspiracy of Cinadon at Sparta. Himilco 's expedition to Sicily. Siege of Syracuse . Foundation of Lilybseum.		
Payment for military services is instituted by Rome for the first time. Rome captures Veii	Temple of Mater Matuta.	<u>396</u>		First campaign of Agésilau in Phrygia (autumn). Restoration of Messana . Sicel war of Dionysius (<u>396-393</u>)	Acoris becomes king of Egypt.	
Treaty with Massilia.		<u>395</u>	Antimachus active before this date.	Campaign of Agésilau in Lydia. Death of Tissaphernes . Second campaign of Agésilau in Phrygia. Revolt of Rhodes. War breaks out in Boeotia. Battle of Haliartus and death of Lysander . Accession of Agésilau at Sparta. Athens begins to rebuild her Long Walls. Foundation of Tyndaris. Confederation of Athens, Thebes, and Corinth (with Persian support) against Sparta. Start of the Corinthian War (<u>395-386</u>)		
Triumph of Camillus . Gifts sent to Delphi.		<u>394</u>	Xenophon fights with Spartan Agésilau against Athens; banished for treason. Theopompus ' <i>Hellenica</i> - a continuation of Thucydides runs to the Battle of Cnidus in this year.	Battle of Corinth (July). Destruction of Spartan fleet by Persians under Athenian Conon at Battle of Cnidus (August). Eclipse of sun (August 14). Battle of Coronea (August). Foundation of Mylae.		

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	Temple of Iuno Regina on the Aventine.	392	Andocides ambassador to Sparta; peace-terms rejected by Athenians (<i>On the Peace</i>); exiled. Isocrates: Against the Sophists Aristophanes: Ecclesiazusae	Union of Corinth and Argos. Battle of the Long Walls (of Megara). First embassy of Antalcidas to Susa. Second Punic War of Dionysius .		
Camillus exiled. Clusium asks for aid against the Gauls.		391		Spartans capture Lechaeon. Dionysius besieges Rhegion.		
Romans defeated by Celts at Allia (July 18th); Camillus recalled.		390	Aeschines , Apollodorus , and Hyperides , who the ancient ranks second only to Demosthenes , born in Athens by this year. The artist Praxitiles born. Isaeus: Fifth Oration - earliest extant speech. Plato visits Italy and Sicily.	Lycurgus born. Agessilaus celebrates Isthmian games and captures Piraeon. Iphicrates gains a victory over Spartan hoplites. Teleutias captures an Athenian squadron. Alliance of Athens with Evagoras and Acoris.		Evagoras revolts from Per
Gauls begin sack of Rome (July 22nd), which lasts for 7 months. Finally, the Celts return north [388]						Hecatomnus has become satrap of Caria [395-391]
Four new local tribes created in southern Etruria (Stellatina, Tromentina, Sabatina, Amensis). The tribes now number 25 [387]		389		Successes of Thrasybulus in the Hellespont. Dionysius besieges Caulonia. Battle of the Elleporus.		
	Temple of Mars extra portam Capenam.	388	Aristophanes: Plutus , his last securely dated play. Plato returns to Athens and founds the Academy in Athens and composes <i>Meno</i> , <i>Cratylus</i> , <i>Euthydemus</i> , <i>Menexenus</i> , <i>Symposium</i> , <i>Pheado</i> , <i>Republic</i> , <i>Phaedrus</i> , <i>Parmenides</i> , <i>Theatetus</i> , <i>Politicus</i> , <i>Sophistes</i> Speech of Lysias at Olympic games (July/August) causes looting of ostentatious Syracusan marquee.	Death of Thrasybulus (first months). Warfare of Anaxibius and Iphicrates in the Hellespont. Second mission of Antalcidas to Susa (388—387)		
Four new tribes are established & sent to live in Veii		387	The historian Ephorus born [1 st 1/4 of 4 th BCE] The anonymous <i>Hellenica Oxyrhynchua</i> written after this date [387-356] with Peace of Antalcides	Capture of Rhegion by Dionysius . Chabrias sent to help Evagoras . Dionysius of Syracuse has de facto hegemony over all the Greeks of Sicily; founds settlements on both sides of the Adriatic (including Ancona and Hatria). Sparta closes Hellespont. The King's Peace brings the Corinthian War is brought to a close. Persia regains control of the Ionian Greeks and maintains her influence in the Greek world as patron of Sparta who is tasked with maintaining 'independence' of Greek cities on the mainland		
		386	Restaging of old tragedies becomes standard component at Athenian Dionysia	Breaking up of Mantinea.	Chabrias in Egypt.	Persian siege of Cypriot Salamis (386—4) Evagoras defeated at Citic
Dionysius plunders the Etruscan port of Pyrgi. Latin colony founded at Satricum.		385	Aristophanes dies [380s], his son Aranus stages < <i>Cocalus</i> and <i>Aeolosoicoi</i> >.			

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M. Manlius condemned. New Latin towns no longer admitted to the League.		<u>384</u>	Aristotle (at Stagira) and Demosthenes (at Athens) are born.	Formation of the Chalcidian Confederacy (384—2.)		Orontes makes peace with Evagoras.
Foundation of the Latin colony at Sutrium in Etruria.		<u>383</u>		Third Punic War of Dionysius (383-78)	Death of Acoris.	
Latin colony founded at Setia [372]		<u>382</u>		Sparta seizes citadel of Thebes Restoration of Plataea.		
Capture of Tusculum, which receives the <i>ciuitas</i>		<u>381</u>		Defeat of Spartans at Olynthus. Siege of Phlius begins.	Accession of Nektanebos I in Egypt. Last native Egyptian dynasty, the XXXth.	Persia concludes Peace with Evagoras.
Antium and Tarracina become Latin colonies about this time.		<u>380</u>	Isocrates delivers the <i>Panegyricus</i> . Philoxenus dies	Accession of king Cleombrotus at Sparta.		
Construction of the so-called Servian Walls in Rome.		<u>379</u>	Isocrates: <i>To Demonicus</i> ; <i>To Nicocles</i> [370s] Plato's <i>Republic</i> [370s]	Sparta expelled from Thebes Suppression of Chalcidian League. Battles of Cabala and Cronion in Sicily. Raid of Sphodrias on Piraeus.		
Construction of the so-called Servian Walls		<u>378</u>	Theopompus of Chios born.	Alliance of Athens with Thebes. Boeotia invaded by Agesilaus. Iphicrates in Thrace. Peace of Syracuse with Carthage. Gorgidas establishes the Theban <i>hieros lochus</i> , homosexually-bonded warrior pairs		
The tribunes C. Licinius Stolo and L. Sextius begin their agitation.		<u>377</u>	Death of Hippocrates of Cos	Foundation of Second Athenian Confederacy. Boeotia invaded by Agesilaus. Defeat of Phoebidas.		Mausolus becomes satrap Caria (377-353)
No ordinary magistrates elected [375-371]	Temple of Iuno Lucina in the Esquiliae.	<u>376</u>	The comedian Anaxandrides of Rhodes/Colophon wins at Dionysia (of 10)	Battle of Naxos. Western expedition of Timotheus. Rebellion at Delos.		Iphicrates in Persian service
		<u>375</u>	Lysias dies. The astronomer Eudoxus of Cnidus is active [395-340] who devises the theory of spheres to explain the movements of the planets. Anaxandrides wins at Dionysia	Jason of Pherae a member of Athenian League.	Iphicrates and Pharnabazus in Egypt (375—3).	
		<u>374</u>		Peace between Athens and Sparta. Peace broken. Lacedaemonians at Corcyra.		Death of Evagoras; accession of Nicocles.
Foundation of the Latin colony at Nepete in Etruria.		<u>373</u>	Isocrates: <i>Plataicus</i>	Iphicrates sent to Corcyra. Trial of Timotheus.		The Confucianist Meng-tz (373-288) (Mencius) is born. He departs from Confucius positing a theory of just rebellion against immoral

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		<u>372</u>	Theophrastus born at Eresos in Lesbos [<u>370</u>] First victory of tragedian Astydamas			
		<u>371</u>	Xenophon expelled from farm; retired to Corinth	Peace of Callias (June). Battle of Leuctra: the Thebans defeat the Spartans. Thebes is the most important city in Greece (<u>371-362</u>). Spartan power broken forever. Accession of Agessipolis II at Sparta. Foundation of Arcadian League, and of Megalopolis.		
		<u>370</u>	Aristoxenus born at Tarentum. Isocrates: Helen [?] Callisthes of Olynthus , grand-nephew of Aristotle and his co-author of <i>List of Pythian Victors</i> , born. Around this time, Anaximander of Miletus , author of alleforical <i>Heroologia</i> and <i>Interpretation of Pythagorean Symbols</i> , active.	Rebuilding of Mantinea. Murder of Jason of Pherae . Accession of Cleombrotus II at Sparta. First Boeotian invasion of Peloponnese, led by Epaminondas and Pelopidas .		
		<u>369</u>	The Academic Theaetetus , founder of solid geometry and doctrine of the 5 regular solids, dies in fighting with Thebes	Foundation of Messene (first months). Alliance of Athens and Sparta (spring). Second Bocotian invasion of Peloponnese, led by Epaminondas . First Thessalian expedition of Pelopidas . Murder of Alexander of Macedon, and intervention of Iphicrates.		
		<u>368</u>	Aristotle comes to Athens. Isocrates: Nicocles or <i>Cyprians</i>	Herses and Orchomenus join Arcadian League. Congress of Delphi (summer). Tearless Battle. Eupliron tyrant of Sicyon. Second Thessalian expedition of Pelopidas , and his captivity. First expedition to rescue him. Fourth Punic war of Dionysius .		
Struggles erupt within the classes & tribes of Rome which results in passage of the Licinian Laws (or the <i>Licinio-Sextian</i> laws).	Dionysius of Syracuse dies, after holding nearly forty years a power that brought him hegemony over Greek Sicily; Dionysius II succeeds him.	<u>367</u>	Dionysius I wins first prize in Athenian tragic festival; supposedly drinks himself to death during celebration. Eudoxus of Cnidos arrives at Academy; his theory of proportion, the golden section, and method of exhaustion were important steps towards calculus. Aristotle begins study at Academy (<u>367-347</u>).	Dionysius of Syracuse dies, after holding nearly forty years a power that brought him hegemony over Greek Sicily; Dionysius II succeeds him. Second expedition to rescue Pelopidas .		Greek envoys at Susa.
Creation of the praetorship; Reintroduction of the consulate, now open to plebeians.						Ariobarzanes revolts from Persia.
First plebian elected consul: L Sextius .		<u>366</u>	Isocrates: Archidamas Plato visits Syracuse, becomes involved in the bitter power struggles between Dionysius II and his benefactor Dion , who is exiled.	Third Boeotian invasion of Peloponnese. Thebans seize Oropus. Alliance of Athens with Arcadia. Death of Lycomedes .		

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Death of Camillus .	Livy tells us of a performance of Fescennine verses at Rome.	365	Crates of Thebes born. Isocrates: Evagoras Pyrrhon of Elis (365-275) , the founder of Skepticism, is born. The comedian Philemon born at Syracuse [365-360] Plato returns to Athens	Timotheus wins Samos. Murder of Macedonian regent Ptolemy . Timotheus wins Potidaea and other towns of Chalcidian region. War breaks out between Arcadia and Elis.		
	The first <i>Ludi Scenici</i> held when Etruscan actors are invited to Rome.	364	The activity of the sculptor Praxiteles , creator of the Aphrodite of Cnidos, culminates in these years (364-361). Demosthenes: Against Aphobus and <i>Against Onetor</i> .	Naval expedition of Epaminondas . Third Thessalian expedition and death of Pelopidas . eclipse of sun, July 13. Battle of Cynocephalae. Destruction of Orchomenus. Battle in the Altis between Elis and Arcadia. Athens obtains Sestos. Timotheus besieges Amphipolis.		
		363	Philistus of Syracuse's Sicelica runs to this year	Timotheus recovers Byzantium; again besieges Amphipolis.	Nektanebos I succeeded by Tachos .	Revolts of sarraps against Persia (363-2)
The <i>tribuni militum</i> , now in part elected by the <i>comitia tributa</i> . M. Curtius leaps into the lake.		362	Xenophon narrates events down to this year in his historical work <i>Hellenica</i>	Battle of Mantinca. Athenian fleet sent to Hellespont. Death of Epammondas and the collapse of Theban power.		Ariobarzanes crucified.
The Gauls (aided by Latins) three miles from Rome.		361	Plato visits Syracuse; his disastrous encounter with Dionysius II	Death of Agessilaus	Agessilaus in Egypt. Battle of Peparethus; Accession of Nektanebos II .	
Fight with Gauls close to Rome.		360	Dinarchus born at Corinth. The dithyrambist Timotheus dies. The comic playwright Diphilus born at Sinope [360-355] Plato returns to Athens; writes <i>Philebus</i> , <i>Timaeus</i> , <i>Critias</i> , <i>Laws</i> , 7 th <i>Letter</i>	Death of king Cotys , and division of Thrace.		
		359		Philip II becomes king of Macedon. Death of Perdiccas and accession of Amyntas		Death of Artaxerxes II ; accession of Artaxerxes III, Ochus (359-339)
The Gauls defeated. Rome renews alliance with Latins and Hernici.		358		Victories of Philip over Paeonians and Illyrians; he gains control of the Upper Macedonia Reign of Dion , (uncle of Dionysius II), begins (358-357).		
Two new local tribes (Pompina and Publilia) created in Southern Latium, bringing the number up to 27. <i>Lex Poetelia de ambitu</i> .		357	Isocrates: Areopagiticus	Athens recovers the Chersonese and Euboea. Philip captures Amphipolis; marries Olympias of Epirus. Revolt of Chios, Cos, and Rhodes from Athens in the Social War		

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The first plebeian dictator, C. Marcus Rutilus , is refused a triumph.				War of the Allies leads to collapse of Second Athenian League (357-355)		
		356	Xenophon: <i>Vectigalibus</i> 21 July: Herostratus burns Temple of Artemis at Ephesus; it is restored over the next decades	21 July: Birth of Alexander. Illyrian victory of Philip . Battle of Embata. Phocians seize Delphi following Theban pressure to pay fines for cultivating Crisean plain. Arrival of Nypsius at Syracuse. Philip captures Pydna and Potidaea.		Revolt of Artabazus and Orontes .
		355	Philistus of Syracuse dies. Isocrates delivers his speech <i>On the Peace and Areopagiticus</i> Demosthenes: <i>Against Androtion</i> - first public speech. Aristotle and Callisthes compile <i>List of Pythian Victors</i>	Chares in Asia Minor; defeats Tithraustes Trial of Timotheus and Iphicrates Peace of Athens with Rhodes, Cos, etc. ends the Social War and dissolves the Second Athenian League Third Sacred War (355-352) begins when Amphictyons declare war on Phocis		
Alliance with the Samnites.		354	Demosthenes: <i>On the Symmories; Against Leptines</i> Xenophon dies.	Battle of Neon. Death of Philomelus . Murder of Dion by Academic Callippus . Tyranny of Callippus at Syracuse. Eubulus in charge of the Theoric Fund (354-350)		
The first <i>ciuitas sine suffragio</i> (Caere); <i>The Lex Quinia</i> (possibly about this time) [351]		353	Demosthenes: <i>For the Megalopolitans; Against Timocrates</i> Isocrates: <i>Antidosis</i>	Philip's attack on Pherae fails; he captures Methone. Power of Onomarchus in Thessaly. Eubulus hinders Philip from attacking Phocis. Death of Mausolus . Hipparmnus tyrant of Syracuse (353-351)		
Severe financial crisis.		352	Demosthenes: <i>Against Aristocrates</i>	Cersobleptes of Thrace submits to Macedon. Philip defeats Onomarchus at Crocus Field; death of Onomarchus ; end of Third Sacred War		Artabazus flees to Macedonia, and Artaxe makes peace with Oron
The first plebeian Censor.		351	Demosthenes: <i>First Philippic; On the Liberty of the Rhodians</i> During these years Archestratus of Gela composes a poem on the art of eating well.	Nysaeus becomes tyrant at Syracuse.		Revolt of Phoenicia against Persia; revolt in Cyprus. Idricus succeeds Artemisi Caria.
Commercial treaty between Rome and Carthage [348]		350	Demetrius of Phalerum born. Theater at Epidaurus built Praxitiles' Aphrodite of Cnidus	Phocion in Cyprus helping to suppress revolt.		Mausoleum constructed to honor Mausolus ; it will stand for 1800 years Composition of the Book of Jonah . [350] Jewish revolt against Persia fails.
The Gauls on the Alban mount.						

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Victory over Gauls and Latins. Raids by Greek vessels on the Italian coast.		349	Demosthenes: <i>Olynthiacs 1-3</i> Last reference to Anaxandrides	Phocion in Euboea. Philip reduces Chalcidice; Alliance of Athens with Olynthus.		
		348	Aeschines delivers first public speech supporting Eubulus' plan for a common peace against Macedon; ambassador to Arcadia. Demosthenes: <i>Against Meidias</i> (not delivered)	Euboea acknowledged as independent. Philip captures Olynthus and control of the Chalcidic peninsula		
Renewed financial stress.		347	Plato dies; Speusippus becomes leader of Academy; Aristotle travels to Assos and Lesbos (-344). These years see the activity of Alexis , Middle Comedy author who will be a model for Plautus and Turpilus .	First Athenian embassy to Philip (end of year).		
		346	Aeschines and Demosthenes ambassadors to Philip; indicted for treason by Timarchus and Demonsthenes ; successful in <i>Against Timarchus</i> and <i>On the embassy</i> . Demosthenes: <i>On the Peace</i>	The Peace of Philocrates between Philip and Athens. Second embassy to Philip (spring). Philip at Thermopylae. The Phocians crushed; Philip takes Phocis' seat on Amphictyonic Council; Philip presides at Pythian games. Second tyranny of Dionysius II .		
	Temple of Iuno Moneta on the Capitol.	344	Demosthenes: <i>Second Philippic</i> Isaeus: <i>Twelfth Oration</i> - latest extant speech Isocrates: <i>Phillipus (Ep. 2)</i> Aristotle and Theophrastus travel of Mytilene	Timoleon sails for Sicily. Battle of Hadranum. Dionysius II dies.	Persia recovers Egypt (345-3)	
First Samnite War (343-341)		343	Demosthenes delivers the <i>Second Philippic</i> . Aristotle and Theophrastus return to Macedonia; becomes tutor to Alexander . Hyperides successfully prosecutes Philocrates . Dion of Colophon's <i>Persica</i> runs to this year	Impeachments of Philocrates and Aeschines . King Archidamus II sails to Italy. Alliance of Megara with Athens. Philip in Epirus.		
Military mutiny. <i>Plebiscita</i> to abolish interest, to forbid the holding of the same magistracy twice within ten years, and of two magistracies in the same year, and to require that one consul should be plebeian, the other place also being open to plebeians.		342	Dinarchus arrives in Athens; begins his studying with Theophrastus .	Philip's conquest of Thrace.		
The Campanians and the Lana form an alliance against Rome.		341	The comic writer Menander and the philosopher Epicurus (at Samos) are born. Demosthenes at Byzantium; writes <i>Third Philippic; On the Chersonese</i> Astydamas wins for tragedy at Dionysia Fragment of Didascaliae for 341-339 shows that Euripides was selected each year as 'classical' tragedy for performance at	Athens sends Dioppeithes to the Chersonese. The Euboic League.		

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			<p>Astydamas wins for tragedy at Dionysia</p> <p>Diphilus is at Athens</p> <p>Reorganization of Dionysia - satyr plays produced separately; they soon demonstrate features and meters of comedy.</p> <p>Euphorus' <i>Universal History</i> of Asia Minor & Greece runs from 1069 to this date; becomes the standard source for the time it covers.</p> <p>The tragic historian Duris of Samos born.</p>	<p>Sieges of Perinthus and Byzantium. Naval reform at Athens. Violent proceedings at Amphictionic Council (autumn).</p>		