

Roman/W. Mediterranean History	Roman Literature & Culture	Date	Greek Literature & Culture	Greek/E. Mediterranean History	Egypt	Near East
Second consulship of Scipio Africanus , who assigns separate seats to senators at <i>ludi</i> . Roman forces withdrawn from Greece. <i>Lex Aebutia</i> restricting <i>legis actiones</i> (possibly).	Theatrical works begin to be presented at the <i>Ludi Megalenses</i> . Temples of Veivous and of Faunus in the insula Tiberina; and of Iuno Sospita in foro holitorio. Plautus's <i>Epidicus</i> and <i>Mostellaria</i> date after this year	<u>194</u>		Roman evacuation of Greece (fall); Flaminius returns to Italy with numerous works of art Antiochus III reopens negotiations with Rome	Ptolemy V marries Cleopatra I at Raphia	
War continues against the Gauls and Ligurians (193-191)	Temple of Victoria Virgo on the Palatine [191]	<u>193</u>		Aetolians offer support to Antiochus III ; Roman embassy to Antiochus ; Rupture between Antiochus and Rome Nabis attacks Achaean League; Eumenes II of Pergamon working to influence Rome against Philip V		
Latin colony of Copia founded at the site of Thurii. Defeat of Boii.				Defeat and death of Nabis : Sparta forced by Philopoemen to join Achaean League; Aetolians secure Demetrias Rome declares war on Antiochus III (Oct./Nov., —188)		War of the Romans against Antiochus III (192-188)
War of the Romans against Antiochus III (192-188)		<u>192</u>				
Antiochus , invited by the Aetolians, enters Greece, and is defeated by M. Acilius Glabrio at Thermopylae, where Cato served as military tribune. The Aetoli, hard pressed, obtain a truce. <i>Lex Acilia</i> concerning the Calendar.	Plautus: Pseudolus .	<u>191</u>	Composition of Ben Siras <i>Wisdom</i> (Ecclesiasticus)?	Aeilus Glabrio lands in Greece (Feb.); Antiochus III defeated at Thermopylae, flees to Ephesus (April); Antiochus III's fleet defeated off Cape Corycos	Ptolemy V's offer of support rejected by Rome	
Carthage offers to pay off war indemnity in <i> toto</i> ; Rome refuses	Temple of Magna Mater on the Palatine			Factional trouble at Sparta		
Scipio Asiaticus defeats at Magnesia the king of Syria, Antiochus III , an ally of Hannibal .	In the following years Cato will undertake a series of cases against the Scipios.	<u>190</u>	Philip V's portico at Megalopolis?	Rome makes armistice with Aetolia; Scipionic forces land in Asia Minor from Greece, campaign against Antiochus III ; Antiochus's fleet defeated at Side and Myonnesos (Aug./Sept.); Eumenes II blockaded in Pergamon		Antimachus I king of Bactria (—175?)
	Ennius is already an established dramatic writer.		Winged Victory of Samothrace?			
Peace with Antiochus . The new consul, Cn. Manlius Vulso , makes war on the Galatae without authorisation and suffers severely. <i>Deditio</i> of Aetoli. Latin colony established at Bononia. L. Aemilius Paulus in Spain.	Ennius: Hedyphadetica ; takes part in the expedition of Fulvius Nobilior against Ambracia; as a result he will write the <i>Ambracia</i> .	<u>189</u>		Sparta secedes from Achaean League, makes <i>deditio</i> to Rome; Final peace between Rome and Aetolia, which loses control of Delphic Amphictyony		Antiochus III defeated at Magnesia-by-Sipylos (Jan.?); Romans occupy Sardis, begin discussion of peace terms; Gnaeus Manlius Vulso raids Galatia; Antiochus III's son Antiochus (IV) held hostage in Rome
Campanians enrolled as <i>cives</i> ; Freedmen enrolled in rural tribes	Around this year Plautus writes the <i>Bacchides</i> .					
Fundi, Formiae and Arpinum receive the full franchise. The <i>civies sine suffragio</i> cease to exist. Disastrous march of Cn. Manlius through Thrace	Lucius Scipio brings back 134 statues from Asia	<u>188</u>		Achaean war with Sparta Philopoemen and Achaeans force submission of Sparta (early summer); Spartan exiles brought home		Peace of Apamea: the territory of Syria is divided between Rhodé and Pergamum, which become the most important cities of Asia.
Trial of the Scipios for malversation. Africanus retires to Liternum. A decree ejects from Rome Latins who had settled there without right. From this year on the wars in Liguria and Spain are continuous for a long period.	Marcus Fulvius Nobilior brings back 285 bronze, 230 marble figures from Ambracia	<u>187</u>		Second Roman evacuation of Greece?		Death of Antiochus III in Elam (July); accession of Seleucus IV
Rome liquidates war debt	<i>Via Aemilia</i> constructed from Ariminum to Placentia					

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The Bacchanalian conspiracy; drastic punishments; Non-citizens expelled from Rome	First Greek-style games held in Rome.	<u>186</u>		Roman envoys at Philip V 's court; Beginning of Macedonian recovery Philip V 's massacre in Maroneia	Recapture of Thebes, end of secession in Upper Egypt?	Prusias I of Bithynia campaigning against Pergamon (<u>183</u>)
Death of Africanus [May 6 185/184].	Plautus : <i>Casina</i> (?)	<u>185</u>	The Stoic philosopher Panaetius is born at Rhodes.			Pharnaces 1 king of Pontus (<u>170</u>)
Death of Hannibal in Bithynia. Third <i>Lex Porcia</i> (possibly). Roman citizen colonies founded at Potentia (in Picenum) and Pisaurum (in Umbria); Rome's drainage modernized.	The Senate prohibits the building of a permanent theatre. In the same year (or the previous one) ancient tradition located the birth of Terence . Plautus dies. Ennius obtains Roman citizenship. Cato is censor. Basilica Porcia built.	<u>184</u>	Scymnus of Chios writes his periegetical description of Europe, Asia, and Lydia. Birth of Panaetius ?	Philip V sends his son Demetrius to Rome; Appius Claudius Pulcher lets Spartans send envoys to Senate as compromise solution		Establishment of Greek sovereignty in Northwest India by Demetrius , son of Euthydemus after this date. The Maurya dynasty in India ends when its last ruler is assassinated
Scipio Africanus dies, having been tried several times at Rome. Hannibal kills himself so as not to fall into the hands of the Romans.		<u>183</u>		Philip V forced by Rome to evacuate Aenus and Maroneia in Thrace (spring); Return of Demetrius from Rome to Macedonia; Messenian revolt against Achaeans		Pharnaces 1 campaigning in Sinope and Cappadocia
Senate checks Ti. Sempronius Gracchus who, as aedile, exacted contributions from the allies for his ludi.		<u>182</u>	Polybius carries ashes of Philopoemen to burial.	Death of Philopoemen ; Rhodes fights Pergamon (<u>179</u>)	Ptolemy V revives alliance with Achaean League?	Death of Prusias I of Bithynia; accession of Prusias II (<u>149</u>)
Cato speaks in defense of the <i>lex Orchia</i> , against excessive luxury.		<u>181</u>	The construction of the Altar of Pergamum begins.	Philip V 's Balkan expedition	Ptolemy V dies; Cleopatra I becomes regent for Ptolemy VI Philometor (181-145)	
<i>Lex Cornelia Baebia de ambitu</i> . <i>Lex Baebia</i> , restricting the praetorships to four in alternate years. The last of the Latin colonies established at Aquileia. Decree of the Senate requires the killing of 8000 enemies as a condition of a triumph.			Sosus of Pergamon (mosaicist) active			
<i>Lex Villia annalis</i> . Roman citizen colony founded at Luna in Etruria; refounded three years later. Transportation of Ligurians to Samnium (<i>Ligures Cornelianiani and Baebiani</i>).	According to some scholars, Lucilius is born in this year, at Suessa Aurunca (the traditional date, <u>148</u> , is certainly wrong; <u>167</u> is plausible but ill-supported)	<u>180</u>	Death of Aristophanes of Byzantium (?), succeeded by Aristarchus of Byzantium as head of Alexandrian Library; The Alexandrian librarian Apollodorus of Athens born. Polybius appointed envoy to Egypt.	End of Achaean-Spartan quarrel; Philip executes his son Demetrius ; Achaean embassy to Rome under Callicrates		
Wars in Spain wound up.	The activity of Titinius , the author of <i>togatae</i> comedies, is to be set in this period. Caecilius Statius flourishes. Luscius of Lanuvium , poet and critic of Terence , active	<u>179</u>	Great Altar of Pergamon?	Death of Philip V ; Perseus king of Macedonia End of Pontus—Pergamon war	Farnese Cup made in Alexandria? Decline in quality of Ptolemaic coinage	Roman intervention in Asia Minor
	Temples of Diana and Iuno Regina by the Circus Flaminius.	<u>178</u>		<i>Strategia</i> of Callicrates [180/79]; Perseus strengthening Macedonia's northern frontiers		

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<i>Lex Claudia</i> to eject from Rome the <i>socii</i> who had settled there without right. Ligurians settled near Luna (Ligures Apuani).		<u>177</u>				
		<u>176</u>			Death of Cleopatra 1 (spring); accession of Ptolemy VI Philometor as minor	Death of High Priest Simon („the Just “) in Judaea, succeeded by Onias III Demetrius I replaces Antiochus IV as hostage in Rome (=162/1)
Ti. Gracchus subjugates the Sardi, after three campaigns.		<u>175</u>	Around this time, Hypsicles determines the elipse to have 360°.			Seleucus IV assassinated by Heliodorus (3 Sept.); Antiochus IV regent for Seleucus IV ’s son (=170) Civil war in Bactria (Eneratides vs. rivals) Jason ’s petition to Antiochus IV for „Antiochenes“ in Jerusalem [174]; „Hellenization“ period in Jerusalem (=172/1)
<i>Lex Voconia de mulierum hereditatibus</i> (supported by Cato), which limits women’s rights of inheritance [169]	The cost of stage plays taken over by the State.	<u>174</u>	Work resumed on temple of Olympian Zeus, Athens, by Antiochus IV			
Latins struck off citizen rolls	Institution of the Floralia, during which mimes are performed. The expulsion of the two Epicurean philosophers from Rome may belong to this year. Temple of Fortuna Equestris.	<u>173</u>		Perseus refuses to hear Roman embassy		Antiochus IV visits Jerusalem; renews alliance with Rome
Two plebeian consuls for the first time.	Ennius has already written books 1–12 of the <i>Annals</i>	<u>172</u>		Roman mission in Greece; Peloponnesian cities rescind honors to Eumencs II War between Rome and Perseus (Third Macedonian War, (=168/7)		Maccabean revolt in Judaea (=164)
War of the Romans against Perseus (172-168); Eumenes II in Rome, denounces Perseus	The activity of the comic writer Luscius of Lanuvium is placed in these years.					
Eumenes II joins Rome against Perseus ; Rome dispatches expeditionary force across Adriatic		<u>171</u>				Eucratides 1 king of Bactria (171–155); Mithridates I Arsaces V king of Parthia (171–138/7), the first Parthian ruler to achieve full independence from the Seleucids
Carteia in Spain receives the <i>Latinitas</i>	Accius is born at Pesaro	<u>170</u>	Polybius serves as hipparch of the Achaean confederation.	Euergetes II (Physcon) co-regent (joint rule =164)	Aristobolus , the first Jewish Greek philosopher, presents an explanation of Mosaic scripture to Ptolemy VI Philometor Ptolemy VI marries Cleopatra II Ptolemy VIII	Sixth Syrian War (Antiochus IV vs. Ptolemy VI) (170-168) Seleueus IV ’s son murdered Menelaus obtains office of High Priest in Jerusalem by bribery
			The grammarian Dionysius Thrax , whose <i>Greek Grammar</i> is the oldest extant, is born. Eumenes II ’s portico below Athenian Acropolis?; Temple of Dionysus at Teos (Hermogenes)	Athens supports Rome		

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Quarrel with Rhodes.	Ennius: <i>Thyestes</i> . He dies during the Ludi Apollinares of the same year.	<u>169</u>	Crates of Mallos reaches Rome from Pergamum <i>sub ipsam Ennii mortem</i> , and lectures on Grammar.	Quintus Marcius Philippus marches into Macedonia; Ambivalent stalling by Rhodes	Antiochus IV 's drive through Coele-Syria into Egypt	Antiochus IV withdraws to Antioch from before Alexandria, raids Jerusalem temple <i>en route</i>
Aemilius Paullus defeats Perseus , the king of Macedonia, at the battle of Pydna (June 22).	Caecilius Statius dies. After this year falls the <i>Paulus</i> of Pacuvius . According to some scholars, Lucilius is born in this year (and not 180). The grammarian Crates of Mallus , chief defender of the anomalist theory, arrives in Rome as envoy from Pergamum; credited with introduction of <i>grammatica</i> - the study of Greek and Latin language and literature Aemilius Paullus transfers the library of Perseus to Rome. Temple of Fortuna huiusce diei on the Palatine.	<u>168</u>	Polybius is one of 1000 Achaeans deported to Rome.	Aemilius Paullus defeats Perseus , the king of Macedonia, at the battle of Pydna (June 22); Macedonian monarchy abolished, replaced by four republics	Antiochus IV launches fresh attacks on Egypt, withdraws on receiving Roman ultimatum („Day of Eleusis”) (July)	The “height of Hellenism” in Jerusalem
Macedonia divided into four protectorates. At this time the tributum, ceased to be exacted from the Roman citizen.	Among the prisoners of the Macedonian War the historian Polybius comes to Rome; Aemilius Paullus 's triumph (including 250 cartloads of works of art Cato: <i>Oratia pro Rhodiensibus</i> He is probably already working on the <i>Origines</i> .	<u>167</u>	Among the 1,000 prisoners of the Macedonian War the historian Polybius comes to Rome.	Romans plunder and enslave Epirus; Delos made free port under Athenian control; Pergamum mines closed; Pergamon and Rhodes weakened by Rome	Conflict between Ptolemy VI and Ptolemy VIII (=152)	Antiochus IV 's bloodbath Jerusalem in suppression of revolt; Jerusalem Temple rededicated after „Olympian Zeus“ (Dec.) Zeus worshipped in the Temple of Jerusalem under persecution of Jews by Antiochus IV Jews revolt under leadership of Mattathias (d. 166) and his son Judas Maccabaeus .
Rome declared off-limits for kings	Terence: <i>Andria</i> (at the <i>Ludi Megalenses</i>) Terence: <i>Hecyra</i> (first performance at <i>Ludi Megalenses</i>).	<u>166</u> <u>165</u>		Celtic Galatians finally crushed by Pergamum; Freedom of Galatians proclaimed by Rome		Wars of the Maccabaeans begin Antiochus IV sets out for East; Antiochus V under Lysias ' guardianship Judas Maccabaeus defeats Lysias at Beth—Zur (fall). Hanukkah is first celebrated by Jews in Palestine as memorial to victory Composition of the Book of Daniel .
Perseus dies at Alba. Reconciliation between Rhodes and Rome.		<u>164</u>		Perseus dies at Alba. [162]	Ptolemy VI flees to Rome from Alexandria	Conquest of Jerusalem by Judas Maccabaeus ; Antiochus IV rescinds edict of Jewish persecution, offers amnesty. Death of Antiochus IV in Gabae (Isfahan); Demetrius I (son of Seleucus IV) appeals to Rome

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Ptolemy Philometor , ejected from Egypt, is a suppliant for Roman aid.	Terence: <i>Heautontimoroumenos</i> . (@ <i>Ludi Megalenses</i>)	<u>163</u>			Ptolemy VI returns to Alexandria; Partition of the Ptolemaic kingdom: Ptolemy Philometor receives Egypt and Cyprus, the younger Ptolemy obtains Cyrenaica	Accession of Antiochus V Eupator (as minor under Lysias 's regency); restores Temple and Mosaic Law in Jerusalem; Demetrius I Soter and Alexander Balas claim Syrian throne
		<u>162</u>				Judas Maccabaeus attacks Akra in Jerusalem Gnaeus Octavius destroys Selucid ships, elephants; is murdered Demetrius I lands in Phoenicia, reaches Antioch
The independence of the Jews recognised by the Senate about this time.	Terence: <i>Eunuchus</i> (awarded large monetary prize @ <i>Ludi Megalenses</i>), <i>Phormio</i> . (@ <i>Ludi Romani</i>)	<u>161</u>	Hipparchus (astronomer) observing heavens on Rhodes		Rome repudiates treaty with Ptolemy VI	Demetrius I Soter becomes king, executes Lysias and Antiochus V
Rome repudiates treaty with Ptolemy VI ; Roman treaty with Judaea	An edict bans rhetoricians and philosophers from Rome.					Accession of Indo-Bactrian king Menander? (—130?)
	Terence: <i>Adelphoe</i> . (@ <i>Ludi Romani</i>), <i>Hecyra</i> (second and third performances @ funeral games for Aemilius Paullus).	<u>160</u>				Demetrius I 's general Bacchides defeats and kills Judas Maccabaeus ; Jonathan takes over as leader of Jewish resistance movement; Rome finally recognizes Demetrius I Soter
	Terence dies.	<u>159</u>	During these years Panaetius takes up Stoic philosophy.	Eumenes II dies; with his successor, Attalus II Philadelphos (159—138), the golden age of Pergamum comes to an end.		Death of High Priest Alkimos in Jerusalem; office vacant till <u>152</u>
			The Altar of Pergamum is finished.			
War in Dalmatia. The <i>Lex Aelia</i> and <i>Lex Fufia</i> .		<u>158</u>		Macedonian mines reopened		
Roman campaign in Dalmatia		<u>157</u>				
	According to Pliny, art begins to „recover”	<u>156</u>			Ptolemy VI tries to have Ptolemy VIII assassinated	War between Attalus II of Pergamon and Prusias II of Bithynia (—154)
Publication of the testament of the “younger” Ptolemy , in which Rome is declared official heir	The philosophers Carneades , Diogenes , and Critolaus come to Rome as an embassy; they have great success, and the annalist Gaius Acilius perhaps acts as their interpreter. They are expelled from Rome at the urging of Cato .	<u>155</u>	Carneades becomes head of the Academy; begins savage attacks on other philosophical schools.		Publication of the testament of the “younger” Ptolemy , in which Rome is declared official heir	

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Ligurians who had been laying waste the territory of Massilia were attacked; and a Roman force operated to the West of the Alps for the first time (with the exception of the landing at the Rhone in 218); also the <i>Lex Licinia</i> and <i>Lex Aebutia</i> (forbidding the proposer of a law and his kin to fill an office created by the law) were passed about this time.		<u>154</u>		Rhodes embroiled with Crete over piracy	Ptolemy VI captures Ptolemy VIII in Cyprus, returns him to Cyrene	
Kal. Ian. henceforth is the time for the magistrates (excepting the tribunes and quaestors) to enter on office. The tribunes' day was Dec. 10; the quaestors' Dec. 5. Romans defeated by the Celtiberi.	Cato visits Carthage. The great philologist Aelius Stilo , from Lanuvium, is born in these years.	<u>153</u>				Attalus II supports Alexander Balas against Demetrius I Soter
Masinissa raiding Carthage	The last year treated in Cato's <i>Origines</i> .	<u>152</u>	Diogenes dies. Panaetius of Rhodes student in Athens	Andriscus , Maccdonian pretender, sent to Rome Romans visiting Athens now classified as „benefactors“		Alexander Balas approved by Rome as legitimate claimant (i.e., as son of Antiochus IV)
Surrender of a Roman army to the Lusitani. War between Carthage and Masinissa. Roman embassy to Africa.	The annalist Postumius Albinus , who writes in Greek, is consul. The orator Sulpicius Galba is praetor. Around this year Lutatius Catulus is born. Temple of Felicitas in the Velabrum.	<u>151</u>	Apollodorus of Athens dies. Polybius likely accompanies Scipio Aemilianus to Spain and Africa.			Death of Demetrius I Soter fighting Alexander Balas
Law forbidding the consulship to be held twice by the same man. War declared against Carthage. Surrender of Utica.		<u>150</u>	Moschus , a pupil of Aristarchus , born in Syracuse; Seleucus of Seleucea champions Aristarchus' heliocentric model of the universe. Athenian bronze statue of Ptolemy VI on Acropolis Attalus II's portico in Athenian Agora? Antipater of Tarsus head of Stoa	Return to Greece from Rome of surviving Achaean exiles	Ptolemy Eupator dies in Cyprus.	Alexander Balas marries Cleopatra Thea . Ecclesiastes is written and Old Testament is complete.
The severe demands of the Romans force the Carthaginians to continue the war (<u>149-146</u>); Roman force lands in Africa: siege of Carthage begins	Cato dies; his <i>Origines</i> published	<u>149</u>	Panaetius chosen by Rhodians as priest of Poseidon Hippios. Polybius accompanies Scipio to Spain and North Africa	Revolt of Andriscus (“Pseudo Philip”) in Macedonia (<u>149-148</u>); attacks Thessaly, defeats Roman force; Sparta secedes from Achaean League; both sides send embassies to Rome		Nicomedes II king of Bithynia (<u>149—95</u>)
Viriathus, the Lusitanian leader, wins many successes against the Romans in this and the following years, to 141. <i>Calpurnia de repetundis</i> establishes the first <i>quaestio perpetua</i> .						
Poor success of the Romans in Africa; Andriscus overcome at Pydna by Quintus Caecilius Metellus ; Macedonia becomes Roman province under praetor	The <i>Via Postumia</i> , from Genua to Verona, constructed.	<u>148</u>		Andriscus overcome at Pydna by Quintus Caecilius Metellus ; Macedonia becomes Roman province under praetor		Ptolemy VI backs Demetrius II for Seleucid throne; Cleopatra Thea repudiates Alexander Balas , marries Demetrius II Mithridates I Arsaces V of Parthia annexes Media
P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus as consul besieges Carthage. War with the Achaeans.	<i>Via Egnatia</i> begun	<u>147</u>		Roman embassy in Greece recommends separation of Sparta from Achaean League (spring); Achaean resentment, compromise; Critolaus stalls diplomatic action <i>in re</i> Sparta for six months (fall)		

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<p>Scipio Aemilianus destroys Carthage, ending the Third Punic War. War between Rome and the Achaean League; Lucius Mummius sacks and destroys Corinth.</p> <p>Establishment of the Roman provinces of Africa, Achaea, Macedonia</p> <p>Viriathus wins successes against Romans in Spain (—138)</p> <p>Attempt to pass a law, submitting the priests of the great colleges to popular election, is foiled by C. Laelius. In this year (probably) C. Laelius introduced an agrarian law and earned the title Sapiens by withdrawing it. Splendid ludi (including scenici) exhibited by L. Mummius.</p> <p>Wanton attack by Ap. Claudius (consul) on the Salassi. He triumphs in spite of Senate and people opens Numantine War (—133)</p> <p>Censorship of Scipio Aemilianus</p>	<p>The <i>Annales</i> of Cassius Hemina is subsequent to this date.</p> <p>Temple of Iuppiter Stator in the circus Flaminius. <i>Ludi Saeculares</i> at Rome</p> <p>During these years Panaetius moves to Rome, where he is welcomed into the “Scipionic Circle.”</p> <p>The orator Sulpicius Galba is consul.</p> <p>The <i>aqua Marcia</i> introduced into the city.</p> <p>First stone bridge over the Tiber</p> <p>Panaetius accompanies Scipio Aemilianus on his voyage to Asia. His essay <i>On Duty</i>, which will influence Cicero, is from this period.</p> <p>Accius makes his debut as a tragedian, while the aged Pacuvius is still on the scene.</p> <p>Laelius, the friend of Scipio Aemilianus, and an esteemed orator, is consul.</p> <p>Birth of L. Antonius Crassus the orator.</p> <p>Panaetius accompanies Scipio Africanus on embassy to Egypt.</p>	<p>146</p> <p>145</p> <p>144</p> <p>143</p> <p>142</p> <p>141</p> <p>140</p> <p>139</p>	<p>Polybius on exploratory voyage round coast of Northwest Africa? His <i>Histories</i> narrate events down to this year; the Stoic Posidonius will continue it to the dictatorship of Sulla.; he witnesses destruction of Carthage; acts as mediator after sack of Corinth.</p> <p>The king of Egypt, Ptolemy Physcon, expels Greek scholars from Alexandria. The grammarian Dionysius Thrax withdraws to Rhodes; Apollodorus to Pergamum.</p> <p>Purge of Alexandrian intellectuals</p> <p>Acilius writes Roman history in Greek.</p>	<p>War between Rome and the Achaean League; Lucius Mummius sacks and destroys Corinth ending the Achaean War; Diaeus commits suicide at Megalopolis</p> <p>Restoration of Achaean League government</p>	<p>Ptolemy VI Philometor proclaimed “king of Asia”; his death in Syria</p> <p>Return of Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II (Physeon) (145-116) to Alexandria, joint rule with Cleopatra II and Ptolemy VII; Ptolcmy VII Neos Philopator murdered by Ptolemy VIII</p> <p>Ptolemy VIII enthroned as pharaoh at Memphis</p> <p>Ptolemy VIII marries Cleopatra III?</p> <p>Birth of Ptolemy IX Lathyros?</p> <p>Birth of Ptolemy X Alexander I?</p> <p>Scipio Aemilianus heads Roman mission to Alexandria</p>	<p>Ptolemy VI intervenes in Syria, but refuses offer of Seleucid throne; Alexander Balas killed in battle against Demetrius II and Ptolemy VI (also killed) at Ocnoparas in Coele-Syria</p> <p>Accession of Demetrius II (—140/139, 129—125); War between Demetrius II and Alexander Balas’s son Antiochus VI (supported by Diodotus)</p> <p>Demetrius II flees from Antioch (summer)</p> <p>Diodotus executes Jonathan, who is succeeded as High Priest by his brother Simon</p> <p>Maccabees declare independence from waning Seleucid Kingdom</p> <p>Diodotus murders Antiochus VI, ascends throne as Diodotus Tryphon (—138), fights Demetrius II in Galilee</p> <p>Advance of the Parthians as far as Mesopotamia</p> <p>Jews liberate Jerusalem.</p> <p>Demetrius II Nicator taken prisoner by the Parthians</p> <p>Defeat of Heliocles I by Saca tribes.</p>
<p>The treaty with Numantia repudiated and war continued. Rising of slaves in Sicily. <i>Lex Gabinia</i>, the first of the Roman ballot laws. Expulsion of Chaldaei from Rome. Death of Spanish rebel Viriathus</p>						

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Roman defeat by the Numantines. A consul placed in chains by a tribune. Birth of Sulla .	Temple of Mars in the Campus Martius.	<u>138</u>	The didactic poet Nicander likely active.	Attalus II (159—138) dies. Attalus III succeeds him.		Antiochus Sideres (2d son of Demetrius I) proclaimed king as Antiochus VII ; defeats Diodotus Tryphon , who commits suicide; Death of Mithridates I Arsaces V of Parthia
<i>Lex Cassia tabellaria</i> , the second ballot-law. C. Hostilius Mancinus makes peace with the Numantines, to save his army, in which Ti. Gracchus was serving. The Senate repudiate the peace and offer to surrender Mancinus to the Numantines; Decius Brutus campaigning in Lusitania	Accius: Brutus?	<u>137</u>		Restoration of Athenian Pythais to Delphi from Delos		
The proconsul M. Aemilius Lepidus , having suffered defeat in Spain, is stripped of his imperium.		<u>136</u>	Carneades resigns as head of the Academy, succeeded by Crates of Tarsus (?)			
Great slave rising in Sicily (-132)	Accius makes an educational voyage to Pergamum.	<u>135</u>	Posidonius , Stoic philosopher, historian, and scholar is born at Apama.			
	Panaetius teaching in Rome					
Scipio besieges Numantia. In his suite were Iugurtha , Marius and Lucilius the satirist. Slave risings in Italy.		<u>134</u>		Slave revolts on Delos and in Laurium mines		Seleucid power restored in Judaea by Antiochus VII Sidetes
Tiberius Gracchus , an orator as well as a politician, is tribune of the plebs; he is slain in the same year; his <i>Lex Agraria</i> and destruction by a rabble of optimates, headed by P. Scipio Nasica who for safety's sake takes a mission to Asia.	Lucilius takes part in the war of Numantia, where the historian Sempronius Asellio fights as a military tribune. The annalist Calpurnius Piso Frugi and the jurist P. Mucius Scaevola are consuls.	<u>133</u>		Death of Attalus III of Pergamum; in his testament Rome declared heir		
Scipio Aemilianus conquers Numantia and puts down the revolt of Spain. In the same year the last king of Pergamum makes the Romans heirs to his kingdom. Disorders at Rome and murder of Tiberius Gracchus over the agrarian question.						
Triumph of Scipio Aemilianus . P. Licinius Crassus , father-in-law of C. Gracchus , C. Gracchus and Ap. Claudius comprise Agrarian Commission. The Senate empowers the consuls to arraign and punish the adherents of Ti. Gracchus , Death of Scipio Nasica in Asia. Triumph of D. Brutus over the Lusitani and Gallaeci.		<u>132</u>		Revolt of Aristonicus in western Asia Minor (132-129)	Cleopatra II raises revolt in Alexandria against Ptolemy VIII , who retires to Cyprus; Murder of Ptolemy Memphitis	Birth of Mithridates VI Eupator of Pontus?
		<u>131</u>			Cleopatra II sole ruler in Alexandria	Demetrius II released returns to Syria Antiochus VII takes Jerusalem, recovers Babylonia, Media (=130)
End of the slave revolt in Sicily and settlement of the province by the <i>Leges Rupiliae</i> . C. Papirius Carbo fails to pass his law <i>de tribunis reficiendis</i> , but carries his <i>Lex tabellaria</i> (the third). Two plebeian censors in office together for the first time.	Publication of the first books of Lucilius's Satires ,	<u>130</u>		Marcus Perperna defeats Aristonicus of Pergamon : end of revolt	Ptolemy VIII returns to Egypt (Memphis): civil war between him and Cleopatra II	Death of Antiochus VII Sidetes in the Parthian campaign by Phraates II ; end of the Seleucid empire as a major power
	Death of Pacuvius in Tarentum.					
	Flourishing of Afranius , the author of <i>togatae</i> .[?]					
Agrarian commissioners are deprived of the power of deciding on the limits of the <i>ager publicus</i> ; Scipio Aemilianus is murdered (?)-Senate refuses to confirm grant of Phrygia to Mithridates V	The <i>Bellum Histricum</i> , of the epic poet Hostius , refers to events of this year.	<u>129</u>	Panaetius takes over the direction of the Stoic school from Antipater of Tarsus ; he is less frequently at Rome.		Demetrius II fails to relieve Cleopatra II in Alexandria	Marcus Perperna and Manius Aquillius organize Asia Minor; grant of Phrygia to Mithridates V

Roman/W. Mediterranean History	Roman Literature & Culture	Date	Greek Literature & Culture	Greek/E. Mediterranean History	Egypt	Near East
(?);Senate refuses to confirm grant of Phrygia to Mithridates V	Lucilius publishes <i>Satires Bks 26-30</i> after this date [123?]	<u>128</u>	Cult of Atargatis established on Delos			grant of Phrygia to Mithridates V of Pontus
		<u>127</u>	Death of Carneades : Cleitomachus returns to Academy, will dedicate book to Lucilius		Cleopatra II flees from Alexandria to Syria	Ptolemy VIII sets up Alexander Zabinas as Seleucid pretender
Law of M. Iunius Pennus to expel foreigners from Rome and <i>Lex Iunia repetundarum.</i> ; rising in Sardinia		<u>126</u>			Ptolemy VIII regains control of Alexandria	Alexander Zabinas drives Demetrius II out of Antioch
M. Fulvius Flaccus proposes a law for enfranchising the socii; then goes off to defend Massilia against the Salluuii. Revolt and destruction of Fregellae; L. Cornelius Lentulus Lupus dies.	Lucilius publishes <i>Satires Bk 1</i> after this date	<u>125</u>	Hipparchus of Nicaea invents trigonometry to analyze the motion of the planets [late 2nd]; his methods used by Indian mathematicians to create first sine table			Demetrius II captured, put to death in Tyre [125] Seleucus V murdered
War with the Aruerni and Allobroges. Roman citizen colony established at Fabrateria (a consequence of the destruction of Fregellae). C. Gracchus elected tribune.	In this period the historian Sisenna is born [124-114]	<u>124</u>			First official reconciliation of Ptolemy VIII with his queens; general amnesty in Egypt	Mithridates II of Parthia beats off nomad invasions?
Gaius Gracchus reelected tribune	Gaius Gracchus , celebrated orator, is re-elected tribune of the plebs.	<u>123</u>			Cleopatra Tryphaena marries Antiochus VIII Grypos	Alexander Zabinas defeated by Antiochus VIII , executed
The <i>Lex iudiciaria</i> and <i>Lex de provinciis</i> of C. Gracchus . The <i>Lex Acilia repetundarum</i> . Counter agitation by M. Liuius Drusus while Gracchus was absent attempting to found a colony of citizens at Carthage, in accordance with the <i>Lex Rubria.</i> ; Conquest of Balearic Islands	The annalist Gaius Fannius is consul.	<u>122</u>				
Murder of Gaius Gracchus ; L. Opimius (consul) attacks the re-founding of Carthage. The <i>senatus consultum ultimum</i> passed for the first time, in pursuance of which C. Gracchus and M. Fulvius Flaccus and many of their followers are massacred. Many citizens tried and executed by order of Senate alone. Victories over Allobroges and Aruerni and in Balearic isles. Repeal of <i>Lex Rubria</i> .		<u>121</u>			Cleopatra Thea forced to commit suicide by Antiochus VIII Grypos	
L. Opimius , accused of treason, is defended by Carbo and acquitted.	Accius is the preeminent figure in the <i>collegium poetarum</i> , which will erect a statue to him.	<u>120</u>	Comic victory list at Dionysia runs to this date			Mithridates V of Pontus assassinated; Mithridates VI Eupator co-opted as co-regent by his mother, flees the country Parthians take Mesopotamia
			Apollodorus' <i>Chronicle</i> runs from the fall of Troy to this date; continued by Castor of Rhodes to 61/60; he will die in this decade [110s]			

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Carbo , prosecuted for treason by L. Crassus the orator (then a young man), commits suicide. C. Marius (tribune) carries a law to check undue influence in the voting at the comitia (pontes angustos fecit).	Lucilius publishes <i>Satires Bk 2</i> ?	<u>119</u>				
Agrarian law	Lucilius publishes <i>Satires Bk 5</i> ?	<u>118</u>	Polybius dies around this year from a riding accident.		Second official reconciliation between Ptolemy VIII , Cleopatra II , and Cleopatra III ; general amnesty reiterated in Egypt	
Trouble raised in Africa by Iugurtha . C. Marius elected praetor.	Varro is born at Reate.	<u>117</u>			Discovery of the direct sea route from Egypt to India with the aid of the monsoons	
M. Aemilius Scaurus , appointed <i>princeps senatus</i> , holds the position till <u>89</u> .	Aemilius Scaurus , author of autobiographical <i>Commentarii</i> , is consul.	<u>116</u>		Revolt against landowners at Dyme in Achaea suppressed by Rome	Death of Ptolemy VIII ; new throne disputes in Alexandria; Death of Ptolemy VIII Physcon (26 June); Cleopatra III and Ptolemy IX Lathyros joint rulers Ptolemy X Alexander governor of Cyprus; Ptolemy Apion governor of Cyrene	
Great defeat of C. Porcius Cato (consul) in Thrace by the Scordisci, who overrun Thessaly and Macedonia. C. Marius propraetor in Spain (the first propraetor known to have passed his year of praetorship in the capital).	<i>Ars Ludicra</i> (including mimes) banned at Rome. Lucilius publishes <i>Satires Bk 11</i>	<u>115</u>			Ptolemy IX repudiates his wife— Cleopatra IV , marries Cleopatra Selene	
Defeat of Cn. Carbo at Noreia by the Cimbri, who turn aside into Gaul.	Birth of the orator Hortensius . Temple of Venus Verticordia.	<u>114</u>			Cleopatra IV marries Antiochus IX Cyzicenus	
The Scordisci driven beyond the Danube. Iugurtha murders Adherbal . War declared against him after his sack of Cirta; but the commander Bestia grants him peace.		<u>113</u>			Cleopatra Tryphaena has Cleopatra IV killed	Mithridates VI returns to Sinope, executes brother, marries sister, establishes self as sole ruler of Pontus Antiochus VIII defeats Antiochus IX
Agitation at Rome concerning Iugurtha . He is summoned to Rome, procures the assassination there of Massiua , a grandson of Masinissa , and flees the capital. The war renewed. <i>Lex agraria. Lex Servilia repetundarum</i> .		<u>112</u>				
A disaster in Africa leads to the <i>Lex Manilia</i> , establishing a court to by all who had had corrupt dealings with Iugurtha . Four ex-consuls and many others condemned.	Coelius Antipater composes his historical work.	<u>111</u>				
		<u>110</u>	Philodemus born at Gadara.		Ptolemy X Alexander I to Alexandria, made king of Cyprus	Expansion of Mithridates VI 's territories (<u>—107</u>)
			Clitomachus dies.			

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<p>Caecilius Metellus and his lieutenant Marius assume command of operations in the war against Jugurtha.</p> <p>The other consul, M. Iulius Silanus, defeated in Gaul by the Cimbri.</p> <p>Massacre of Roman garrison at Vaga.</p> <p>First consulship of Marius. The command in Numidia conferred on him by the Comitia and held by him for three years. Jugurtha and his ally Bocchus, king of Mauretania, suffer defeat, and Bocchus sues for peace.</p> <p>L. Cassius Longinus, the other consul, is killed with most of his army by the Gaulish tribe of the Tigurini. The Lex Caelia tabellaria (the fourth and last) introduced secret voting in trials for treason (perduellio) at the hands of the assembly. Proletarii admitted to legions by Marius.</p>	<p>In this year (or the preceding one) T. Pomponius Atticus is born.</p> <p>The <i>uia Aemilia</i>, constructed in Liguria by Scaurus (censor).</p> <p>Lucilius: Satires Bk 20 (the latest internal references allude to events of this year).</p>	<p><u>109</u></p> <p><u>108</u></p> <p><u>107</u></p>	<p>Panaetius dies.</p> <p>During these year Aristides of Miletus writes the <i>Milesian Stories</i>, which Sisenna will translate into Latin.</p>			
<p>L. Sulla, quaestor under Marius, induces Bocchus to surrender Jugurtha. Law of Q. Seruilius Caepio (consul) to restore the iudicia to the Senate. Seruilius takes Tolosa, and appropriates much gold there captured.</p>	<p>Cicero is born at Arpinum. Pompey born. The mime-writer Laberius is born. The orator Licinius Crassus, already a “democrat,” leaves the party of the aristocracy.</p>	<p><u>106</u></p>				
<p>Jugurtha is brought to Rome, where he will be executed. The war is over.</p> <p>The Cimbri destroy two Roman armies near Arausio. Seruilius Caepio (proconsul), who had commanded one of them, is stripped of his imperium, and imprisoned, then freed by a tribune, but goes into exile.</p>	<p>Rutilius Rufus, author of autobiographical <i>Commentarii</i>, is consul.</p> <p>In this decade is probably to be set the activity of the poets who were friends of Lutatius Catulus—Valerius Aedituus, Porcius Licinus, and Volcacius Sedigitus.</p> <p>Birth of the great lawyer Ser. Sulpicius Rufus.</p>	<p><u>105</u></p>				
<p>Marius, consul for the second time, is the most prominent man at Rome; <i>Lex Domitia de sacerdotibus</i>; Outbreak of Second Sicilian Slave War (<u>—100</u>); Armed revolt of Titus Vettius in Campania; Cimbrian threat to northern Italy; Marius (<i>cos.</i> 2) reorganizes Roman army.</p>		<p><u>104</u></p>		Slave disturbances in Attica		
<p>Marius (<i>cos.</i> 3) trains army in Cisalpine Gaul. First tribunate of Saturninus. New slave revolt in Sicily which continues till 99. M. Antonius (praetor) despatched to Cilicia against the pirates. Cn. Domitius appointed pontifex maximus</p>	<p>Turpilius, the author of <i>palliatiae</i> dies in advanced old age.</p>	<p><u>103</u></p>			Cleopatra III evicts Ptolemy X from Alexandria [102]	Mithridates VI of Pontus and Nicomedes II of Bithynia partition Paphlagonia, occupy Galatia
<p>Fourth consulship of Marius, who destroys the Teutoni at Aquae Sextiae.</p>	<p>Lutatius Catulus is consul, along with Marius.</p> <p>Lucilius dies; <i>Satires Bks 22-25</i> published posthumously.</p> <p>The poet Archias comes to Rome.</p>	<p><u>102</u></p>		Rome at war with pirates: Marcus Antonius sent to Cilicia		

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Fifth consulship of Marius , who with the proconsul Q. Lutatius Catulus crushes the Cimbri near Vercellae.	Temple of Fortuna huiusce diei in Campus Martius and new temple of Honos and Virtus.	<u>101</u>			Ptolemy X returns to Alexandria, murders Cleopatra III , marries Cleopatra Berenice	
The tribune of the plebs Saturninus proposes radical reforms; The oath to observe the agrarian law refused by Metellus ; his exile. Marius , armed by the <i>senatus consultum ultimum</i> , suppresses Saturninus and his crew, with the loss of their lives; <i>Lex de piratis</i> In the wake of the suppression of Saturninus rebellion, Aelius Stio follows his friend Metellus Numidicus , the conqueror of Jugutha , into exile. Caesar is born at Rome.	In about the same period Cornelius Nepos is born in the Po Valley	<u>100</u>	Within fifty years of this date falls the work of Didymus , Homeric scholiasts who worked on variant readings; also the work of his younger contemporary Aristonicus on critical signs. Meleager of Gadara active around this time [70?]. He composed Menippean satires on Cynic themes (lost); most remembered for his <i>Garland</i> , an artistically-arranged collection of Hellenistic epigrams Artemidorus of Ephesus : 11 Book <i>Geographica</i>	Slave disturbances in Attica Campaigns of Titus Didius in northern Macedonia	The former Ptolemaic empire partitioned into three separate states: Egypt, Cyprus, Cyrenaica	Date for the earliest surviving Hebrew texts, the Dead Sea Scrolls .
The orator Marcus Antonius is consul; <i>Lex agraria</i> of S. Titius , also quashed by the Senate. Condemnation of supporters of Saturninus by commission from the Senate.		<u>99</u>	The chronicle <i>Anagraphe of Lindus</i> inscribed. Aristides compiles his <i>Milesian Stories</i> ; later translated by L. Cornelius Sisenna with immense success. Anonymous epistolary romance of Alexander composed around this time. The geographer Aristemodorus of Ephesus active.			Mithridates VI of Pontus occupies Cappadocia; Reduction of As Khanum by Kushana tribes Mithridates VI partitions eastern Anatolia with Nicomedes III of Bithynia
<i>Lex Caecilia Didia</i> requiring the interval of the <i>trinundinum</i> between the publication of a law and the voting on it and forbidding legislation <i>per saturam</i> . Revolt in Lusitania (Spain)	Lucretius is perhaps born in this year.	<u>98</u>		Marius arrives in Asia Minor from Rome		
Human sacrifice said to have been forbidden at Rome.	The pre-neoteric poet Laevius , author of <i>Erotopaegnia</i> , flourishes.	<u>97</u>				
Death of Apion of Cyrene: the Romans declared heir but the Senate decrees the freedom of the cities there.		<u>96</u>		Death of Apion of Cyrene: the Romans declared heirs	Cleopatra Selene marries Antiochus IX Cyzicenus	Sulla propraetor of Cilicia: commisioned to restore Ariobarzanes to throne of Cappadocia, he forces Mithridates VI to surrender territorial gains [92]
<i>Lex Licinia Mucia de ciuibus in suam ciuitatem redigundis</i> (to expel from Rome the <i>socii</i> who had no right to settle there). Passed by the two consuls, Crassus the orator and Scaeuola the pontifex maximus. This law was a chief cause of the Social war.	During these years the poet and philologist Valerius Cato is born.	<u>95</u>			Cleopatra Selene marries Antiochus X Eusebes Philopator	Tigranes king of Armenia; Ariobarzanes restored in Cappadocia; Antiochus IX killed by Selcucus VI ; Death of Antiochus XI ; Demetrius III i Damascus, Philip I in Antioch
		<u>94</u>		Quintus Mucius Scaevola and Publius Rutilius Rufus in Asia Minor		Death of Nicomedes III of Bithynia ; Nicomedes IV expelled from Bithynia by Mithridates VI
		<u>93</u>				Tigranes marries daughter of Mithridates VI , drives Ariobarzanes out of Cappadocia; Civil war Judaea

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The orator Licinius Crassus is censor; Condemnation of P. Rutilius (ex-consul) on extortion charge brings the equestrian indices into great disrepute.	Censors close the school of Plotius Gallus at Rome.	<u>92</u>				L. Cornelius Sulla propraetor reinstates Ariobarzanes , king of Cappadocia, who had been driven out by Mithridates .
The historical work of Sempronius Aseilio is written after this year. Drusus proposes and succeeds in passing a body of laws and reforms of democratic tendency; failure to enfranchise the Italians, bring on the Social war. Law of Q. Varius Hybrida , establishing a special court to try those who had encouraged the allies.	The orator Licinius Crassus dies. In these years the death of Aelius Stio is to be located.	<u>91</u>		Oligarchic authoritarian government under Medeios tightens hold in Athens (<u>-89/8</u>)		
Drusus is murdered. The Social War breaks out; for Rome a sixty-year period of warfare begins; the <i>Lex Iulia</i> confers the franchise on the allies who had not joined in the revolt.	L. Plotius Gallus teaches rhetoric in Latin.	<u>90</u>	Dionysius Thrax dies; Poseidonius of Apamea lectures in Rhodes?		Cleopatra Selene bears Antiochus X a son, Antiochus XIII Asiaticus	
<i>Lex Plautia Papiria</i> extends the grant of the franchise. <i>The Lex Plautia iudiciaria</i> and the <i>Lex Pompeia de Transpadanis</i> .	The orator and tragedian Julius Caesar Strabo is consul. Pomponius , from Bologna, the author of Atellans, flourishes. A near contemporary is Novius , another author of Atellans. The Greek sculptor Pasiteles comes to Rome about this time.	<u>89</u>				Manius Aquillius supports Nicomedes IV of Bithynia against Mithridates VI ; Mithridates VI goes to war with Rome (winter); Antiochus X killed fighting Parthians (ca. <u>90/88</u>)
The Asiatic orator P. Sulpicius Rufus ; tribune of the plebs, passes a law to distribute the new citizens and the libertini over the 35 tribes and another depriving Sulla and his colleague of their provinces and appointing Marius to the command in Asia Minor; Sulpicius Rufus , tribune of the plebs, is killed.	The eclectic philosopher Antiochus of Ascalon comes to Rome from Athens.	<u>88</u>		Delos sacked; Athens, under restored democracy, joins Mithridates against Rome; Mithridates' troops capture Ptolemy IX's two illegitimate sons on Cos; Mithridates' unsuccessful siege of Rhodes		Mithridates overruns Asia and orders Ephesian massacre: slaughter of 80,000 Italics; Demetrius III of Syria exiled to Parthia; Philip I fighting Demetrius III
Sulla , elected consul, ends the Social War. He then marches on Rome, forcing Marius to flee. Delos sacked.				Outbreak of a revolt by the indigenous population in Thebes (<u>-86</u>)		
Repression by Sulla .	In this year or in the years immediately following, Catullus is born at Verona.	<u>87</u>	Posidonius serves as ambassador to Rome.	Sulla lands in Greece, blockades Athens and Piraeus	Ptolemy X Alexander I expelled from Alexandria (spring); Ptolemy IX Lathyros recovers throne; Cleopatra Berenice returns from exile as joint ruler after Ptolemy X's death in naval battle off Cyprus	
Julius Caesar Strabo and the orator Marcus Antonius are slain, and Lutatius Carulus takes his own life. Sulla is sent to the East, against Mithridates , king of Pontus. Marius's follower Cinna is elected consul and is the master of Rome.						

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<p>Marius is consul for the seventh time; he dies in the same year. His followers control Rome: there are anti-Sullan reprisals; Archelaus, general of Mithridates, is defeated at Chaeronea by Sulla.</p> <p>Sulla's victories at Chaeronea and Orchomenus over Archelaus, the commander of Mithradates VI; Capture of Athens by Sulla</p>	<p>Latest evidence that Accius is alive is from this year; his death should be placed in this year or in the years immediately following</p> <p>Sallust is born at Amiternum.</p> <p>The Greek Posidonius is at Rome.</p>	86	Posidonius is at Rome.	Athens and Piraeus fall to Sulla (March); Piraeus burned; Sulla wins battles of Chaeronea and Orchomenos against Mithridates' general Archelaus		Flaccus and Fimbria sent to Asia Minor; Antiochus XII in Damascus
<p>Third consulship of Cinna, with Cn. Papirius Carbo. Successes of Sulla. Flaccus killed by his soldiers. His legate, C. Fimbria, continues operations against Mithridates, and captures Pergamum with other towns, but his troops desert him and he kills himself.</p>	<p>[Cicero]: <i>Rhetorica ad Herennium</i>. [85]</p>	85	The 52 Book historical work of Posidonius narrates events to this year.	Athens stripped of all political privileges		Mithridates VI makes treaty of Dardanus (Troad) with Sulla (Aug.), cedes all conquered territory; Nicomedes IV and Ariobarzanes restored to their thrones
<p>Fourth consulship of Cinna and second of Carbo. Cinna, about to cross to Asia to attack Sulla, is murdered by his soldiers at Ancona. Carbo remains sole consul. Terms of peace granted by Sulla to Mithridates. Cinna is slain, while Sulla has successes in the East.</p>	<p>Cicero: <i>De Inventione</i>. (c. 84)</p> <p>Before this date Varro's De Antiquitate Litterarum, dedicated to Accius, is written. [84]</p> <p>Sulla brings to Rome a collection of Aristotle's works. (c. 84)</p>	84		Athens resumes control of Delos; Sulla visits Athens and Delos		Antiochus XII dies on expedition against Nabatacan Arabs
<p>The Marians collect an army to meet Sulla, who lands in Italy early in the year. Sulla is joined by some Marian troops and by the young Cn. Pompeius who had raised three legions in Picenum. Q. Sertorius (propraetor) goes to Spain. Burning of the Capitoline temple. L. Murena attacks Mithridates anew, but with poor success.</p>	<p>Varro of Atax is born at Atax, and Licinius Calvus is born at Rome; Furius Bibaculus of Cremona appears to be of about the same age.</p> <p>Among the political prisoners brought to Rome by Sulla are Tyrannio the Elder, the analogist grammarian, and the theoretician of anomaly Alexander Polyhistor.</p>	83	Sulla removes library from Athens containing works of Aristotle and Theophrastus			Murena begins second campaign against Mithridates VI ; Mithridates expels all Roman garrisons from Cappadocia; Tigranes of Armenia accepts offer of Seleucid throne; Syria (and east Cilicia) become a province of the Armenian empire under Tigranes I
<p>Consulship of the younger Marius, with Carbo (consul for the third time). Sulla defeats the Marians. Marius kills himself. A large army of Samnites comes to the aid of the Marians and is cut to pieces by Sulla at the Colline Gate (1 Nov.). Sertorius leaves Italy, establishes independent base in Spain.</p>	<p>Varro of Atax is born at Atax, and Licinius Calvus is born at Rome; Furius Bibaculus of Cremona appears to be of about the same age.</p> <p>Among the political prisoners brought to Rome by Sulla are Tyrannio the Elder, the analogist grammarian, and the theoretician of anomaly Alexander Polyhistor.</p>	82	The historian Alexander Polyhistor granted his freedom.			Murena driven out of Cappadocia Sulla orders termination of hostilities
<p>Sulla becomes dictator and unleashes the notorious proscriptions. The <i>Leges Corneliae</i> passed. Successes of Cn. Pompeius in Africa against the Marians. His first triumph. Close of the Second Mithridatic war.</p>	<p>Cicero: <i>Pro Quinctio</i>, the first of his speeches.</p> <p>In these years the annalist Valerius Antias flourishes.</p>	81			Death of Ptolemy IX Lathyros [80]; Cleopatra Berenice sole ruler in Alexandria	
<p>Surrender of Volaterrae to Sulla. Sertorius continues his operations in Spain against Metellus.</p>	<p>Cicero: <i>Pro Roscio Amerino</i>.</p> <p>Varro may begin to compose his <i>Menippean Satires</i> around this period and worked on them to soon after <u>67</u>.</p>	80	Antikythera astrolabe lost in wreck off southern coast of Greece? Alexandros of Antioch perhaps creates <i>Venus de Milo</i> in this year [150-50 BCE]		Ptolemy X dies; Disturbances in Egypt engineered by Sulla ; Ptolemy XI succeeds but is quickly killed by mob. Ptolemy XII Neus Dionysus ("Auletes") (80-51) becomes king of Egypt	

Roman/W. Mediterranean History	Roman Literature & Culture	Date	Greek Literature & Culture	Greek/E. Mediterranean History	Egypt	Near East
<p>Sulla rearranges the structure of the Roman Republic with a body of laws and then retires to private life. War against the pirates in Cilicia.</p>	<p>Cicero makes a long trip to Greece and Asia.</p>	<u>79</u>	<p>Cicero in Athens and Rhodes; Antiochus of Ascalon scholar of the Academy</p>			
<p>Sulla dies in Campania; Dissension between the two consuls, M. Aemilius Lepidus and Q. Lutatius Catulus, because the former aimed at overthrowing the régime established by Sulla. Sertorius defeats Metellus. <i>Lex Plautia de ui.</i></p>	<p>Sisenna is praetor his <i>Historiae</i> come after this year. Sulla writes autobiographical <i>Commentarii</i>.</p>	<u>78</u>	<p>Publius Scrvilius Vatia campaigns against pirates in eastern Mediterranean (<u>-75</u>)</p>			
<p>The proconsul Catulus defeats M. Lepidus at the pons Muluius, and again in Etruria. The <i>senatus consultum ultimum</i> passed against Lepidus, who flees to Sardinia and dies there. Many of his followers, including M. Perperna, join Sertorius. C. Iulius Caesar prosecutes Dolabella, ex-governor of Macedonia, for extortion.</p>	<p>Varro: <i>Ephemeris Navalis</i>. Atta, the author of <i>togatae</i>, dies. Cicero visits Posidonius at Rhodes</p>	<u>77</u>				
<p>Cn. Pompeius defeats and kills M. Brutus, the legate of Lepidus in Cisalpine Gaul, and is despatched to Spain as colleague of Metellus with equal authority; but is not fortunate at first. An agitation begun to remove some of Sulla's restrictions on the tribunate.</p> <p>A law of C. Aurelius Cotta (consul) restores to the tribunes the right of standing for other magistracies after the tribunate. Some districts annexed in Cilicia, in consequence of the war with the pirates. Cicero quaestor in Sicily.</p>	<p>Asinius Polio is born at Chieti.</p>	<u>76</u>				
<p>Pompey battles with Sertorius, who has formed an alliance with Mithridates.</p> <p>Cicero is quaestor in Sicily. C. Scribonius Curio advances as far as the Lower Danube</p>	<p>The Epicurean philosopher Philodemus comes to Rome from Greece in about this year, he will give lessons at Herculaneum.</p>	<u>75</u>	<p>In this century Philoxenus of Alexandria attempted to mediate between Anomolists and Analogists.</p>			
<p>Lucullus as consul is sent against Mithridates; Third Mithradatic War (74-67); Expedition of Marcus Antonius (with <i>imperium in infinitum</i>) against Cilician pirates (<u>-71</u>); Mithridates invades Bithynia, defeats Murena; Sons of Antiochus X and Cleopatra Selene (including Antiochus XII Asiaticus) seek refuge in Rome; Cyrene made a Roman province [74]</p>		<u>74</u>				
<p>Severe defeat of Mithridates at Cyzicus; his fleet is destroyed by storm soon after. <i>Lex Terentia Cassia</i> frumentaria. The slaves, headed by Spartacus rise up in rebellion (<u>-71</u>) Sertorius defends himself, committing atrocities.</p>	<p>Varius, slightly older than his friend Virgil, is born around this year.</p> <p>Parthenius of Nicaca comes to Rome as a slave; he will become a friend of Gallus's and dedicate his <i>Erotika Pathemata</i> to him; composes an elegiac <i>Metamorphoses</i>; has great influence disseminating Hellenistic artistic forms in Rome.</p> <p>The annalist Licinius Macer is tribune of the plebs.</p>	<u>73</u>		<p>Marcus Antonius defeated by pirates off Crete</p>		<p>Third Mithradatic War (74-67): th Greek cities on the Pontus seriously affected; Bithynia bequeathed to Rome by Nicomedes IV</p>

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<p>Spartacus defeats both the consuls of the year and a proconsul. Sertorius assassinated by the treachery of Perperna, who is defeated and killed by Cn. Pompeius. Lucullus makes his way into Pontus.</p> <p>Crassus is sent against the rebellious slaves.</p>		<u>72</u>				<p>Lucius Lucullus scores victories over Mithridates VI in Pontus</p> <p>Marcus Lucullus, governor of Macedonia, pushes eastward to the Black Sea</p>
<p>Spartacus destroyed near Regium with most of his followers by M. Crassus (praetor). 20,000 slaves crucified along <i>Via Appia</i> from Capua to Rome; Cn. Pompeius returning from Spain falls in with and cuts to pieces the rest of the insurgents. Failure of M. Antonius in an attack on Crete, and his death. Lucullus drives Mithridates before him. Triumph of Pompeius (end of Dec.). Thrace conquered. Ariouistus invades Gaul.</p>	<p>Cicero: Pro Tullio.</p> <p>Varro writes his <i>Εἰσαγωγικός</i>, containing advise for Pompey's consulship</p>	<u>71</u>		<p>Marcus Antonius forced to make peace with pirates</p>		<p>Mithridates VI defeated by Lucius Lueullus, takes refuge with Tigranes in Armenia; Lucullus reduces last Pontic strongholds, winters in Asia, checks extortion; Return of Antiochus XIII Asiaticus (recognized by Rome)</p>
<p>First consulship of Cn. Pompeius, and of M. Licinius Crassus, Full restoration of former powers of tribunate. <i>Lex Aurelia</i>, constituting juries in criminal courts equally from among the senators, equites and tribuni aerarii.</p>	<p>Virgil is born near Mantua (15 October).</p> <p>Cicero writes the <i>Verrines</i>.</p>	<u>70</u>	<p>The Epicurean Philodemus came to Italy before this date; befriended L. Calpurnius Piso.</p> <p>Andronicus of Rhodes heads Peripatos; he reinvigorates movement by publishing Aristotle's works.</p>	<p>Quintus Caecilius Metellus ravages Crete, pirate bases</p>		<p>Mithridates driven to take refuge with his son-in-law, Tigranes, king of Armenia; Tigranes refuses to extradite Mithridates to Rome</p>
<p>Lucullus defeats Tigranes and captures Tigranocerta. Cicero curule aedile.</p>	<p>Cicero: Pro Fonteio, Pro Cuccina. The orator Horrensus is consul.</p> <p>Around this year Gallus is born.</p>	<u>69</u>		<p>Pirate squadrons sack Delos</p>		<p>Lucius Lueullus invades Armenia; captures Tigranocerta; Tigranes surrenders to Lucullus; Tigranes reduces Cleopatra Selene at Ptolemais-Ake; Antiochus XII Asiaticus enthroned at Antioch</p>
<p>Lucullus, on his way to attack Artaxata. is checked by the mutiny of his soldiers. He captures Nisibis. Mithridates occupies Lesser Armenia. Caesar quaestor in Spain. Crete annexed.</p>	<p>Beginning of the correspondence between Cicero and Atticus.</p> <p>Sisenna dies.</p>	<u>68</u>	<p>Pompey hears Posidonius lecture in Rhodes</p>			
<p><i>Lex Calpurnia de ambitu. Lex Roscia theatralis. Lex Gabinia</i> giving Pompeius an extraordinary commission against the pirates, who are subdued in three months. <i>Lex Cornelia</i> on <i>solutio legibus</i>. <i>Lex Gabinia</i> on reception of embassies by Senate. Grumbling in Lucius Lucullus' army</p>		<u>67</u>	<p>Death of Antiochus of Aseclon</p>	<p>Time of peace for the Greek world (67-49)</p>		<p>Cilicia organised into a province by Pompey; Return of Mithridates to Pontus; Tigranes overruns Cappadocia. Mithridates VI returns to Pontus; victory of Mithridates VI at Zela</p>
<p>Pompey touts the pirates and, by the <i>lex Manila</i>, is sent against Mithridates.</p>	<p>Cicero is praetor and delivers the speech <i>Pro Lege Manilia</i>.</p> <p>The annalist Licinius Macer kills himself.</p>	<u>66</u>	<p>Theophanes of Miletus accompanies Pompey on campaign to east and records exploits.</p>			<p>Antiochus XIII Asiaticus in competition with Philip II Philorhomaiois, is taken prisoner by Arab sheik (Sampsiceramus)</p> <p>Phraates III of Parthia makes agreement with Pompey,</p>

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Pontus made a province. The <i>Lex Papia</i> , the last of the Roman alien acts. Caesar curule aedile. Cicero defends C. Cornelius on a charge of treason. First Catilinarian conspiracy.	Horace is born at Venosa (8 December).	<u>65</u>				attacks Tigranes ; ; Pompey's final defeat of Mithridates VI ; Mithridates a fugitive.
Pompey wins great victories over Mithridates , who kills himself; Pompey in Syria, which is made a province.	After more than twenty years in Athens, Atticus returns to Rome. <i>Senatus Consultum</i> dissolves illegal collegia.	<u>64</u>	The geographer Strabo born in Amaseia.			Pompey campaigns against Iberi and Albani in Caucasus
Execution of the Catilinarians (5 Dec.). Pompey in Judaea. <i>Lex Tullia de ambitu</i> . Law requiring personal <i>professio</i> of candidates for office probably passed in this year. Caesar elected pontifex maximus. Octavian is born, as is his future general Agrippa . Lucius Lucullus's triumph	Cicero is consul. He delivers four speeches— <i>De Lege Agraria</i> , <i>Pro Rabirio</i> , <i>Pro Murena</i> , and the <i>Catilinarians</i> .	<u>63</u>				Fall of Jerusalem: end of Hasmonean power; Pompey in Damascus and Jerusalem (spring)
Discovery and suppression of the conspiracy of Catiline . Caesar is praetor.	Cicero: Pro Sulla, Pro Archia Poeta.	<u>62</u>	Pompey visits Posidonius on Rhodes First datable Greek horoscope			Syria, Bithynia and Cilicia organized as Roman provinces
Defeat and death of Catiline (Jan.). Caesar's praetorship Clodius profanes the ceremonies of the <i>Bona Dea</i> . Uproar leads to passing of <i>senatus consultum ultimum</i> . Pompey returns triumphant from the East and disbands army. Rome annexes Crete; Syria, Bithynia, and Cilicia organized as Roman provinces	Catullus's love for Lesbia begins.	<u>61</u>	Castor of Rhodes' continuation of Apollodorus' Chronicle ends in this year.			Defeat of C. Antonius Hybrida against the Bastamae at the Istrus
Clodius tried by a special court and acquitted. Caesar in Spain.		<u>60</u>	Alexander 'Lychnos' of Ephesus likely composes astronomical and geographical didactic poem.		Diodorus Siculus sees Roman lynched in Egypt for killing a cat	
The refusal of the Senate to confirm the act of Pompey and to remit a portion of the price payable by the publicani for the right of collecting taxes in Asia, leads to the formation of a political compact between Caesar , Pompey and Crassus . Abolition of the portoria of Italy by a <i>Lex Caecilia</i> .		<u>59</u>	Orator Alexander of Ephesus requests Cicero's works.			Ptolemy XII Auletes driven out of Alexandria; Caesar consul, persuades Senate to recognize Ptolemy XII Auletes
Caesar's first consulship, with Bibulus for colleague. Caesar's Lex agraria . The act of Pompey confirmed. A <i>Lex Vatinia</i> bestows the province of Gallia Cisalpina on Caesar , with Illyricum, for five years, and the Senate adds Gallia Narbonensis. <i>Lex Iulia repetundarum</i> . Latin colony at Nouum Comum. Clodius transferred to the plebs, and elected to the tribunate. Bibulus annuls public business on religious grounds.	Livy is born at Padua. Cicero: Pro Flacco. Varro: Τρικάπανος	<u>58</u>		Romans take control of Cyprus	Ptolemy XII Auletes visits Cato on Rhodes <i>en route</i> for refuge in Rome	
Clodius legislates concerning restrictions on legislation, the freedom of the collegia, the corn-dole, and the nota censoria; sending M. Cato to Cyprus to annex it, another gives	Catullus's love for Lesbia is finished.					

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<p>sending M. Cato to Cyprus to annex it, another gives Macedonia as province to one of the consuls, Piso, and Syria to the other, Gabinus, with enormous grants from the treasury. By legislation, Clodius drives Cicero into exile. Caesar defeats the Heluetii and Ariouistus.</p>	<p>The philosopher and polymath Nigidius Figulus is prator.</p> <p>Varro of Atax's <i>Bellum Sequanicum</i> is subsequent to this year.</p>				<p>Berenice IV ascends throne, marries (i) Seleucus Kybiosaktes, whom she murders, (ii) Archelaus</p>	
<p>Subjection of the Belgae and Nervii by Caesar. Return of Cicero (4 Sept.). Pompey receives the cura annonae with extensive powers for five years.</p>	<p>Cicero: De Domo Sua.</p> <p>Catullus and Cinna take part in an expedition to Bithynia on staff of Memmius</p>	<u>57</u>		<p>Lucius Calpurnius Piso (governor) plunders Macedonia</p>	<p>Ptolemy XII expelled from his kingdom, seeks Roman aid and is restored by Pompey</p> <p>Death of Cleopatra V Tryphaena</p>	<p>Civil war in Parthia: Mithridates III vs.</p>
<p>The congress of Luca extends Caesar's command in Gaul for five more years. Cato leaves Cyprus for Rome.</p>	<p>Cicero: De Haruspicum Responso, Pro Sestio, in Vatinius, Pro Caelio, De Provinciis Consularibus, Pro Balbo.</p> <p>Cinna writes a <i>Propemptikon</i> for Pollio.</p>	<u>56</u>				
<p>Second consulship of Pompey and Crassus. <i>Lex Trebonia</i> bestowing the provinces of Spain on Pompey and Syria on Crassus, with great grants from the treasury. Caesar's tenure of his provinces extended for a second period of five years. Caesar's crossing of the Rhine and first expedition to Britain. <i>Lex Pompeia iudiciaria. Lex Licinia de sodaliciis</i></p>	<p>Around this year Lucretius dies; perhaps in the same period Tibullus is born.</p> <p>Cicero: in Pisonem and De Oratore.</p> <p>The Greek historian Timagenes is brought to Rome as a prisoner.</p> <p>Construction of the first stone theater at Rome, the Theater of Pompey.</p> <p>Varro begins work on <i>Antiquitates rerum humanarum</i></p>	<u>55</u>			<p>Aulus Gabinius, governor of Syria, for a great bribe, restores Ptolemy.</p>	<p>Defeat of last Indo-Greek king, Hermaeus</p>
<p>Second expedition of Caesar to Britain. Rising of the Neruii and other Gaulish tribes. Crassus plunders the temple at Jerusalem. Pompey remains near Rome, sending legati to govern his provinces for him.</p>	<p>Perhaps in this year Catullus publishes his <i>Liber</i> and dies.</p> <p>It is alleged that in this same year Cicero (?) publishes posthumously Lucretius's <i>De Rerum Natura</i>.</p> <p>Cicero: Pro Plancio, Pro Scauro, Pro Rabirio Postumo.</p> <p>Caesar: De Analogia.</p>	<u>54</u>			<p>Gaius Rabirius Postumus in Alexandria as Ptolemy's finance mines</p>	<p>Mithridates III executed by Orodes II (winter)</p> <p>Crassus in Syria mounting Parthian campaign</p>
<p>Caesar's second crossing of the Rhine. Crushing defeat of the Roman, army by the Parthians at Carrhae (9 June), and death of Crassus.</p>	<p>Varro: Logistorici published after this date [40?]</p>	<u>53</u>			<p>Gaius Rabirius Postumus forced to leave Egypt because of extortionate practices; tried and fined 10,000 talents</p>	<p>Crassus defcated and killed by Parthians at Carrhae (May)</p>
<p>On Jan. 18 Milo kills Clodius on the Appian way (pugna Bouillana). 'Disorders' caused by the funeral of Clodius. Near the end of Febr. Pompey is elected consul for the third time. Pompey tenure in provinces extended for another five years. <i>Lex Pompeia</i> giving Caesar the right to stand for the consulship without appearing in Rome. Then Pompey in a general law about magistracies, omits to mention Caesar's privilege. The great movement of Vercingetorix in Gaul. Capture of Alesia.</p>	<p>Cicero: Pro Milone; begins <i>de Legibus</i>. Sallust is tribune of the plebs.</p>	<u>52</u>				

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<p>Caesar attacks Alesia and conquers Gaul.</p> <p>Attempts to deprive Caesar of his command. Cicero governor of Cilicia. Completion of the conquest of Gaul.</p> <p>Struggle between the factions of Caesar and Pompey. Curio as tribune defends Caesar, who parts with two legions (one previously lent to him by Pompey) to be sent as reinforcements to the East. These legions retained by Pompey</p> <p>7 Jan. Senate resolution depriving Caesar of his command is vetoed by two tribunes, Q. Cassius and M. Antonius. These, threatened with violence, take refuge with Caesar. The <i>Senatus consultum ultimum</i> to deal with Caesar, who crosses the Rubicon, and pursues Pompey to Brundisium, but fails to bar his departure for Greece (17 Mar.). Caesar crushes Pompeians at Ilerda in Spain (2 Aug.) and then captures Massilia. Returning to Rome he holds his first dictatorship for eleven days only, during which he is elected consul. Caesar's officers Curio in Africa and Dolabella in the Adriatic defeated.</p> <p>Battle of Pharsalus (9 August): Caesar defeats Pompey, who, withdrawing to Egypt, is killed by King Ptolemy XIII; Alexandrine War (48/47)</p> <p>The bellum Alexandrinum ends on 27 Mar. and on 2 Aug. Caesar defeats Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, at Zela (<i>veni, vidi, vici</i>). Caesar appointed dictator (2) <i>in absentia</i>, with Marcus Antonius (Mark Antony) as his Master of Horse Antony tries to maintain order in Italy; Caesar returns to Italy (July), puts down mutiny in Campania</p> <p>Caesar at Rome (Sept 25). Caesar at Lilybaeum in Jan., then crosses to Africa, and crushes the Pompeians at Thapsus (April); Death of M. Cato at Utica. Caesar returns to Rome (25 July): consul (3), dictator (3), ten-year dictatorship, extraordinary honors including great fourfold triumph of Caesar. This year has fifteen months, owing to Caesar's reform of the Calendar.</p>	<p>Cicero: De Re Publica.</p> <p>Caesar: De Bello Gallico</p> <p>Hortensius dies. Sallust is expelled from the Senate for moral turpitude. Seneca the Elder is born during these years. Around this time begins the construction of the Theater of Marcellus. Destruction of a temple of Isis within the walls by order of the Senate.</p> <p>Caesarian Era of Antioch begins 9 August, instituted to commemorate the battle of Pharsalia.</p> <p>Licinius Calvus dies.</p> <p>Propertius may be born in this year, perhaps at Assisi.</p> <p>Varro: Antiquitates Rerum Divinarum. (autumn)</p> <p>Atticus: Liber Annalis.</p> <p>Caesar: De Bello Civile. Cicero delivers the speeches <i>Pro Marcello</i> and <i>Pro Ligario</i> but chiefly devotes himself to rhetoric (<i>Brutus, Orator</i>) and philosophy (<i>Paradoxa Stoicorum</i>). Sallust, rehabilitated by Caesar, is praetor.</p>	<p><u>51</u></p> <p><u>50</u></p> <p><u>49</u></p> <p><u>48</u></p> <p><u>47</u></p> <p><u>46</u></p>	<p>Posidonius dies after again serving as ambassador to Rome.</p> <p>Birth of Caecilius of Caleste (c. mid 1st BCE)</p> <p>Novelist Chariton could date from this century.</p>	<p>Massalia loses its autonomy; Pompey arrives in Greece (Feb.)</p> <p>Campaign of Dyrrhachium in western Greece; Caesar defeats Pompey at Pharsalus (6 June) Pompey flees to Lesbos, then to Egypt</p>	<p>Ptolemy XII dies; Ptolemy XIII and Cleopatra succeed; Cleopatra attempts to kill Ptolemy XIII; shortly afterward she is deposed and flees to Syria. Drought in Egypt (-49)</p> <p>Cleopatra VII and Arsinoe leave Alexandria for Thebaid and Syria Ban on shipping of grain in Egypt except to Alexandria (27 Oct.)</p> <p>Pompey reaches Alexandria: Ptolemy XIII's ministers have him assassinated (28 Sept.); Arrival in Egypt of Caesar (2 Oct.); Alexandrine War (48/47) Caesar starts an affair with Cleopatra and restores her to the throne of Egypt</p> <p>Death of Ptolemy XIII: Cleopatra VII and Ptolemy XIV set up by Caesar as joint rulers (March) Birth of Caesarion (Ptolemy Caesar) to Cleopatra (June)</p>	<p>Parthian invasion of Syria</p> <p>Pharnaces of Bosphorus (son of Mithridates VI) defeats Domitius Calvinus in Pontus</p> <p>Caesar defeats Pharnaces at Zela Caesar settles affairs in Asia Minor</p>

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He travels to Spain (Nov.). Reduction of recipients of corn. Restoration of Italian portoria; Cleopatra and entourage arrive in Rome (—44)	In the same year he will become governor of the province of New Africa. Publius Syrus wins mime with Laberius in Caesar's presence Temple of Venus Genetrix consecrated in Caesar's forum.					
At Munda, in Spain, Caesar overcomes the last Pompeian resistance (17 March). He returns to Rome (Oct.) as its master, has himself honored in the manner of an Oriental ruler, and passes a large number of constitutional reforms.	Cicero delivers <i>Pro Rege Deietaro</i> , then plunges into philosophical works (<i>Academica</i> - on problem of knowledge, <i>De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum</i> -on ultimate aim of life, <i>Tusculanae Disputationes</i> , <i>De Natura Deorum</i>). Varro : <i>De Lingua Latina</i> . Nigidius Figulus dies in exile. Julian Era begins 1 January, instituted on the Julian reformation of the calendar.	45	The innovative epigrammist Crinagoras acts as ambassador from Mytilene to Rome.			
Caesar dictator for life, consul (5), is offered divine honors; refuses crown at Lupercalia (15 Feb.); Caesar is murdered (15 “Ides” March). The murderers, Brutus and Cassius , flee from Italy; Antonius carries validation of Caesar's Acta ; Antony obtains five—year command in Gaul. The young Octavian , whom Caesar has adopted in his will, recognized by Senate as Caesar's heir.	Cicero writes a rhetorical work (<i>Topica</i>) and many philosophical works (<i>De Divinatione</i> , <i>De Fato</i> , <i>Cato Maior</i> , <i>Laelius</i> , <i>De Officiis</i> - on moral philosophy); <i>Philippics</i> (Sept—Dec.)	44	Strabo arrives at Rome before this date.	Corinth rebuilt at Caesar's orders; Arsinoe appointed ruler of Cyprus by Antony	Cleopatra returns to Alexandria from Rome after Caesar's death Cleopatra has Ptolemy XIV assassinated, makes Caesarion her consort	
War between Octavian (allied with the two consuls for the year, Hirtius and Pansa) and Antony . Battle of Mutina: Antony is defeated and the two consuls perish. Accord is reached between the two enemies, and the second triumvirate formed: Antony , Octavian , and Lepidus (Nov.). Consequent proscriptions and murders of their enemies, especially those of Antony .	Cicero is slain on 7 December. Varro , also proscribed, succeeds in saving himself; he writes the <i>De Gente Populi Romani</i> .; his <i>De vita populi Romani</i> likely composed around the same time Laberius and the lawyer Ser. Sulpicius Rufus die. Sallust's Bellum Catilinae may be from this year. Ovid is born at Sulmo. Lygdamus is born.	43			Cleopatra sends Dolabella four legions from Egypt: these are captured by Cassius ; Dolabella commits suicide at Laodicea (summer); Cleopatra recovers Cyprus: Arsinoe flees to Ephesus; Famine and plague in Egypt	
Deification of Caesar (1Jan.); The two battles at Philippi and the deaths of Brutus and Cassius (Sept. Oct.). Antonius goes to the East, Octavian to Italy. Gallia Cisalpina incorporated with Italy. Birth of the future emperor Tiberius . Sextus Pompeius holds Sicily.	Virgil begins the <i>Bucolics</i> . Horace fights at Philippi on the side of Caesar's murderers.	42		Battle of Philippi: the army of Antony defeats Brutus and Cassius .		Accession of Ariarathes X in Cappadocia
Distribution of lands to veterans and consequent expropriations; Bellum Perusinum: Sextus Pompeius and Dolabella range the sea with fleets. Antonius goes to Alexandria with Cleopatra .	Horace begins the <i>Epodes</i> . Virgil succeeds in retaining his farm near Mantua.	41		Nicias tyrant of Cos through the good-will of M. Antony	Antony meets Cleopatra at Tarsus has Arsinoe executed, removes Cyprus from Cleopatra's control; Antony winters in Alexandria with Cleopatra (—40)	Parthians raid Asia Minor (—38)
C. Asinius Pollio consul. L. Cornelius Balbus consul suffectus; the first man of non-Roman birth to obtain the consulate. Surrender of Perugia (Mar.). Trouble with Sextus Pompeius . Treaty of Brundisium concluded, dividing the Roman world between Octavian and Antonius . Antonius marries Octavia .	Sallust: Bellum Jugurthinum Asinius Pollio dedicatee of Virgil Ecl. 4 , is consul and to an extent the arbiter of Roman politics. Cornelius Nepos flourishes.	40	Philodemus dies [40/35 BCE]	Antony in Greece; Invading Illyrian tribesmen driven back from Macedonia	Cleopatra bears Antony twins	Herod , a fugitive at Rome, declared king of Iudaea by the Senate. Parthian invasion of Syria

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between Octavian and Antonius . Antonius marries Octavia . The last <i>Lex tribunicia</i> passed in this year.	Horace <i>Epode 16</i>					Death of Deiotarus , king of Galatia
Fresh trouble with Sex. Pompeius . Treaty of Misenum between Octavian , Antonius , and Pompeius . Agreement to continue the Triumviral authority (Concordat of Misenum). Successes of Octavian's officer Agrippa in Gaul and on the Rhine.	Virgil : <i>Bucolics</i> . In this year he probably joins Maecenas's circle. Sallust begins the <i>Histories</i> . Varro : <i>Imagines</i> Asinius Pollio establishes the first public library at Rome. Horace <i>Epode 10</i> Varro : <i>Hebdomades</i>	<u>39</u>				
Two fleets of Octavian destroyed. He marries Livia. Sixty-seven praetors in this year, holding office for brief periods. Sex. Pompeius wins successes against Octavian in Straits of Messina; Octavia bears Antony a daughter	Virgil and Varius introduce Horace to Maecenas , who will admit him to his circle.	<u>38</u>				The legate of Antonius , Ventidius Bassus , defeats the Parthians.
Differences between Octavian and Antonius adjusted by the Treaty of Tarentum. Probable formal extension of the Triumviral imperium for another five years. Portus Iulius constructed by Agrippa .	Varro : <i>Rerum Rusticarum Libri</i> . Virgil begins the <i>Georgics</i> . Virgil and Horace accompany Maecenas on a journey to Brundisium.	<u>37</u>			Antony marries Cleopatra in Antioch; Antony presents Cleopatra VII with the kingdom of Chalcis in Lebanon; acknowledges children: the „New Era“	C. Sosius , legate of Antonius , captures Jerusalem after a siege and establishes Herod as king.
Lepidus is eliminated from the triumvirate; Octavian takes over Sicily from Lepidus , suffers defeat (Aug.); Octavian defeats Sextus Pompey at Naulochus; Octavian receives tribunician sacrosanctity		<u>36</u>	The Library of Diodorus Siculus is subsequent to this date.		Cleopatra bears Antony their third child, meets and subsidizes his army	Antony's abortive Parthian campaign; retreats through Armenia
Last effort of Sext. Pompeius in Asia, where he is killed. Military mutiny in Italy. Octavia in Athens	Horace : <i>Satires</i> , book I (according to others, it dates from 33). In this year (or the next) Sallust dies. Pollio begins the <i>Historiae</i> Cornelius Nepos publishes the <i>De Viris Illustribus</i> . [35-30]	<u>35</u>	Strabo in Rome. Nicolaus of Damascus , author of immense 144 Book <i>Universal History</i> , tutors Antony's children in Alexandria.		Antony and Cleopatra in Egypt	
Conquest of the Dalmatians and the Salassi by Octavian's commanders.		<u>34</u>			The 'Alexandrine gifts': Antony 'distributes' parts of the Roman Empire to his children in elaborate ceremony	Antony reinvades Armenia, captures Artavasdes
New Dalmatian war.	Varro : <i>Disciplinarum Libri</i> . Horace receives a Sabine farm from Maecenas .	<u>33</u>			Antony and Cleopatra winter in Ephesus (—32)	Antony in Armenia (spring), leaves legions there till fall
Antony , who has already married Cleopatra , officially repudiates Octavia , which leads to open war between him and Octavian . Octavian publishes Antony's will in Rome; Antonius deprived of his imperium and war proclaimed, nominally against	Atticus dies.	<u>32</u>			Antony and Cleopatra in Greece.	

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<p>Cleopatra. Octavian consul (2)</p> <p>Death of King Bucchus II: Mauretania ceded to Rome</p> <p>Valerius Messalla is consul.</p> <p>Battle of Actium (2 September): Octavian touts the fleet of Antony, who kills himself. Octavian in Asia Minor (—30)</p> <p>Fourth consulship of Octavian - annually till 23; Tribunician power conferred on Octavian for life</p>	<p>Restoration of Pompey's theater</p> <p>Era of Augustus or Actian Era begins 2 September, instituted to commemorate the Battle of Actium.</p> <p>Horace: <i>Satires</i>, book 2, and the <i>Epodes</i>. Horace begins the <i>Odes</i> not later than this year.</p> <p>Gallus is governor of Egypt.</p>	<p><u>31</u></p>	<p>Traditional end of the Hellenistic Age Dionysius of Halicarnasus comes to Italy.</p> <p>Philo of Alexandria born</p> <p>Andronicus of Rhodes edits the main collection of Aristotle's works in Rome from a collection of Apellicon of Teos Nicolaus of Damascus moves to Herod's court.</p>	<p>Agrippa takes Methone in the Peloponnese; Octavian lands in Epirus</p> <p>Crassus campaigns in Balkans (—28)</p>	<p>Antony and Cleopatra retreat to Alexandria</p> <p>Cleopatra kills herself. Ptolemaic empire declared at an end (29 Aug.); Egypt becomes a Roman province.</p>	<p>Phraates captures Media, restores Artaxes to throne of Armenia</p>
<p>Fifth consulship of Octavian. Triple triumph for victories in Dalmatia, at Actium and in Egypt (13, 14, 15 Aug.). Great largess to soldiers and people. <i>Lex Saenia</i>, allowing Octavian to add to the number of patrician families. A Roman force crosses the Balkans for the first time. Colonisation of Carthage completed. Temples permitted of Roma with diuus Iulius at Ephesus and of Roma with Octavian at Pergamum and Nicomedia (but only for provincials).</p>	<p>Virgil reads the <i>Georgics</i> to Octavian as he returns from the East; he begins the <i>Aeneid</i>.</p> <p>Propertius falls in love with Cynthia.</p> <p>Varius: <i>Thyestes</i>.</p>	<p><u>29</u></p>	<p>Strabo leaves Rome before this date.</p> <p>Thrasycles of Athens wins tragic competition with a 'new' tragedy - last reference to a new production of a Greek tragedy</p>	<p>Egyptian Year begins 29 August, instituted on the reformation of the Egyptian calendar by Augustus.</p>		
<p>Sixth consulship of Octavian. With his colleague Agrippa he carries out a census of Roman citizens and removes about 200 members from the Senate. Control of aerarium given to ex-praetors chosen annually by the Senate (praefecti aerarii Saturni). Octavian annuls exceptional measures taken since the creation of the Triumvirate.</p>	<p>Propertius: <i>Monobiblos</i> (on reference to Temple of Apollo); he enters the circle of Maecenas. Dedication of temple of Apollo on the Palatine and celebration of ludi in honour of Actium.</p>	<p><u>28</u></p>				
<p>Octavian regularizes his position by a constitutional reform. He takes on the appellative Augustus.</p>	<p>Varro dies [25] Messalla triumphs over the Aquitani; Tibullus takes part in the expedition.</p>	<p><u>27</u></p>		<p>Greece constituted as senatorial province <i>Achaea</i></p>		
<p>Eighth consulship of Augustus (entered on in Spain). Suicide of Cu. Cornelius Gallus, charged with treason. Tiridates, exiled king of Parthia, visits Augustus in Spain, bringing with him the young son of his successful rival Phraates.</p>	<p>Suicide of Gallus. From this year (or the following) comes the first book of Tibullus's Elegies. Caecilius <i>Epirota</i> opens a school at Rome in which <i>Virgil</i> is commented upon.</p>	<p><u>26</u></p>	<p>Strabo accompanies Gallus to Egypt.</p>			

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<p>Ninth consulship of Augustus. New office of Praefectus Vrbi conferred on Messalla; his resignation after a few days; the office long remains in abeyance. Successful attacks on the Cantabri and Astures in Spain, the Salassi (sub-Alpine tribe) and on some German tribes. Augusta Emerita (Merida) founded; also Augusta Praetoria (Aosta). Marriage of Julia and the young Marcellus. Numidia joined with Africa. Iuba king of Mauretania.</p> <p>Annexation of Galatia</p>	<p>Propertius finishes the second book of the <i>Elegies</i>; perhaps he does not publish it separately but joins it later with the third.</p> <p>Livy is already at work on his history.</p> <p>Agrippa completes the Pantheon.</p> <p>Q. Caecilius Epirota lectures on “Vergil and other modern poets”</p> <p>“Portland Vase” perhaps dates from this decade [30-20 or 10-20 CE]</p>	<u>25</u>	Critagoras again in Rome; gains patronage of Octavia			Expedition of Aelius Gallus to Arabia.
<p>Tenth consulship of Augustus, who reaches Rome near the end of the year. He surrenders the young Parthian prince to Phraates.</p>		<u>24</u>	Strabo dies after this date.			
<p>Eleventh consulship of Augustus, which he resigns during a critical illness. The potestas tribunicia conferred on him for life in a new form; also (according to some authorities) the proconsulare imperium. Great commission in the East given to Agrippa; but he retires to Mitylene, for two years. Death of Marcellus (late summer). The <i>praefecti aerarii</i> replaced by two of the praetors.</p>	<p>Horace: <i>Odes</i>, books 1—3.</p> <p>Vitruvius: <i>De Architectura</i>.</p>	<u>23</u>				
<p>Famine and pestilence cause the people to clamour for Augustus to accept a dictatorship and censorship for life. He declines an offer of a life consulship, but accepts a special cura annonae. Censors appointed, the last, excepting Claudius, and the Flavian emperors, who held the office. Conspiracy of Caepio and Murena. Fresh revolts in Spain, Cyprus and the Prouincia Narbonensis transferred to the Senate. Augustus leaves for the East.</p>	<p>Propertius: <i>Elegies</i>, Bks 2 & 3.</p> <p>Ludi publici transferred to praetors, with a subvention from the treasury.</p>	<u>22</u>				
<p>Augustus, elected consul, declines; electoral riots ensue. Agrippa is compelled to divorce the emperor's niece, and to marry Julia. He is placed in charge of affairs at Rome. Augustus in Greece and at Samos.</p>		<u>21</u>				
<p>Visit of Augustus to Asia Minor, where he makes many changes in the status of cities, peoples and princes. Tiberius commands an expedition to Armenia. Phraates surrenders the Roman standards. Birth of Gaius, son of Agrippa and Julia.</p>	<p>Horace: <i>Epistles</i>, book 1.</p> <p>Slightly later is the first edition of Ovid's Amores.</p> <p>Virgil: <i>Aeneid</i> (left incomplete at his death, on 21 September, and published by Varius).</p> <p>In the same year (or the beginning of the following) Tibullus dies.</p>	<u>20</u>				
<p>Augustus reaches Rome (12 Oct.). Dedication of a temple of Roma with Augustus at Pergamum. The Cantabri exterminated by Agrippa.</p>	<p>Augustus celebrates the Ludi Saeculares.</p> <p>Ludi Augustales instituted to celebrate annually the day of his return.</p>	<u>19</u>				

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Imperium proconsulare; given in 27, renewed for five/ten years. The potestas tribunicia given to Agrippa for five years. <i>Lex Iulia de adulteriis</i> passed, but a <i>Lex de maritandis ordinibus</i> rejected by the comitia. Senate reduced to 600 members. Herod visits Rome.		<u>18</u>				
Birth of Lucius , son of Agrippa and Iulia , who leave Rome for the East. The emperor adopts, as his sons, his two grandsons.	Propertius : <i>Elegies</i> , book 4. The didactic poet Aemilius Macer dies. Horace : <i>Carmen Saeculare</i> celebrates the <i>ludi saeculares</i>	<u>17</u>				
Defeat of Lollius in Germany. Augustus goes with Tiberius to Gaul. Noricum made a province, under a procurator. Risings in Illyricum, Istria and Thrace. T. Statilius Taurus named Praefectus Vrbi during the absence of Augustus from Rome.		<u>16</u>				
Victory of Tiberius and Drusus over the Raeti and Vindelici (1 Aug.). Annexation of their country as a procuratorial province. Pacification and organisation of sub-Alpine districts. Augustus reserves to himself the right to coin gold and silver for the empire, leaving to the Senate the copper coinage (now resumed, after a long period of abeyance). Birth of Germanicus (son of Drusus) and of Drusus (son of Tiberius).	Ovid : <i>Heroides</i> (first collection).	<u>15</u>				
	Propertius dies in this year (Or at any rate after 16).	<u>14</u>				Agrippa confirms Jewish privileges in the cities of Asia.
First consulship of Tiberius (passed in Rome). Return of Augustus to the capital (4 July). Drusus in sole command in Gaul and on the Rhine. Return of Agrippa and renewal of his tribunicia potestas for five years; he leaves to suppress a great revolt in Pannonia. Death of Lepidus , formerly Triumvir (vacating the office of Pontifex Maximus).	Horace : <i>Odes</i> , book 4, and <i>Epistles</i> , book 2.	<u>13</u>				
Election of Augustus as Pontifex Maximus (6 Mar.). After this the office is restricted to the emperors. Death of Agrippa . Tiberius succeeds him in Pannonia, while Drusus repels the Sicambri and other tribes on the Rhine. Important operations of a Roman flotilla on the Rhine and the sea-coast between Rhine and Weser.	The elegiac poet Valgius Rufus is consul.	<u>12</u>				
Dedication of the theatre of Marcellus (4 May). Death of the emperor's sister Octavia . Tiberius compelled to divorce the daughter of Agrippa , and to marry Iulia . Victories of Drusus on the Rhine. Campaign of Tiberius in Pannonia. Trouble in Thrace and Macedonia. Illyricum transferred from Senate to Emperor.		<u>11</u>				
Claudius born. Continuance of the war in Germany and Pannonia.	Augustus inaugurates (1 Aug.) the ara Romae et Augusti at Lugudunum.	<u>10</u>	Geminus of Rhodes born.			Herod completes Caesarea, so named in honour of Augustus .

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Drusus penetrates to the Elbe, but during his retreat dies from the effect of a fall from his horse (14 Sept.). Tiberius brings the body to Rome. The name Germanicus bestowed on Drusus and his descendants. Triumph of Tiberius over Dalmatians and Pannonians.	The scholar Hyginus flourishes. Inauguration of the <i>Ara Pacis Augustae</i> (30 Jan.) Livy's History ended with this year.	<u>9</u>				
Imperium pro consulare renewed for ten years. The mensis Sextilis becomes mensis Augustus. Victories of Tiberius over the Sicambri and other Germans. Census of Roman citizens. Fresh municipal organisation of Rome; creation of 14 regiones and 265 uici.	Horace dies, on 27 November, a few months after his friend Maecenas .	<u>8</u>				The arch at Susa erected by Cottius in honour of the emperor.
Triumph of Tiberius for German victories. Fresh campaign in Germany.		<u>7</u>	Dionysius of Halicarnasus: Roman Antiquities			
Bestowal of the tribunicia potestas on Tiberius for five years. He is sent on an important mission to the East, but retires for some years to Rhodes. The tropaeum Augusti at Turbia erected to commemorate the subjugation of 46 sub-Alpine tribes.		<u>6</u>				
The prince Gaius assumes the toga uirilil and among other honours is named <i>princeps iuuentutis</i> by the Equites.		<u>5</u>				
	Gaius Melissus , the inventor of the <i>fabula trabeata</i> , flourishes. Around this year L. Annaeus Seneca is born at Cordova in Spain.	<u>4</u>	Nicolaus of Damascus in Rome as ambassador for Herod .			Death of Herod . His will, dividing his dominions among three sons: confirmed by Augustus. Census of the Jews. Disturbances in Judaea. Birth of Jesus [4/2]
Augustus receives the title pater patriae. Recipients of corn at Rome reduced from 320,000 to 200,000. The prince Lucius assumes the toga uirilil and receives honours (including the title princeps iuuentutis). Banishment of Iulia (with her daughter Iulia) and punishment of her accomplices.		<u>2</u>				
Gaius goes to the East on a mission of importance	Ovid: Amores (second edition), <i>Ars Amatoria</i> , <i>Remedia Amoris</i>	<u>1</u>				
Gaius consul (though in Syria).		<u>1</u>				Chinese mathematician Liu Hsin uses decimal fractions.
Gaius meets the Parthian king on the Euphrates. Death of his brother Lucius at Massilia (20 Aug.). Rising of Cherusci and Chauci. Return of Tiberius to Rome.	Ovid begins the <i>Metamorphoses</i> and the <i>Fasti</i> .	<u>2</u>				
Imperium proconsulare renewed for ten years. Gaius wounded in Armenia.		<u>3</u>				

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Gaius, Agrippa's other son, dies. Augustus is obliged to adopt his stepson Tiberius , on condition that he in turn adopt, not his son Drusus , but Germanicus , the son of his brother.	Asinius Pollio dies.	4				
Roman army marches to the Elbe, and is met there by the flotilla. Famine at Rome.		5				
Creation of the aerarium militare. Imposition of the uicesima hereditatum and the centesima rerum uenialium. Sore famine leads to the creation of a new equestrian office, the praefectura annonae. The corps of uigiles established, under an equestrian praefectus. The provinces of Sardinia (with Corsica) and Moesia transferred to the emperor. Tiberius , about to attack Maroboduus , is further menaced by a great insurrection in Dalmatia and Illyricum, but is saved from destruction by a compact with Maroboduus .		6				Judaea (with Samaria) becomes a procuratorial province, on the expulsion of Archelaus .
Victory of Germanicus in Dalmatia and of the army of Tiberius in Pannonia. The arch of Pavia erected. Exile of Agrippa Postumus , the last surviving grandson of Augustus .		7				
	The jurist Ateius Capito is consul.	???				
A Roman army led by Varus is defeated by the Germans at Teutoborg. The Roman advance into Germany is halted; the boundaries will remain the Rhine and the Danube.	Ovid is relegated to Tomi, on the Black Sea. During the voyage he composes the <i>Tristia</i> , book 1. The scholar Verrius Flaccus flourishes. Before this year Grauius composes the <i>Cynegetica</i> . Valerius Messalla , a writer and patron of poets, dies.	8				
<i>The Lex Papia Poppaea</i>	Ovid: Tristia , book 2. Around this year Pompeius Trogus publishes the <i>Historiae Philippicae</i> .	9				
Rhine defences organised; four legions in upper Germany, with headquarters at Moguntiacum (Mainz); four in lower, with headquarters at Castra Vetera (Xanten).		10	Heron of Alexandria born [10].			Vonones , a hostage at Rome, sent by Augustus to occupy the Parthian throne.
First consulship of Germanicus . Tiberius in sole command on the Rhine. Birth of Gaius (Caligula) , son of Germanicus and Agrippina).	Ovid: Ibis . Labienus commits suicide after his historical work is burnt.	12				
Triumph of Tiberius for victories in Pannonia. Renewal of his proconsulare imperium and tribunicia potestas without limit of time. Germanicus left on the Rhine. Imperial powers of Augustus renewed for ten years. Piso is Praefectus Vrbi (till 32) in the absence of the emperor.	Ovid: Ex Ponto , books 1-3	13				
Census of Roman citizens (nearly 5,000,000 enumerated). Death of Augustus at Nola (19 Aug.) and succession of Tiberius . Execution of Agrippa Postumus . The ashes of Augustus deposited in his Mausoleum. His deification (17 Sept.). Powers	Augustus dies, leaving the <i>Res Gestae</i> as his literary and historical testament. The <i>Astronomica</i> of Manilius may come from these years.	14				

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<p>of the comitia transferred to the Senate. Great military mutinies in Pannonia and Germany. Death of Julia, daughter of Augustus.</p>	<p>Germanicus's <i>Aratea</i> and <i>Prognostica</i> are of this year or those immediately following.</p>					