



*A companion to  
Latin studies*

John Edwin Sandys

### III 2. CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.

#### 149. THE MONARCHY.

*Events connected with Literature or Art are printed in Italics.*

- B.C. 753** XI Kal. Mai. Rome founded.  
**753-673** Creation of Senate and Equites.  
**673-641** Destruction of Alba Longa.  
**641-616** Ostia taken from the Etruscans.  
**616-578** Tarquinius Priscus. Treaty with the Latins. Increase of Senate and Equites.  
**600** Date assigned to foundation of Massilia.  
**580** Earliest coins of the Italian Greeks.  
**579** Settlement at Lipāra of Rhodians and Cnidians driven out from Lilybaeum.  
**578-534** Servius Tullius. Murus and Agger constructed. Centuriation organisation and local tribes (Sucasana or Suburana, Palatina, Esquilina, Collina) created. Between this time and **493** sixteen others came into existence.  
**550** Earliest Etruscan coinage, after Greek patterns.  
**537** Naval battle between the Phocaeans settlers at Alalia in Corsica and a fleet of Etruscan and Carthaginian vessels. The Etruscans occupy Corsica.  
**534-510** Tarquinius Superbus.  
**524** Defeat of Etruscans and barbarians at Cumae by Aristodemus.  
**511** Destruction of Sybaris.  
**510** The Tarquins ejected.

#### 150. FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE REPUBLIC TO THE DECEMVIRATE.

- 509** Kal. Ian. The first consuls. Lex Valeria Horatia de prouocatione. The first treaty with Carthage, according to Polybius. Dedication of the temple of Iuppiter on the Capitol.  
**508** War with Porsena.  
**504** Migration of the Claudii to Rome.  
**501** The first dictator and magister equitum.  
**500** The Etruscans conquer Sardinia about this time.  
**497** Battle of Lake Regillus. Temple of Saturnus in the forum.  
**496** Temple of Mercurius by the Circus Maximus.  
**494** First Secession and creation of the Tribunate of the plebs. Foundation of Latin colonies at Velitrae and Suessa Pometia (among the Volsci). Creation of the twenty-first local tribe (Crustumina).  
**493** Treaty of Sp. Cassius with the Latins. Temple of Ceres, Liber and Libera by the Circus Maximus.  
**492** Lex Icilia as to the rights of Tribunes. Foundation of Latin colonies at Norba and Signia.  
**486** Treaty with the Hernici. Agrarian law of Sp. Cassius.  
**485** Condemnation of Sp. Cassius.  
**484** Temple of Castor in forum.  
**477** The Fabii at the Crēmēra.

- 474 Truce with Veii. Defeat of the Etruscans by Hiero at Cumae.  
 471 Lex Publilia Voleronis.  
 488-7 Antium taken from the Volsci and (Liv. ii 63) a Roman colony established there.  
 486 Temple of Deus Fidius.  
 482 Agitation begun by C. Terentilius Arsa, a tribune, to appoint a commission of five to draw up laws limiting the consular imperium.  
 480 Capture of the Capitol by the Sabine Appius Herdonius.  
 487 The number of plebeian tribunes raised to ten.  
 486 Lex Icilia de Auentino publicando.  
 484 Triumph of the agitation of Arsa. Mission of inquiry to Athens. Lex Aternia Tarpeia de multis.  
 482 A Syracusan force lays waste the Etruscan and Corsican coasts and occupies Aethalia (Elba).  
 481 'Decemviri legibus scribendis' (all patricians) supersede all the magistrates and publish ten 'tabulae' of laws, accepted by the comitia centuriata.  
 480 Second body of Decemviri (partly plebeian), who decline to abdicate at the end of the year. They publish two additional 'tabulae'.  
 449 Trial of Verginia. Second Secession. Abdication and exile of the Decemvirs. Renewal of the magistracies. Leges Valeriae Horatiae. Lex Icilia (indemnity for Secession).

#### 151. FROM THE FALL OF THE DECEMVIRS TO THE CAPTURE OF VEII.

- 448 Lex Trebonia (to stop co-optation of tribunes).  
 447 Appointment of two quaestors by comitia tributa. Great defeat of the Tarentines by the Iapyges.  
 446 Arbitration by Rome between Aricia and Ardea.  
 445 Lex Canuleia. Institution of the 'tribuni militares consulari potestate' to take the place of consuls in such years as the Senate might determine. Plebeians eligible.  
 443 Censorship created, open to patricians only. Latin colony founded at Ardea.  
 442 Allotment of land at Ardea ('assignatio uirgata').  
 439 Sp. Maelius condemned.  
 438-5 War with Fidenae. 'Spolia opima' of A. Cornelius Cossus.  
 434 Lex Aemilia, restricting censors (elected every five years) to a tenure of a year and a half.  
 432 First law to check malpractice at elections.  
 431 First temple of Apollo.  
 430 Lex Iulia Papiria 'de multarum aestimatione'.  
 424 Capua taken from the Etruscans by the Samnites.  
 421 Quaestorships increased to four and opened to plebeians.  
 420 Cumae captured by Samnites.  
 418 Allotment of land at Labici.  
 416 Three Etruscan ships aid the Athenians at Syracuse.  
 410 The Carthaginians in Sicily.  
 409 The first plebeian quaestor.  
 406 Pay for the soldiers introduced.  
 405-396 War with Veii. The 'equites equo priuato' introduced. Pay first given to the troops.  
 403 Camillus as censor imposes a tax on bachelors ('aes uxorium').  
 400 The earliest 'tribuni militares consulari potestate' who were plebeians.  
 398 Embassy to Delphi.  
 397 The Etruscans attacked by Gauls.  
 396 Veii captured. Temple of Mater Mātūta.

## 152. FROM THE CAPTURE OF VEII TO THE LATIN WAR.

- 395** Treaty with Massilia.  
**394** Triumph of Camillus. Gifts sent to Delphi.  
**393** Allotment of land at Veii. Latin colony founded at Circeii.  
**392** Temple of Iuno Regina on the Aventine.  
**391** Camillus exiled. Clusium asks for aid against the Gauls.  
**390** Battle at the Allia. Camillus recalled. His victory over the Gauls known to Aristotle (*Plut. Cam.* 22).  
**388** Temple of Mars 'extra portam Capenam'.  
**389** (or **387**) Four new local tribes created in southern Etruria (Stellatina, Tromentina, Sabatina, Arnensis). The tribes now number 25.  
**387** Dionysius of Syracuse founds settlements on both sides of the Adriatic (including Ancona and Hatria).  
**385** Dionysius plunders the Etruscan port of Pyrgi. Latin colony founded at Satricum.  
**384** M. Manlius condemned. New Latin towns no longer admitted to the League.  
**383** Foundation of the Latin colony at Sutrium in Etruria.  
**382** (or **372**) Latin colony founded at Setia.  
**381** Capture of Tusculum, which receives the 'ciuitas'.  
**380** Antium and Tarracina become Latin colonies about this time.  
**377** The tribunes C. Licinius Stolo and L. Sextius begin their agitation.  
**375-1** No ordinary magistrates elected (cp. § 136).  
**375** Temple of Iuno Lucina in the Esquiliae.  
**373** Foundation of the Latin colony at Nêpêtê in Etruria.  
**368** The first plebeian *magister equitum*. Law to admit plebeians to the college of keepers of the Sibylline books, and to increase the number to ten. The laws of Licinius and Sextius passed.  
**367** First plebeian consul, L. Sextius. Creation of the praetorship (open to patricians only) and of two *curule aedileships*, to be filled in alternate years by patricians and plebeians. The Gauls at Alba. Temple of Concordia in the forum.  
**365** Death of Camillus.  
**364** The first 'ludi scenici'.  
**362** The *tribuni militum*, formerly all nominated by consuls, now in part elected by the *comitia tributa*. M. Curtius leaps into the lake.  
**361** The Gauls (aided by Latins) three miles from Rome.  
**360** Fight with Gauls close to Rome.  
**358** Two new local tribes (Pomptina and Publilia) created in Southern Latium, bringing the number up to 27. Renewed treaty with the Latins. The Gauls defeated. *Lex Poetelia de ambitu*.  
**357** 'Lex de uicesima manumissionum' passed 'in castris tributim' by the consul Cn. Manlius. Law regulating interest.  
**356** The first plebeian dictator, C. Marcius Rutilus, is refused a triumph.  
**355-342** In several of these years both consuls were patricians.  
**354** Alliance with the Samnites.  
**353** (or **351**) The first 'ciuitas sine suffragio' (Caere). The *lex Ouinia* (possibly about this time).  
**352** Severe financial crisis.  
**351** The first plebeian Censor.  
**350** The Gauls on the Alban mount.  
**349** Victory over Gauls and Latins. Raids by Greek vessels on the Italian coast.  
**348** Treaty with Carthage (called the earliest by Diodorus).  
**347** Renewed financial stress.  
**345** Occupation of Sora on the Liris.

- 344 Temple of Iuno Mōnēta on the Capitol.  
 343-1 First Samnite war, in support of the Campanians.  
 342 Military mutiny. Plebiscita to abolish interest, to forbid the holding of the same magistracy twice within ten years, and of two magistrates in the same year, and to require that one consul should be plebeian, the other place also being open to plebeians.  
 340 Treaty with the Samnites.

## 153. LATIN AND SAMNITE WARS.

- 340-338 War with Latins. Victories 'ad Vesperim', and at Trifanum.  
 339 Leges Publiliae Philonis.  
 338 Dissolution of the Latin League. Many Latins and Campanians become 'cives sine suffragio'. Antium becomes a Roman citizen colony. Archidamos the Spartan suffers defeat at the hands of the Lucani, on the day on which the battle of Chaeronea took place.  
 337 The first plebeian praetor.  
 336-4 The 'Ausōnes' defeated; Cales captured, and Latin colony founded there.  
 335 A rising of slaves.  
 332 Friendship with Alexander of Molossus, who is killed in this year at Pandosia. Two new local tribes (Maecia and Saptia) created. The whole number is now 29.  
 329 Capture of Priuernum. Tarracina becomes a Roman citizen colony.  
 328 Latin colony founded at Fregellae.  
 327-304 Second Samnite war, in which other Italian peoples join. League of Rome with the Lucanians.  
 327 First plebeian Dictator. First instance of 'prorogatio imperii'. Siege of Neapolis by the Romans.  
 326 Lex Poetelia de nexis, diminishing the rigour of the law of debt (or in 313). Treaty with Neapolis.  
 324 The people of Croton, with the aid of Syracuse, defeat the Bruttii.  
 322 Overtures for peace, made by the Samnites, declined by Rome.  
 321 The defeat at the 'Furculae Caudinae'.  
 320 Luceria and Fregellae captured by the Samnites. The Tarentines attempt to arbitrate between the Romans and Samnites.  
 319 Luceria retaken by the Romans.  
 318 Surrender of the Apuli and some other peoples. The 'praefecti Capuam Cumas' now first appointed. Two new local tribes created in the northern Campanian territory (Oufentina and Falerna). These are the thirtieth and thirty-first.  
 316 Nuceria, Nola and Sora join the Samnites.  
 314 War against Aurunci. Latin colony founded at Luceria. Sora and Nola recovered.  
 313 Latin colonies founded at Suessa Aurunca, and on the island of Pontiae, and at Saticula (in Samnium).  
 312 Censorship of Ap. Claudius Caecus. All the military tribunes of the first four legions now elected. 'Duouiri nauales' first appointed. Construction of the via Appia to Capua, and of the 'aqua Claudia'.  
 311 War with the Etruscans.  
 310 The Romans pass the 'silua Cimīnia' for the first time. Victory at lake Vadimo. Some Etruscan cities make peace. First recorded naval expedition of the Romans. Agathocles of Syracuse receives the support of Etruscan ships against the Carthaginians.  
 308 War with the Umbrians and their surrender. Peace with the remaining cities of Etruria.

- 307 Expedition of a Roman squadron to Corsica.
- 306 Peace with the Hernici (most of whom become 'ciues sine suffragio'). New treaty with Carthage. Arrangement with Rhodes; and a little later with Apollonia.
- 304 Submission of the Aequi. Peace with the Samnites and Marrucini, Marsi, Paeligni, Frentani. Censorship of Q. Fabius Rullianus, who (undoing the work of Appius Claudius) restricts the landless citizens to the four city tribes.
- 303 Latin colony founded at Alba Fucensis.
- 303 Expedition of Cleonymus the Spartan to Italy. He is defeated by the Sallentini with help from Rome.
- 302 Painting of the temple of Salus on the Capitol by Gaius Fabius.
- 301 War with the Marsi and Etruscans. Peace with the Vestini.
- 300 War with the Aequi. Lex Valeria de prouocatione (rendering the dictator subject to the prouocatio). Lex Ogulnia, increasing the numbers of the augurs and pontifices and admitting plebeians to these colleges. The thirty-second and thirty-third local tribes (Aniensis and Teretina) are created, on the upper waters of the Anio and Liris. The first 'onsor' comes from Sicily to Ardea.
- 299 Latin colony founded at Narnia.
- 298-290 Third Samnite war, in which Etruscans, Apuli, Umbrians, Gauls ultimately join. Latin colony founded at Carseoli.
- 292 Occupation of Corcyra by Agathocles; the island ceded to Pyrrhus four years later.
- 298 New treaty with the Lucani. Capture of Bouianum. Successes in Samnium recorded in the oldest of the 'Scipionum elogia'.
- 296 Institution of the worship of Pudicitia Plebeia. Minturnae and Sinuessa become Roman citizen colonies. The statue of the she-wolf and the twins set up on the Capitol. Temple of Bellona near the 'circus Flaminius'.
- 295 Self-devotion of Dēcius, and victory over the Samnites and their allies at Sentinum. Temple of Iuppiter Victor. Temple of Venus by the Circus Maximus.

#### 154. FROM THE END OF THE SAMNITE WARS TO THE FIRST PUNIC WAR.

- 294 Surrender of chief Etruscan towns. Temple of Victoria and of Iuppiter Stator on the Palatine.
- 293 Temples of Quirinus and Fors Fortuna.
- 293 Insurrection at Falerii.
- 291 Latin colony founded at Venusia. Temple of Aesculapius on the 'insula Tiberina'.
- 290 Treaty with Samnites. Surrender of Sabines, who had revolted. They become 'ciues sine suffragio'.
- 289 'Tresuiri capitales' (or 'nocturni') first appointed. Latin colony founded at Hatria. Death of Agathocles.
- 287 Fourth and last 'Secessio'. Lex Hortensia. Severe financial stress.
- 286 Lex Maenia. About this time some of the 'ciuitates sine suffragio', including Tusculum and the Sabines, receive the full Roman franchise.
- 285 Thurii attacked by the Lucanians.
- 283 War with the Σήρωες (Polybius), ending in their complete destruction. Sena Gallica (in Umbria) and Castrum Nouum (in Picenum) established as Roman citizen colonies.
- 282 War with Boii, ended by a treaty. Risings in Samnium, Lucania and Bruttium. Occupation of Thurii, Regium, Croton, Locri. The Tarentines attack a Roman fleet.

- 231 War with Tarentum and Pyrrhus, in which some Italian peoples of the south take part.
- 230 Battle of Heraclea. For the first time, a plebeian censor conducts the 'lustrum'.
- 279 Syracuse joins Pyrrhus. Battle of Asculum. New treaty with Carthage.
- 278 Treaty with Heraclea and departure of Pyrrhus for Sicily. Victories over his allies. Temple of Summanus.
- 276 Return of Pyrrhus, after victories in Sicily.
- 275 Hiero supreme at Syracuse. Battle of Beneventum and departure of Pyrrhus to Epirus. Censors eject from the Senate an ex-consul, for the possession of silver plate.
- 273 Embassy from Ptolemy Philadelphus. Latin colonies founded at Cosa (in Campania or in Etruria?) and at Paestum.
- 272 Surrender of Tarentines and other enemies in S. Italy. The poet Liuius Andronicus brought as prisoner from Tarentum to Rome. Death of Pyrrhus in Greece. Temple of Consus on the Aventine.
- 271 Capture of Regium from Campanians, who had deserted from the Roman army.
- 270-266 War with Umbrians, Picentes, Sallentini, ending with their surrender. Capture of Brundisium. Rome supreme in Italy.
- 268 Latin colonies founded at Ariminum and at Beneventum, with somewhat diminished rights. The 'ius Arimini' is applied to all subsequent Latin colonies, down to the foundation of the last in 181. Centralisation of silver coinage at Rome. Institution of 'tresuiri monetales'. First recorded divorce. Temple of Tellus.
- 267 Four 'quaestores classici' appointed; one stationed at Ostia, another at Cales, a third at Ariminum. Temple of Pales.
- 265 Treaty with the Mamertini of Messana.

### 155. FIRST PUNIC WAR.

- 264 Volsinii (which had fallen into the hands of the lowest class) captured. The First Punic war begins with the capture of Messana, which had been occupied by Italian mercenaries of Agathocles (Mamertini) and surrendered by them to the Carthaginians. The first exhibition of gladiators at Rome (introduced from Etruria). Latin colony founded at Firmum (in Picenum). Temple of Vortumnus on the Aventine.
- 263 Hiero of Syracuse joins the Romans, who win over several Sicilian cities. Latin colony founded at Aesernia (in Samnium). The first sundial at Rome.
- 262 Agrigentum captured. *Timaios completes his history.*
- 260 Naval victory of C. Duilius at Mylae. First naval triumph, celebrated by the 'columna rostrata'. Temple of Ianus near the site of the theatre of Marcellus.
- 259 Roman successes in Corsica and Sardinia. Temple of the 'Tempestates' by the 'Porta Capena'.
- 258 Temple of Spes 'in foro holitorio'.
- 256 Expedition of Regulus to Africa.
- 255 Defeat of Regulus by the Carthaginians, under Xanthippus. Destruction of Roman fleet by storm at Pachynus.
- 254 Capture of Panormus. Temple of Fides in the Capitol.
- 253 Another Roman fleet destroyed by storm.
- 252 The first plebeian pontifex maximus (Tib. Coruncanus). Capture of Himëra and Lipāra. Refusal of the equites to work with the 'gregarii milites' at the trenches.
- 250 Great victory at Panormus (on land).
- 249 The fleet under P. Claudius defeated at Drepanum after his contemptuous treatment of the 'sacred chickens'. A large fleet of Roman transports destroyed by storm. The first recorded 'ludi saeculares'.

- 248 Hamilcar Barca in Sicily.  
 247 Birth of Hannibal. Roman citizen colonies founded at Aesium in Umbria and Alsium in Etruria.  
 245 Roman citizen colony founded at Fregenae in Etruria.  
 244 Hamilcar at Eryx. Latin colony established at Brundisium.  
 242 Great naval victory of Lutatius Catulus at the 'insulae Aegates'. The Carthaginians sue for peace. The office of 'praetor peregrinus' created.  
 241 Peace with Carthage. The ceded parts of Sicily constitute the first Roman province. Rebellion of the Falisci. Two new tribes created (Velina and Quirina), completing the full number of thirty-five. Conjectured date of the changed order of voting in the 'comitia centuriata'. Latin colony founded at Spolegium. Temple of Iuno Curtitis.

156. FROM THE END OF THE FIRST TO THE BEGINNING OF THE SECOND PUNIC WAR.

- 240 *First play of Livius Andronicus.* War of Carthaginian mercenaries begins.  
 239 *Birth of Ennius.* The Romans take over Corsica and Sardinia at the invitation of the mutineers against Carthage.  
 238 War with Gauls of northern Italy and with the Ligurians. Temple of Flora.  
 237 Hamilcar crosses to Spain and makes conquests there.  
 235 *First dramas of Naevius performed.*  
 234 Birth of Cato the Censor.  
 233 Temple of Honos before the 'Porta Capena'.  
 232 Law of C. Flaminius to divide the 'ager Gallicus' and 'Picenus'.  
 231 The Corsi, with whom and the Sardinians the Romans had been contending for seven years, make a surrender. First recorded triumph of a Roman general on the 'mons Albanus'. Export of silver to the Celtic lands forbidden.  
 230 War against the Illyrian pirates.  
 229 Hasdrubal succeeds Hamilcar in Spain. The 'uictoriatus' first coined about this time.  
 228 Peace in Illyria. Roman garrisons in Corcyra, Apollonia and a few other places. Roman envoys received with distinction in Greece. Supposed date of compact between Rome and Hasdrubal, binding the Romans not to cross the river Ibērus in war (*ἐπι πολέμῳ* in Polybius).  
 227 The number of praetors raised to four, two of whom are allotted to govern the two provinces, the Roman portion of Sicily and Sardinia with Corsica.  
 226 Great combination of Gauls of N. Italy with Transalpine allies, against Rome.  
 225 Great defeat of Gauls near Pisae.  
 224 Surrender of the Boii.  
 223 An army under C. Flaminius and his colleagues crosses the Po for the first time and defeats the Insubres.  
 222 The consul M. Claudius Marcellus wins the 'spolia opima' in fight with the Insubres, who surrender. From this year to 163, Id. Mart. is the day for magistrates (excepting tribunes and quaestors) to enter on office.  
 221 Hasdrubal assassinated; Hannibal succeeds. Roman victory over the Histri.  
 220 Censorship of C. Flaminius. Construction of the 'uia Flaminia' to Ariminum, and of the 'circus Flaminius'. Philip V becomes king of Macedon.  
 219 Second Illyrian war. Condemnation of one consul, M. Livius Salinator, for malversation; the other, L. Aemilius Paulus, just escapes. Capture of Saguntum by Hannibal. Lex Claudia passed (restraining Senators and their sons from maritime trade). The first Greek physician (Archagathos) in Rome.

## 157. SECOND PUNIC WAR.

- 218 Latin colonies founded at Placentia and Cremona. Hannibal's march to Italy. The consul P. Cornelius Scipio misses Hannibal at the Rhone; sends his forces to Spain, returns to Italy and is defeated at the Ticinus by the Carthaginians. His colleague Ti. Sempronius Longus joins him and both are defeated at the Trebia.
- 217 C. Flaminius defeated at the 'lacus Trasumennus'. For the first time a dictator (or rather pro-dictator) viz. Q. Fabius Maximus is elected by the comitia and also his 'magister equitum' M. Minucius Rufus. The latter has afterwards equal authority with Fabius, bestowed on him by the comitia. Successful operations of the two Scipiones in Spain.
- 216 The consuls C. Terentius Varro and L. Aemilius Paulus defeated at Cannae. Many Italian peoples join Hannibal. Q. Fabius Pictor the annalist is Roman envoy to Delphi. Death of Hiero. Hannibal seizes Capua and winters there. Temple of Concordia on the Capitol. First recorded instance of the summoning of the Senate by a tribune.
- 215 Treaty between Hannibal and Philip of Macedon. Success of Marcellus at Nola. Sumptuary law of C. Oppius. Temple of Mars and of Venus Erucina on the Capitol.
- 214 Casilinum captured by the Romans. Siege of Syracuse by Marcellus begins. Naval operations against Philip. Successes of the Scipiones in Spain. Possible date of the 'plebiscitum Atinium'.
- 213 Hannibal captures Tarentum, and the Romans storm Syracuse. Marcellus defeats Carthaginians at Agrigentum. Defeat and death of the Scipio brothers.
- 211 Surrender of Capua to the Romans. The Campani lose their 'ciuitas sine suffragio'. Alliance with the Aetoli. The comitia bestow on P. Cornelius Scipio (aged 24) the command in Spain, with proconsular imperium. This is the first attested example of this privilege being conferred on a 'priuatus'.
- 210 Agrigentum taken; the Carthaginians evacuate Sicily. Marcellus holds his own against Hannibal in Lucania. Scipio captures Noua Carthago. *L. Cincius Alimentus the annalist is praetor in Sicily.*
- 209 Hasdrubal, son of Hamilcar, defeated at Baecula. Chequered fortunes of Hannibal in Apulia. Q. Fabius (Cunctator) recaptures Tarentum. Twelve of the thirty Latin colonies declare themselves unable to meet the demands of the Roman government. First plebeian 'curio maximus'.
- 208 Marcellus and his colleague are entrapped by Hannibal and killed. The 'ludi Apollinares', instituted in 212, are made annual.
- 207 Hasdrubal defeated at the Metaurus by the consuls C. Claudius Nero and M. Livius Salinator. Continued successes in Spain and Greece. *Livius Andronicus writes a hymn of praise for victory. Establishment of the 'schola poetarum' in the temple of Minerva on the Aventine.*
- 206 Surrender of the Lucani. Alliance with Gades in Spain. Scipio's return to Rome.
- 205 Scipio made consul, and given permission to go to Africa, captures Locri on the way. Mago, Hannibal's brother, occupies Genua. The Aetoli make peace with Philip, and the Romans also afterwards. Temple of Honos and Virtus before the 'Porta Capena'.
- 204 Scipio in Africa, with M. Cato as quaestor. Lex Cincia 'de donis et muneribus'. Establishment of the cult of the Magna Mater.
- 203 Hannibal recalled to Africa. Mago defeated and killed in Gaul. Successes of Scipio.
- 202 Battle of Zama.

- 201 Peace and triumph of Scipio. War goes on in northern Italy, kept alive by a Carthaginian, Hamilcar. New alliance with Aetoli. S. Aelius Paetus, author of the 'ius Aelianum', is consul.

158. FROM THE END OF THE SECOND PUNIC TO THE END OF THE SYRIAN WAR.

- 200 Second Macedonian war. Insurrection of Gauls. *The 'Stichus' of Plautus performed.*
- 199 Romans defeated by the Insubres.
- 198 Flaminius drives Philip into Thessaly. Alliance with the Achaean league. Peace with Insubres.
- 197 Victory of Cynoscephalae. Conjectural date of first lex Porcia. Praetorships raised to six.
- 196 Peace concluded with Philip. Flaminius proclaims the 'freedom of Greece' at the Isthmian games. Peace with Cenomāni. Serious slave insurrection.
- 195 Antiochus, called on to free the Greek cities under his rule, and to refrain from crossing into Europe, refuses. Operations against Nabis the Spartan despot. Lex Oppia repealed. Cato in Spain; he is the first 'nouus homo' to obtain the consulship since 216. Flight of Hannibal from Carthage. Second 'lex Porcia' (possibly).
- 194 Second consulship of Scipio Africanus, who assigns separate seats to senators at *ludi*. Roman forces withdrawn from Greece. Roman citizen colonies founded at Puteōli, Volturnum, Litemum, Salernum, Buxentum, Sipontum, Tempa and Croton, and possibly at Pyrgi (before 191). Temples of Veiōuis and of Faunus in the 'insula Tiberina'; and of Iuno Sospita 'in foro holitorio'. Lex Aebutia restricting 'legis actiones' (possibly). *Probable date of death of Naevius.*
- 193, 2, 1 War continues against the Gauls and Ligurians.
- 193 Latin colony of Copia founded on the site of Thurii. Defeat of Boii. Temple of Victoria Virgo on the Palatine.
- 192 Latin colony of Valentia founded at Vibo (in Bruttium).
- 191 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. Temple of Magna Mater on the Palatine and institution of the 'ludi Megalenses' (wrongly said by Livy xxxvi 36 to be the earliest 'ludi scenici'). Lex Acilia concerning the Calendar.
- 190 L. Cornelius Scipio, brother of Africanus, with Africanus for his legatus, wins a great victory over Antiochus at Magnesia. (Hannibal had joined Antiochus.)
- 189 Peace with Antiochus. The new consul, Cn. Manlius Vulso, makes war on the Galatae without authorisation and suffers severely. Capture of Ambracia from the Aetoli by the other consul M. Fulvius Nobilior (in whose camp was the poet Ennius). 'Deditio' of Aetoli. Latin colony established at Bononia. L. Aemilius Paulus in Spain.

159. FROM THE END OF THE SYRIAN TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE THIRD MACEDONIAN WAR.

- 188 Fundi, Formiae and Arpinum receive the full franchise. The 'ciues sine suffragio' cease to exist. Disastrous march of Cn. Manlius through Thrace.
- 187 Trial of the Scipios for malversation. Africanus retires to Litemum. Lex Terentia 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.
- 186 The 'Bacchanalian conspiracy'; drastic punishments.

- 185 Death of Africanus (according to Cic. *Cato Mai.* 6; but in the next year according to Livy). The Senate prohibits the building of a permanent theatre.
- 184 Censorship of Cato. Death of Hannibal. *Death of Plautus*. Third lex Porcia (possibly). Roman citizen colonies founded at Potentia (in Picenum) and Pisaurum (in Umbria).
- 183 Roman citizen colonies founded at Parma and Mütina, and at Saturnia in Etruria.
- 182 Senate checks Ti. Sempronius Gracchus who, as aedile, exacted contributions from the allies for his *ludi*.
- 181 Lex Cornelia Baebia de ambitu. Lex Baebia, restricting the praetorships to four in alternate years. Roman citizen colony founded at Grauiscae in Etruria. The last of the Latin colonies established at Aquileia. Decree of the Senate requires the killing of 5000 enemies as a condition of a triumph.
- 180 Lex Villia annalis. Roman citizen colony founded at Luna in Etruria; refounded three years later. Transportation of Ligurians to Samnium ('Ligures Corneliani' and 'Baebiani').
- 179 Temples of Diana and Iuno Regina by the 'Circus Flaminius'. Death of Philip.
- 177 Lex Claudia to eject from Rome the socii who had settled there without right. Ligurians settled near Luna ('Ligures Apuani').
- 175 Ti. Gracchus subjugates the Sardi, after three campaigns.
- 174 Lex Voconia 'de mulierum hereditatibus' (supported by Cato). *The cost of stage plays taken over by the State*.
- 173 Embassies from Greeks to Rome and from Rome to Greece (numerous about this time). Envoys sent to arbitrate between Masinissa and Carthage. *Two Epicurean philosophers expelled from Rome*. Temple of Fortuna Equestris.

#### 160. FROM THE THIRD MACEDONIAN TO THE THIRD PUNIC WAR.

- 171 War with Perseus, king of Macedon. Ill success of the Romans in the first three campaigns. Two plebeian consuls in office together for the first time. Carteia in Spain receives the 'Latinitas' (the first example).
- 169 *Death of Ennius*. Crates of Mallos reaches Rome from Pergamum 'sub ipsam Ennii mortem', and lectures on 'Grammar'.
- 168 L. Aemilius Paulus, consul, wins the great battle of Pydna. The Illyrian and Epirote allies of Perseus are also beaten. *Death of the dramatist Caecilius Statius*. Temple of 'Fortuna huiusce diei' on the Palatine.
- 167 Macedonia divided into four protectorates. After this year the 'tributum' ceased to be exacted from the Roman citizen. Polybius, one of 1000 Achaean prisoners, brought to Rome.
- 166 *The 'Andria' of Terence exhibited at the 'ludi Megalenses'*. The 'ager Campanus' regulated.
- 164 Perseus dies at Alba. Reconciliation between Rhodes and Rome.
- 163 Ptolemy Philometor, ejected from Egypt, is a suppliant for Roman aid.
- 161 *Greek philosophers and rhetoricians expelled from Rome*. The independence of the Jews recognised by the Senate about this time.
- 160 *The 'Adelphi' of Terence exhibited*.
- 157 Cato having been sent as one of an embassy to mediate between Carthage and Masinissa, begins his denunciations of Carthage. Ariarathes, king of Cappadocia, ejected from his kingdom, seeks Roman aid. Roman citizen colony founded at Auximum (in Picenum).
- 156 War in Dalmatia. The lex Aelia and lex Fufia.
- 155 *Diogenes the Stoic, Critolaus the Peripatetic and Carneades the Academic visit Rome as envoys from Athens and give lectures in philosophy and rhetoric*.

- 154 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 *lex Licinia* and *lex Aebutia* (forbidding the proposer of a law and his kin to fill an office created by the law) were passed about this time.
- 153 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 Celtibēri.
- 151 Surrender of a Roman army to the Lusitani. War between Carthage and Masinissa. Roman embassy to Africa. Temple of Felicitas in the Velabrum.

161. FROM THE THIRD PUNIC WAR TO THE TRIBUNATE OF  
TI. GRACCHUS.

- 150 Law forbidding the consulship to be held twice by the same man. War declared against Carthage. Surrender of Utica.
- 149 The severe demands of the Romans force the Carthaginians to continue the war. Viriāthus, the Lusitanian leader, wins many successes against the Romans in this and the following years, to 141. War with Andruscus, the pretended son of Perseus in Macedonia. Death of Cato and of Masinissa. *Ludi Saeculares* at Rome. *Lex Calpurnia de repetundis* establishes the first 'quaestio perpetua'.
- 148 Poor success of the Romans in Africa. The Via Postumia, from Genua to Verona, constructed. Andruscus overcome.
- 147 P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus as consul besieges Carthage. War with the Achaeans.
- 146 Destruction of Carthage and establishment of the Roman province of Africa. Corinth destroyed by Mummius. Achaia and Macedonia form another province. Temple of Iuppiter Stator in the 'circus Flaminius'.
- 145 Attempt to pass a law, submitting the priests of the great colleges to popular election, is foiled by 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.
- 144 The 'aqua Marcia' introduced into the city.
- 143 Wanton attack by Ap. Claudius (consul) on the Salassi. He triumphs in spite of Senate and people.
- 142 'Pseudophilippus' crushed in Macedonia. Censorship of P. Scipio Aemilianus and L. Mummius. Journey of Scipio to the East. Fabius Maximus Seruilius the annalist is consul.
- 140 Peace on equal terms made by Fabius Maximus with Viriathus. Q. Pompeius makes a treacherous peace with the Numantines. Q. Seruilius, brother of Fabius and consul, breaks the peace. Viriathus assassinated at the instance of Q. Seruilius. Birth of L. Antonius Crassus the orator.
- 139 The treaty with Numantia repudiated and war continued. Rising of slaves in Sicily. *Lex Gabinia*, the first of the Roman ballot laws. *Expulsion of 'Chaldaei' from Rome*.
- 138 Roman defeat by the Numantines. A consul placed in chains by a tribune. Birth of Sulla. Pollentia in Spain receives the 'Latinitas'. Temple of Mars in the Campus Martius.
- 137 *Lex Cassia tabellaria*, 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.
- 136 The proconsul M. Aemilius Lepidus, having suffered defeat in Spain, is stripped of his 'imperium'.

- 135 Great slave rising in Sicily.  
 134 Scipio besieges Numantia. In his suite were Iugurtha, Marius and *Lucilius the satirist*.

### 162. THE AGE OF THE GRACCHI.

- 133 Tribune of Ti. Gracchus, his 'lex agraria' and destruction by a rabble of optimates, headed by P. Scipio Nasica who for safety's sake takes a mission to Asia. Scipio Aemilianus captures Numantia. Attalus III, last king of Pergamon, bequeaths to Rome his realm, which becomes the Roman province of Asia. The annalist L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi is consul.  
 132 Triumph of Scipio Aemilianus. Rising of Aristonicus in Asia. P. Licinius Crassus, father-in-law of C. Gracchus, fills the vacant place on the agrarian commission, the other two members being C. Gracchus and Ap. Claudius, father-in-law of Ti. Gracchus. 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.  
 131 Failure of an attack on Aristonicus. End of the slave revolt in Sicily and settlement of the province by the 'leges Rupiliae'. C. Papirius Carbo fails to pass his law 'de tribunis reficiendis', but carries his 'lex tabellaria' (the third). Two plebeian censors in office together for the first time.  
 130 Surrender of Aristonicus.  
 129 Dissensions concerning the execution of the agrarian law. The commissioners are deprived of the power of deciding on the limits of the 'ager publicus'. Death of P. Scipio Aemilianus.  
 126 Law of M. Iunius Pennus to expel foreigners from Rome and 'lex Iunia repetundarum'.  
 125 M. Fulvius Flaccus proposes a law for enfranchising the 'socii'; then goes off to defend Massilia against the Salluuii. Revolt and destruction of Fregellae.  
 124 Aquae Sextiae founded in Gaul by the proconsul C. Sextius. War with the Aruerni and Allobroges. Roman citizen colony established at Fabrateria (a consequence of the destruction of Fregellae). C. Gracchus elected tribune.  
 123 The first series of laws brought forward by C. Gracchus, who is reelected to the tribunate.  
 122 The 'lex iudiciaria' and 'lex de prouinciis' of C. Gracchus. The 'lex Acilia repetundarum' (*C.I.L.* 1, 198). Counter agitation by M. Liuius Drusus while Gracchus was absent attempting to found a colony of citizens at Carthage, in accordance with the 'lex Rubria'. Foundation of the Roman citizen colonies 'Minerua' (at Scylacium) and 'Neptunia' (at Tarentum); both projected by C. Gracchus.  
 121 L. Opimius (consul) attacks the re-founding of Carthage. The 'senatus consultum ultimum' 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 the Senate alone. Victories over the Allobroges and Aruerni.

### 163. FROM THE DEATH OF C. GRACCHUS TO THE SIXTH CONSULSHIP OF MARIUS.

- 120 L. Opimius, accused of treason, is defended by Carbo and acquitted.  
 119 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').  
 118 Foundation of Narbo Martius (one of the burgess colonies projected by C. Gracchus). Agrarian law (Appian, *B. C.* 1, 27).  
 116 Trouble raised in Africa by Iugurtha. C. Marius elected praetor. *Birth of M. Terentius Varro, the polymath.*

- 115 M. Aemilius Scaurus, appointed 'princeps senatus', holds the position till 89.
- 114 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). *Birth of the orator Hortensius*. Temple of Venus Verticordia.
- 113 Defeat of Cn. Carbo at Noreia by the Cimbri, who turn aside into Gaul.
- 112 The Scordisci driven beyond the Danube. Iugurtha murders Adherbal. War declared against him; but the commander Bestia grants him peace.
- 111 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. *Lex agraria* (C. I. L. 1, 100). 'Lex Seruilia repetundarum'.
- 110 A disaster in Africa leads to the 'lex Mamilia', establishing a court to try all who had had corrupt dealings with Iugurtha. Four ex-consuls and many others condemned.
- 109 Q. Caecilius Metellus (consul) carries on the war in Africa in this and the following year with C. Marius as one of his legates. The other consul, M. Iunius Silanus, wins a victory in Gaul over the Cimbri. The 'uia Aemilia', constructed in Liguria by Scaurus (censor). *Birth of T. Pomponius Atticus*.
- 108 Defeat of Scaurus (consul) by the Cimbri.
- 107 First consulship of Marius. The command in Numidia conferred on him by the Comitia and held by him for three years. Iugurtha and his ally Bocchus, king of Mauretania, suffer defeat, and Bocchus sues for peace. 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.
- 106 L. Sulla, quaestor under Marius, induces Bocchus to surrender Iugurtha. Law of Q. Seruilius Caepio (consul) to restore the 'iudicia' to the Senate. [The law was probably only proposed not passed. If passed, it was soon cancelled.] Seruilius captures Tolosa, and appropriates much gold there captured. Birth of Cicero and of Cn. Pompeius.
- 105 The Cimbri destroy two Roman armies in Gaul. 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. Birth of the great lawyer Ser. Sulpicius Rufus.
- 104 Second consulship of Marius. 'Lex Domitia de sacerdotibus'.
- 103 Third consulship of Marius. First tribunate of Saturninus. New slave revolt in Sicily which continues till 99. M. Antonius (praetor) despatched to Cilicia against the pirates. Cn. Domitius, author of the 'lex Domitia', appointed pontifex maximus by the people. *Death of the comic dramatist Turpilius*. 103 or 102 *Death of Lucilius*.
- 102 Fourth consulship of Marius, who destroys the Teutoni at Aquae Sextiae. Birth of C. Iulius Caesar. *The poet Archias comes to Rome*.
- 101 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.
- 100 Sixth consulship of Marius. Violent course of L. Apuleius Saturninus (tribune for the second time) and the praetor C. Seruilius Glaucia. *Leges Apuleiae de maiestate* and *agraria* and *frumentaria* and *de coloniis*. The oath to observe the agrarian law refused by Metellus; his exile. Marius, armed by the 'senatus consultum ultimum', suppresses Saturninus and his crew, with the loss of their lives. The laws (except 'de maiestate') are quashed by the Senate. Citizen colony founded at Eporedia in Liguria; also two in Corsica. *L. Aelius Stilo Praeconinus gives Latin instruction about this time*.

#### 164. FROM THE SUPPRESSION OF SATURNINUS TO THE END OF THE SOCIAL WAR.

- 99 Lex agraria of S. Titius, also quashed by the Senate. Condemnation of supporters of Saturninus by commission from the Senate. Recall of Metellus. *Birth of Lucretius.*
- 98 'Lex Caecilia Didia' requiring the interval of the 'trinundinum' between the publication of a law and the voting on it and forbidding legislation 'per saturam'.
- 97 Human sacrifice said to have been forbidden at Rome.
- 96 The realm of Cyrene is bequeathed to Rome by the king, but the Senate decrees the freedom of the cities there.
- 95 'Lex Licinia Mucia de ciuibus in suam ciuitatem redigundis' (to expel from Rome the socii 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. Birth of Cato 'Uticensis'.
- 92 L. Cornelius Sulla (propraetor) reinstates Ariobarzanes, king of Cappadocia, who had been driven out by Mithridates. Condemnation of P. Rutilius (ex-consul) brings the equestrian 'iudices' into great disrepute.
- 91 M. Liuius Drusus runs a career similar to that of C. Gracchus. His laws are quashed by the Senate. The sudden death of Drusus, and his 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. Many condemned in the following year. Death of the orator Crassus.
- 90 The Social war proceeds with varying fortune. The 'lex Iulia' confers the franchise on the allies who had not joined in the revolt. *L. Plotius Gallus teaches rhetoric in Latin.*
- 89 'Lex Plautia Papiria' extends the grant of the franchise. During this year and the early part of the following the allies are overcome. The 'lex Plautia iudiciaria' and the lex Pompeia 'de Transpadanis'. Mithridates expels Ariobarzanes from Cappadocia and Nicomedes from Bithynia. *The Greek sculptor Pasiteles comes to Rome about this time.*

#### 165. SULLA AND THE MARIAN PARTY.

- 88 Consulship of Sulla, to whom the war against Mithridates is assigned. 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. Rufus is killed; Marius and his son are driven to flight. Q. Pompeius, the second consul, is killed by his soldiers. Mithridates overruns Asia and orders a great massacre of Romans.
- 87 Mithridates conquers most of the islands and passes to Athens. Sulla besieges it into the next year when it is captured. Revolutionary proceedings at Rome of L. Cornelius Cinna (consul) who is driven out by his colleague Octavius and stripped of his imperium. Marius comes to his support and captures the city. Massacre of distinguished men. *Birth of Catullus and of Sallust.*
- 86 Seventh consulship of Marius and second of Cinna. Marius died on Jan. 13. L. Valerius Flaccus, elected in his place, is sent to take command against Mithridates while Cinna remains in Rome. Archelaus, general of Mithridates, is defeated at Chaeronea by Sulla. Census, [the 'lustrum' was not completed again till 23 B.C.]. Lex Valeria 'de aere alieno'.

- 85 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.
- 84 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.
- 83 The Marians collect an army to meet Sulla, who lands in Italy early in the year. Sulla is joined by the 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.
- 82 Consulship of the younger Marius, with Carbo (consul for the third time). Sulla defeats the Marians, and Marius is shut up in Praeneste, which is captured after a siege. 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.). [The 'ludi uictoriae Sullanæ' commemorated this victory.] Dictatorship of Sulla and proscriptions.
- 81 Triumph of Sulla (27 Jan.). The 'leges Corneliae' passed. Successes of Cn. Pompeius in Africa against the Marians. His first triumph. Close of the Second Mithridatic war. *Cicero's speech 'pro Quinctio'*.
- 80 Surrender of Volaterrae to Sulla. Sertorius continues his operations in Spain against Metellus. *Cicero's speech 'pro Roscio Amerino'*.
- 79 Sulla resigns his authority. War against the pirates in Cilicia.

#### 166. FROM SULLA'S DEATH TO THE FIRST CONSULSHIP OF POMPEIUS.

- 78 Death of Sulla early in the year. 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. *Lex Plautia 'de ui'*.
- 77 The proconsul Catulus defeats M. Lepidus at the 'pons Muluius', and again in Etruria. The 'senatus consultum ultimum' 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.
- 76 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.
- 75 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.
- 74 The consuls L. Licinius Lucullus and M. Aurelius Cotta are commissioned to attack Mithridates, the former on land, the latter by sea. [Lucullus remained in Asia till 67.] Cotta is severely defeated by Mithridates, who attacks Cyzicus, but is himself besieged by Lucullus. Great successes of Sertorius. Bithynia, bequeathed to Rome by king Nicomêdes, becomes a province; also Cyrene. A large commission given to M. Antonius against the pirates.
- 73 Severe defeat of Mithridates at Cyzicus; his fleet is destroyed by storm soon after. The war of gladiators and slaves under Spartacus begins. *Lex Terentia Cassia frumentaria*. Agitation of C. Licinius Macer (tribune).
- 72 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.

- 71 Spartacus destroyed near Regium with most of his followers by M. Crassus (praetor). 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.).

#### 167. FROM THE FIRST CONSULSHIP OF POMPEIUS TO CAESAR'S FIRST CONSULSHIP.

- 70 First consulship of Cn. Pompeius, and of M. Licinius Crassus. Full restoration of former powers of tribunate. Lex Aurelia, constituting juries in criminal courts equally from among the senators, equites and tribuni aerarii. Trial of Verres. Mithridates driven to take refuge with his son-in-law, Tigranes, king of Armenia. Census at Rome. *Birth of Virgil*.
- 69 Lucullus defeats Tigranes and captures Tigranocerta. Cicero curule aedile.
- 68 Lucullus, on his way to attack Artaxâta, is checked by the mutiny of his soldiers. He captures Nisibis<sup>1</sup>. Mithridates occupies Lesser Armenia. Caesar quaestor in Spain.
- 67 Return of Mithridates to Pontus. Severe defeat of C. Triarius, a legate. The soldiers stop the operations of Lucullus. Tigranes overruns Cappadocia. Lex Calpurnia de ambitu. Lex Roscia theatralis. Lex Gabinia giving Pompeius an extraordinary commission against the pirates, who are subdued in three months. Lex Cornelia on 'solutio legibus'. Lex Gabinia on reception of embassies by Senate.
- 66 The lex Manilia (supported by Cicero, who was then praetor, in the extant speech) bestows on Pompeius exceptional powers, for the war against Mithridates.
- 65 Mithridates a fugitive. Pontus made a province. The lex Papia, the last of the Roman 'alien acts'. Caesar curule aedile. Cicero defends C. Cornelius on a charge of treason. *Birth of Horace*.
- 64 Pompeius in Syria, which is made a province. Senatus Consultum dissolves illegal 'collegia'.
- 63 Consulship of Cicero (the first 'nouus homo' since 94). *His speeches against the agrarian law of Rullus, against Catiline, and in defence of Rabirius (perduellionis reus) and Murena*. 'Senatus consultum ultimum' passed (21 Oct.), and execution of the Catilinarians (5 Dec.). Pompeius in Iudaea. Mithridates assassinated. Lex Tullia de ambitu. Law requiring personal 'professio' of candidates for office probably passed in this year. Birth of the future Emperor Augustus.
- 62 Defeat and death of Catiline (Jan.). Caesar's praetorship. Clodius profanes the ceremonies of the Bona Dea. Uproar leads to passing of 'senatus consultum ultimum'. *Cicero's speeches 'pro Sulla' and 'pro Archia'*.
- 61 Return and triumph of Cn. Pompeius. Clodius tried by a special court and acquitted.
- 60 The refusal of the Senate to confirm the 'acta' of Pompeius, 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, Pompeius and Crassus, to exploit the state for their own purposes. Abolition of the 'portoria' of Italy by a lex Caecilia.

<sup>1</sup> The Syriac form is *N'tsibhin*, and a hexameter line in the Epitaph of Abercius ends with *N'isibw* (W. M. Ramsay's *Cities . . of Phrygia*, 727, and Lightfoot's *Ignatius*, i 481, 497<sup>2</sup>). On the other hand, Corippus, *Iohannis*, i 60, has 'Nitzibis agri | et Nesebis'.

**168. FROM CAESAR'S FIRST CONSULSHIP TO HIS WAR WITH THE POMPEIANS.**

- 59** Caesar's first consulship, with Bibulus for colleague. Caesar's *lex agraria* (dividing the 'ager Campanus', and establishing Capua as a 'colonia'). Law remitting a portion of their payment to the publicani. Another to confirm the 'acta' of Pompeius. A *lex Vatinia* bestows the province of Gallia Cisalpina on Caesar, with Illyricum, for five years, and the Senate adds Gallia Narbonensis. *Lex Iulia 'repetundarum'*. Latin colony at Nouum Comum. Clodius transferred to the plebs, by aid of Caesar and Pompeius. *Cicero's speech 'pro Flacco'*. Bibulus proclaims that by 'watching the sky' he has rendered the legislation of this whole year invalid.
- 58** Revolutionary legislation of Clodius concerning restrictions on legislation, the freedom of the 'collegia', the corn-dole, and the 'nota censoria'. A law of his sends M. Cato to Cyprus to annex it, another gives Macedonia as province to one of the consuls, Piso, and Syria to the other, Gabinius, with enormous grants from the treasury. By legislation, Clodius drives Cicero into exile. Caesar defeats the Heluetii and Ariouistus.
- 57** Subjection of the Belgae by Caesar. Ptolemy, king of Egypt, expelled from his kingdom, seeks Roman aid. Return of Cicero (4 Sept.). Pompeius receives the 'cura annonae' with extensive powers for five years. *Catullus on the staff of Memmius, governor of Bithynia*.
- 56** Conference between Pompeius, Caesar, and Crassus at Luca. *Cicero's speeches 'pro Sestio' and 'in Vatinius', 'pro Caelio', 'de prouinciis consularibus', 'pro Balbo'*.
- 55** Second consulship of Pompeius and Crassus after an 'interregnum'. *Lex Trebonia* bestowing the provinces of Spain on Pompeius, 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. Gabinius, governor of Syria, for a great bribe, restores Ptolemy. *Lex Pompeia iudiciaria*. *Lex Licinia de sodaliciis*. *Cicero's speech 'in Pisonem'*. *Death of Lucretius*. Theatre of Pompeius, with shrines of Venus Victrix, Honos and Virtus, Felicitas. *Completion of Cicero's dialogue 'de Oratore' (Nov.)*.
- 54** Second expedition of Caesar to Britain. Rising of the Nerui and other Gaulish tribes. Crassus plunders the temple at Jerusalem. Pompeius remains near Rome, sending *legati* to govern his provinces for him. *Cicero defends Gabinius and Scaurus (both 'repetundarum')* and *Plancius ('ambitus')*, and begins the '*De re publica*'. Death of Iulia, Caesar's daughter, wife of Pompeius. *Death of Catullus*.
- 53** An 'interregnum' of more than six months. Caesar's second crossing of the Rhine. Crushing defeat of the Roman army by the Parthians at Carrhae (9 June), and death of Crassus.
- 52** The year opens with an 'interregnum'. On Jan. 18 Milo kills Clodius on the Appian way ('*pugna Bouillana*'). Disorders caused by the funeral of Clodius. Near the end of Febr. Pompeius is elected consul for the third time, and is for some months without a colleague. Special laws passed concerning violence and bribery, under which Milo and many others are condemned. Law prolonging Pompeius' tenure of his provinces for another five years. *Lex Pompeia* giving Caesar the right to stand for the consulship without appearing in Rome. Then Pompeius, in a general law about magistracies, omits to mention Caesar's privilege. The great movement of Vercingetorix in Gaul. Capture of Alesia. *Cicero's speech 'pro Milone'*; he begins his dialogue '*de Legibus*'.

- 51 Attempts to deprive Caesar of his command. Cicero governor of Cilicia. Completion of the conquest of Gaul. *Poseidōnios comes to Rome.*
- 50 Struggle between the factions of Caesar and Pompeius. Curio as tribune defends Caesar, who parts with two legions (one previously lent to him by Pompeius) to be sent as reinforcements to the East. These legions retained by Pompeius. *Death of Hortensius the orator.* Destruction of a temple of Isis within the walls by order of the Senate.

### 169. FROM THE CROSSING OF THE RUBICON TO THE TRIUMVIRATE.

- 49 7 Jan. A resolution proposed to the Senate for depriving Caesar of his command is vetoed by two tribunes, Q. Cassius and M. Antonius. These, threatened with violence, take refuge with Caesar. The 'Senatus consultum ultimum' is passed, authorising Pompeius and others to deal with Caesar, who crosses the Rubicon, and pursues Pompeius to Brundisium, but fails to bar his departure for Greece (17 Mar.). Caesar crushes Pompeius' partisans 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. The 'ciuitas' bestowed on the Transpadanes. *Lex Rubria.*
- 48 Caesar crosses into Greece. Pompeius besets Caesar at Dyrrhachium. Caesar breaks through and wins the great battle of Pharsalia in Thessaly (9 Aug.). Flight of Pompeius to Egypt, where he is killed. Caesar enters on his second dictatorship at Alexandria. The 'tribunicia potestas' bestowed on him. Agitation set on foot by Caelius.
- 47 The 'bellum Alexandrinum' ends on 27 Mar. and on 2 Aug. Caesar defeats Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, at Zela ('ueni, uidi, uici'). Caesar at Rome in Sept.
- 48 Caesar at Lilybaeum in Jan., then crosses to Africa, and crushes the Pompeians at Thapsus. Death of M. Cato at Utica. Great fourfold triumph of Caesar. This year has fifteen months, owing to Caesar's reform of the Calendar. He travels to Spain. *Cicero's speeches 'pro Marcello' and 'pro Ligario'; his 'Brutus' and the 'Orator' and the 'Paradoxa'.* Temple of Venus Genetrix consecrated in Caesar's forum. Reduction of recipients of corn. Restoration of Italian 'portoria'. Series of 'leges Iuliae', including 'lex Iulia municipalis'.
- 45 Final defeat of the Pompeians at Munda (17 Mar.). Caesar returns to Rome in Oct. *Death of Cicero's daughter Tullia. The 'Hortensius', 'Academica', and 'De Finibus' produced.*
- 44 Caesar assassinated (15 Mar.). Amnesty declared, on Cicero's motion in the Senate (17 Mar.). Validation of Caesar's 'acta'. Antonius passes a law abolishing the office of dictator for ever. Recognition of Caesar's heir C. Octavius, by the Senate. Antonius besieges Decimus Brutus at Mutina. *Cicero's earlier Philippic orations (i—iv). Production of the 'Tusculan Disputations', the 'De Natura Deorum', the 'Cato Maior', the 'Laelius', the 'De Officiis', the 'De Diuinatione', the 'De Fato', and the 'De Gloria'.*
- 43 *Cicero's later Philippic orations.* Laws and 'acta' of Antonius annulled. Octavian, receiving praetorian imperium, is given a command against Antonius, along with the two consuls, Hirtius and Pansa. Death of the two consuls at Mutina (Apr.). Antonius driven into Gallia Transalpina. Brutus meanwhile occupies Macedonia, and Cassius Syria. Octavian demands further recognition at the sword's point, and on 19 Aug. is made consul with Q. Pedius. 'Lex Pedia' establishing a court to try Caesar's murderers.

Antonius crosses the Alps with a large force. Decimus Brutus killed by his own soldiers. Agreement between Antonius, Lepidus and Octavian to form the 'Triumvirate', with absolute power, nominally conferred by law, for five years. Proscriptions follow. *Birth of Ovid*. Death of the great lawyer Ser. Sulpicius Rufus.

### 170. FROM THE BATTLE OF PHILIPPI TO THE DEATH OF ANTONIUS.

- 42 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.
- 41 'Bellum Perusinum'. Sextus Pompeius and Dolabella range the sea with fleets. Antonius goes to Alexandria with Cleopatra.
- 40 C. Asinius Pollio consul. L. Cornelius Balbus 'consul suffectus' (not having passed through the lower offices); the first man of non-Roman birth to obtain the consulate. Surrender of Perugia (Mar.). Trouble with Sextus Pompeius. Expedition of Antonius to Brundisium. 'Treaty of Brundisium' concluded, dividing the Roman world between Octavian and Antonius, with little regard to Lepidus and some concessions to Sextus Pompeius. Antonius marries Octavian's sister Octavia. Herod, a fugitive at Rome, declared king of Iudaea by the Senate. The last 'lex tribunicia' passed in this year.
- 39 Fresh trouble with Sex. Pompeius. 'Treaty of Misenum' between Octavian, Antonius, and Pompeius. Agreement to continue the Triumviral authority. Successes of Octavian's officer Agrippa in Gaul and on the Rhine.
- 38 The conditions of the 'Treaty of Misenum' not having been carried out, Sext. Pompeius makes war. Two fleets of Octavian destroyed. He marries Livia. The legate of Antonius, Ventidius Bassus, defeats the Parthians. Sixty-seven praetors in this year, holding office for brief periods.
- 37 Differences between Octavian and Antonius adjusted by the 'Treaty of Tarentum'. Probable *formal* extension of the Triumviral imperium for another five years (denied by Mommsen). Octavian sends two legions to Antonius, while Antonius sends a fleet to Octavian, to be used against Pompeius. 'Portus Iulius' constructed by Agrippa. C. Sosius, legate of Antonius, captures Jerusalem after a siege and establishes Herod as king.
- 36 Failure of a fresh expedition against Pompeius. Then Agrippa, aided by Lepidus, who crossed into Sicily from Africa, crushes Pompeius. Octavian strips Lepidus of his power and annexes his province of Africa. Failure of Antonius' expedition against Parthia. 'Potestas tribunicia' of Octavian.
- 35 Last effort of Sext. Pompeius in Asia, where he is killed. Military mutiny in Italy.
- 34 Conquest of the Dalmatians and the Salassi by Octavian's commanders. *Death of the historian Sallust*.
- 33 New Dalmatian war. Refusal of Antonius to meet Octavia, who desired to arrange differences between him and her brother.
- 32 Divorce of Octavia by Antonius, who is attacked in the Senate by Octavian. Antonius deprived of his imperium and war proclaimed, nominally against Cleopatra. Octavian now probably rested his authority on his special war-commission. *Death of T. Pomponius Atticus*.
- 31 Battle of Actium (2 Sept.). Octavian winters in Asia.

### 171. FROM THE BATTLE OF ACTIUM TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EMPIRE.

- 30** Fourth consulship of Octavian. He is called to Italy in the spring by the insubordination of the soldiers, and the general unrest. He divides lands among his veterans; then goes by way of Greece to Egypt, arriving in the summer. Death of Antonius (1 Aug.) and Cleopatra. Annexation of Egypt and occupation of all the dominions of Antonius. Recognition of Herod, with increased territory. *Horace's Second Book of Satires*. Octavian winters at Samos.
- 29** 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. Dedication of important public buildings, especially the 'templum diui Iuli'. Lex Saenia, 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). *Horace's Epodes published*. *Virgil's Georgics completed*.
- 28** Sixth consulship of Octavian. With his colleague Agrippa he carries out a census of Roman citizens and removes about 200 members from the Senate. Dedication of temple of Apollo on the Palatine and celebration of 'ludi' in honour of Actium. 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.
- 27** Seventh consulship of Octavian. He resigns his extraordinary powers (Jan.) and 'transfers the commonwealth to the Roman people' (Monumentum Ancyranum). The provinces are divided between him and the Senate, and a law confirms him in his control for ten years, with the power to make war and peace. Many further honours decreed to him, including the name 'Augustus'. The laurel chaplet and 'corona ciuica' (henceforth imperial emblems) placed on the door of his palace. He visits Gaul (late in the year) and organises the provinces of Aquitania, Gallia Lugdunensis and Belgica. Elections by comitia restored, the emperor receiving the right of 'commendatio' whereby he fills a certain proportion of the places. *Poem of Tibullus in honour of Messalla's triumph*.

### 172. FIRST DECENNIUM OF THE REIGN OF AUGUSTUS.

- 26** Eighth consulship of Augustus (entered on in Spain). Suicide of Cn. 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. *Death of the polymath M. Terentius Varro (or 27)*.
- 25** 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. Expedition of Aelius Gallus to Arabia. Augusta Emerita (Merida) founded; also Augusta Praetoria (Aosta). Marriage of Iulia and the young Marcellus. Agrippa completes the Pantheon.
- 24** Tenth consulship of Augustus, who reaches Rome near the end of the year. He surrenders the young prince to Phraates. *The first three books of Horace's Odes*.
- 23** Eleventh consulship of Augustus, which he resigns during a critical illness. The 'potestas tribunicia' conferred on him for life in a new form; also (ac-

- ording 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 'praefecti aerarii' replaced by two of the praetors.
- 22 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. 'Ludi publici' transferred to praetors, with a subvention from the treasury. Conspiracy of Caepio and Murena. Fresh revolts in Spain. Cyprus and the Provincia Narbonensis transferred to the Senate. Augustus leaves for the East.
- 21 Augustus, elected consul, declines; electoral riots ensue. Agrippa is compelled to divorce the emperor's niece, and to marry Iulia. He is placed in charge of affairs at Rome. Augustus in Greece and at Samos.
- 20 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 Iulia. *The first book of Horace's Epistles.*
- 19 Augustus reaches Rome (12 Oct.). 'Ludi Augustales' instituted to celebrate annually the day of his return. Dedication of a temple of Roma with Augustus at Pergamum. The Cantabri exterminated by Agrippa. *Death of Virgil at Brundisium, on his way back from Greece, in company of Augustus (21 Sept.). Death of Tibullus.*
- 18 Imperial powers, given in 27, renewed for five years. The 'potestas tribunicia' given to Agrippa for five years. Lex Iulia de adulteriis passed, but a 'lex de maritandis ordinibus' rejected by the comitia. Senate reduced to 600 members. Herod visits Rome.

### 173. SECOND DECENNIUM OF AUGUSTUS.

- 17 Birth of Lucius, son of Agrippa and Iulia, who leave Rome for the East. The emperor adopts, as his sons, his two grandsons. The 'ludi saeculares', with *Horace's 'carmen saeculare'*.
- 16 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. *Death of Propertius.*
- 15 Victory of Tiberius and Drusus over the Raeti and Vindélici (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).
- 14 Many colonies founded about this time, especially in Spain and Gaul. Agrippa confirms Jewish privileges in the cities of Asia. *Composition of the 'res gestae diui Augusti' ('Monumentum Ancyranum').*
- 13 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'). *Probable date of the fourth book of Horace's Odes and his Epistle to Augustus.*
- 12 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 Epistle of Horace to Florus.*
- 11 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.
  - 10 Augustus visits Gaul and (1 Aug.) inaugurates the famous 'ara Romae et Augusti' at Lugudunum. Continuance of the war in Germany and Pannonia. Herod completes Caesarea, so named in honour of Augustus.
  - 9 Dedication of the 'ara pacis Augustae' (30 Jan.). 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. *Horace's Epistle to the Pisones. Livy's History ended with this year.*
  - 8 Imperial powers 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'. The arch at Susa erected by Cottius in honour of the emperor. Death of Maecenas. *Death of Horace.*

#### 174. THIRD DECENNIUM OF AUGUSTUS.

- 7 Triumph of Tiberius for German victories. Fresh campaign in Germany.
- 6 Renewal of the 'tribunicia potestas' of 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.
- 5 The prince Gaius assumes the 'toga uirilil' and among other honours is named 'princeps iuuentutis' by the Equites.
- 4 Death of Herod. His will, dividing his dominions among three sons, confirmed by Augustus. Census of the Jews carried out by the legate of Syria, P. Sulpicius Quirinius. Disturbances in Judaea. *Birth of L. Annaeus Seneca at Corduba.*
- 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.
- 1 Gaius goes, on a mission of importance, to the East.
- A.D. 1 Gaius consul (though in Syria).
- 2 Gaius meets the Parthian king on the Euphrates. Death of his brother Lucius at Massilia (20 Aug.). Rising of Cherusci and Chauqi. Return of Tiberius to Rome.
- 3 Imperial powers renewed for ten years. Gaius wounded in Armenia.

#### 175. FOURTH DECENNIUM OF AUGUSTUS.

- 4 Gaius dies of his wound in Lycia (21 Feb.). Augustus causes Tiberius to adopt as his son Germanicus, son of Drusus; then Augustus adopts both as his own sons. Grant of 'imperium proconsulare' and 'tribunicia potestas' to Tiberius for ten years (so Dio; five years, Suet.); he defeats the Cherusci. The lex Aelia Sentia. Temple at Nemausus in honour of Gaius and Lucius ('*Maison Carrée*' at Nîmes).

- 5 Roman army marches to the Elbe, and is met there by the flotilla. Famine at Rome.
- 6 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. Judaea (with Samaria) becomes a procuratorial province, on the expulsion of Archelaus. 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.
- 7 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.
- 8 The force of the rebellion is broken.
- 9 Triumph of Tiberius, and his return to Pannonia. Great defeat of Varus by Arminius at the 'saltus Teutoburgensis'. Tiberius with Germanicus, on the Rhine. The lex Papia Poppaea. 9 (or 8) *The 'relegatio' of Ovid.*
- 10 Rhine defences organised; four legions in upper Germany, with headquarters at Moguntiacum (Mainz); four in lower, with headquarters at Castra Vetera (Xanten). Vonones, a hostage at Rome, sent by Augustus to occupy the Parthian throne.
- 12 First consulship of Germanicus. Tiberius in sole command on the Rhine. Birth of Gaius (Caligula, son of Germanicus and Agrippina).
- 13 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.

#### 176. LAST MONTHS OF AUGUSTUS. FIRST NINE YEARS OF TIBERIUS' REIGN.

- 14 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.). Electoral powers of comitia transferred to Senate. Great military mutinies in Pannonia and Germany. Death of Iulia, daughter of Augustus. *The 'Astronomica' of Manilius written after the deification of Augustus.*
- 15 Perilous campaign against Arminius.
- 16 Germanicus advances to the Elbe, and returns by the river and the sea to the Rhine. He is recalled, and the attempt to extend the Roman frontier to the Elbe is abandoned.
- 17 Triumph of Germanicus (26 May), who goes to the East. Rising of Tacfarinas in Africa (not subdued for many years). Annexation of Cappadocia and Commagene. *Death of Ovid at Tomi, and of Livy at Patavium.*
- 18 Feud between Germanicus and Piso, legate of Syria.
- 19 Germanicus in Egypt. His death in Syria (10 Oct.). Piso compelled by the troops to leave Syria. Maroboduus in exile at Ravenna.
- 20 Agrippina brings the ashes of Germanicus to Rome. Piso, charged with treason and procuring the death of Germanicus, commits suicide.
- 21 Tiberius retires to Campania. Rising of Iulius Florus and Iulius Sacrovir in Gaul. The arch at Arausio (Orange) erected to commemorate their defeat. Assassination of Arminius.
- 22 'Tribunicia potestas' conferred on Drusus, son of Tiberius.

- 23 Seianus, Prefect of the Praetorians, concentrates them in a camp just outside the city walls. Death of Drusus, son of Tiberius (attributed by Tacitus to Seianus). Temple in honour of Tiberius, Livia and the Senate, at Smyrna.

#### 177. END OF TIBERIUS' REIGN.

- 26 Feud of Seianus with Agrippina. Final departure of Tiberius from Rome, after which time the new office of 'Praefectus Vrbi' becomes permanent (even in the emperor's presence). Pontius Pilate procurator of Judaea.
- 27 Tiberius settles at Capreae.
- 28 Appearance of Tiberius and Seianus in Campania. Servility of the Senate. Death of Iulia, grand-daughter of Augustus, in exile. Marriage of the younger Agrippina with Cn. Domitius.
- 29 Agrippina the elder and her son Nero exiled. Drusus, another son of Germanicus, imprisoned.
- 30 *The history of Velleius Paterculus published.*
- 31 Seianus receives the 'imperium proconsulare', but is soon after destroyed, with his family and many adherents. Macro succeeds to the command of the Praetorians.
- 33 Great financial crisis (Tac. *Ann.* vi 16, 17). Execution of Drusus, son of Germanicus. Death of the elder Agrippina.
- 36 Pontius Pilate, accused of maladministration, sent to Rome by L. Vitellius, legate of Syria. Herod Agrippa imprisoned.
- 37 Death of Tiberius at Misenum (16 Mar.). *Phaedrus flourishes under Tiberius and Gaius.*

#### 178. THE REIGN OF GAIUS.

- 37 Gaius (Caligula) emperor (18 Mar.). Tiberius (grandson of the emperor Tiberius) forced to commit suicide. Gaius is consul for a few days; Claudius also consul (his first office). Birth of Nero (the future emperor).
- 38 Gaius 'restores the comitia'. He puts to death and then deifies his sister Drusilla. Riots at Alexandria between Jews and Gentiles, who had tried to place statues of Gaius in the synagogues. Deposition of Auillius Flaccus, Prefect of Egypt. Macro's enforced suicide.
- 39 Numerous executions. Conspiracy of Lepidus and Gaetulicus, on account of which the emperor's sisters suffer 'relegatio'. Herod Antipas exiled. *Birth of Lucan.*
- 40 Gaius visits Gaul. Hearing that an altar erected to him on the borders of Judaea had been destroyed by Jews, he orders the legate of Syria to place an imperial effigy in the temple at Jerusalem. Herod Agrippa takes over the dominions of Antipas. Auillius Flaccus executed. After making a feint on Britain, Gaius returns to Rome (31 Aug.). Deputation of Jews and Greeks from Alexandria, described by Philo (a member of it) in the 'Legatio ad Gaium'. Herod Agrippa induces Gaius to cancel his order about the temple at Jerusalem.

#### 179. THE REIGN OF CLAUDIUS.

- 41 Gaius killed (24 Jan.) partly on account of immense taxation and confiscation. Claudius made emperor next day. The first example of a 'donative' to soldiers on accession. The murder of Gaius is avenged and his sisters are recalled. Herod Agrippa's dominions, increased by cession of Judaea, are now nearly as extensive as those of Herod the Great. Judaea ceases to be a procuratorial province. Iulia Livia, sister of Gaius, banished at the instance of Messalina. This entails the exile of Seneca, who wrote his '*Consolatio ad Marciam*' about this time, and his '*Consolatio ad Helviam*' during exile.

- Curtius Rufus flourishes under Claudius.* Commagēnē restored to a native prince.
- 42 The Romans for the first time cross the Atlas range. Two provinces of Mauretania organised ('Caesariana' and 'Tingitana'), under procurators.
- 43 Expedition to Britain; Claudius there for 16 days. Defeat of Caractacus and capture of Camalodunum. The emperor's young son receives the title 'Britannicus'. A. Plautius governor of the new province. *Seneca's 'Consolatio ad Polybium'*.
- 44 Achaia and Macedonia transferred to Senate. Quaestors replace 'praetores aerarii'. Death of Herod Agrippa. Judaea once more a province.
- 46 Edict of Claudius about the Anauni (*C. I. L.* v 5050). Ti. Alexander, nephew of Philo, procurator of Judaea.
- 47 'Ludi Saeculares' (21 Ap.). Corbulo in Germany. Victories of Vespasian and Titus in Britain. Triumph of A. Plautius (the last full triumph accorded to a subject). Claudius (by 'plebiscitum') adds three new letters to the alphabet.
- 48 Claudius grants the Aedui the right to become senators. As censor he registers about 7,000,000 citizens. Death of Messalina and her paramour. Intrigues about a new imperial marriage.
- 49 Claudius marries his brother's daughter Agrippina (the candidate of Pallas) after an enactment had been passed permitting such marriages. Seneca recalled to become tutor to Agrippina's son Domitius. Octavia, daughter of Claudius, betrothed to Domitius.
- 50 Claudius adopts Domitius (henceforward L. Claudius Nero). Victory of Ostorius Scapula over the Icenii. Foundation of Roman colony at Camalodunum, with an altar to Roma (or Victoria) and Claudius.
- 51 Burrus becomes Prefect of the Praetorians. Birth of Domitian (23 Oct.). Continued commotions in the East.
- 52 Felix (brother of Pallas) procurator in Judaea.
- 53 Marriage of Nero and Octavia.
- 54 Claudius poisoned (12 Oct.). Nero emperor (13 Oct.). Claudius deified. War with Parthia; Corbulo one of the commanders. *Birth of Tacitus (probably).* *Seneca's 'Ludus de morte Claudii' (the 'Apocolocyntosis').*

### 180. REIGN OF NERO.

- 55 Nero consul. Pallas ceases to be minister of finance, and is succeeded by Claudius Etruscus. Dissension between Nero and his mother. Britannicus poisoned. *Seneca's 'De Clementia' (dedicated to Nero).*
- 56 Seneca consul. The 'quaestores aerarii' replaced by 'praefecti aerarii', nominated by the emperor.
- 58 Active operations against Parthia. The emperor proposes to abolish all 'uectigalia', but is dissuaded.
- 59 Murder of Agrippina. Success of Corbulo in Armenia. Suetonius Paullinus legate in Britain.
- 60 Festus succeeds Felix in Judaea.
- 61 Vespasian consul. Capture of Mona by Paullinus. Great rising of Icenii (under Boadicea) and Trinobantes. Camalodunum burnt; Londinium and Verulamium captured by insurgents. Great slaughter of Romans and their allies. Victory of Paullinus, and suicide of Boadicea.
- 62 War with Parthia continued. Death of Burrus. Tigellinus becomes Prefect of the Praetorians, with a colleague. Divorce and murder of Octavia. Nero marries Poppaea. *Death of Persius.*
- 63 Arrangement with Parthia. 'Latinitas' bestowed on the people of the Maritime Alps.

- 64 Burning of Rome (19–28 July) and execution of Christians.
- 65 Great conspiracy of Piso, for which many suffer death (*including Lucan*) and many exile (*among them Musonius Rufus*). Death of Poppaea.
- 66 Many executions. Paetus Thrasea killed; *also Petronius (author of the 'Satirae')*. Helvidius Priscus exiled. Wide-spread insurrection in Judaea, where Vespasian becomes military commander. The temple of Janus closed for the fifth time. Nero in Greece.
- 67 Victories of Vespasian and Titus over the Jews. Execution of Corbulo.

### 181. FALL OF NERO TO LAST YEAR OF VESPASIAN.

- 68 Further victories of Vespasian. Rebellion of Vindex, governor of Gallia Lugdunensis, who is crushed at Vesontio by Verginius Rufus, legate of upper Germany (March). Galba, governor of the 'prouincia Tarraconensis', becomes a pretender to the throne. Nero, after being declared 'publicus hostis', is killed by a servant at his own request. Galba, accompanied by Otho, reaches Rome (Oct.). His unpopularity.
- 69 Vitellius, commander in lower Germany, is saluted as emperor by his troops, and the legions of upper Germany follow suit (Jan.). Adoption of Piso by Galba (10 Jan.). Galba and Piso killed by Praetorians, who make Otho emperor (15 Jan.). After some failures the legions of Vitellius defeat the forces of Otho at Bedriacum (14 Ap.). Suicide of Otho. Vitellius recognised as emperor (middle of July). Vespasian proclaimed emperor at Alexandria by Ti. Alexander, the Prefect (1 July). He is accepted by the soldiers in the East and on the Danube. His troops sack Cremona (end of Oct.), and capture Rome (21 Dec.), whereupon Vespasian is accepted as emperor. Death of Vitellius (24 Dec.). Rebellion of Batavian cohorts in Germany under Ciuilis.
- 70 Vespasian reaches Rome in Oct. The 'lex regia Vespasiani'. Titus takes Jerusalem (Sept.). Iulius Classicus and Iulius Tutor proclaim the 'imperium Galliarum' (early in the year) and are joined by the troops and the Batavians with Ciuilis. Order restored by Cerealis, the legate of lower Germany. *Institution of professorships by Vespasian; one filled by Quintilian.*
- 71 First consulship of Domitian. Triumph of Vespasian and Titus over Judaea (June). Titus becomes Prefect of the Praetorians and receives the 'tribunicia potestas'. Temple of Janus closed for the sixth time.
- 72 Vespasian and Titus elected censors. Execution of Helvidius Priscus (about this time).
- 73 Sardinia with Corsica transferred to the emperor.
- 74 'Latinitas' conferred on all districts in Spain not already possessed of the full 'ciuitas'. The last registration of Roman citizens completed.
- 75 Expulsion of philosophers. Suicide of Musonius Rufus. Temple of Pax completed.
- 76 Birth of Hadrian (24 Jan.). Parthian invasion of Syria.
- 78 Titus again elected censor. Agricola in Britain. Marriage of Tacitus with his daughter.

### 182. TITUS AND DOMITIAN.

- 79 Death of Vespasian and accession of Titus (23 June). Destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum (Aug.). *Death of Pliny the elder.*
- 80 Great fire at Rome. The 'Coliseum' (Amphitheatrum Flavianum) and the 'Thermae' of Titus opened.
- 81 Erection of the arch of Titus. Death of Titus and accession of Domitian (13 Sept.). Agricola reaches the Clyde and Forth. *The 'Dialogus' of Tacitus composed about this time.*

- 83 'Lex Salpensana' and 'Lex Malacitana'. Domitian's campaign in Germany. Agricola in the extreme N.E. of Britain.
- 84 Victory of Agricola over Galgacus. He sends his fleet round Britain.
- 85 Domitian censor for life. Recall of Agricola.
- 86 The emperor in Moesia to repel the Dacians (under Decebalus). Birth of Antoninus Pius (19 Sept.). Revolt of Saturninus. Many executions. Tacitus praetor.
- 89 War with Marcomanni. Peace with Dacians, who receive a subsidy from Rome. Triumph of Domitian (Nov.).
- 90 Edict against philosophers. *Retirement of Quintilian.* c. 90 *Death of Valerius Flaccus, who had dedicated his 'Argonautica' to Vespasian.*
- 92 Domitian's campaign against the Sarmatae and Sueui.
- 93 Herennius Senecio, Arulenus Rusticus and the younger Helvidius Priscus condemned to death. Second edict against philosophers. Death of the finance minister Claudius Etruscus (servant of ten emperors), and of Agricola.
- 95 Execution of Clemens, cousin of Domitian, and Glabrio an ex-consul, possibly for Christianity. c. 96 *Death of Statius.*

### 183. NERVA AND TRAJAN.

- 96 Murder of Domitian (18 Sept.) and election of Nerva by the Senate (19 Sept.). The 'lex agraria' of Nerva (the last law voted by the comitia).
- 97 Adoption of Trajan by Nerva. Institution of the 'alimenta'.
- 98 Nerva's death (25 Jan.). Trajan (absent on the Rhine) succeeds, and passes the winter on the Danube. Tacitus consul; *he publishes the 'Agricola' and writes the 'Germania'.*
- 100 The younger Pliny consul. *He delivers his 'Panegyricus'.* Marriage of Hadrian with Trajan's niece, Iulia Sabina. Death of Herod Agrippa II (last of the Herods). Extension of 'alimenta'.
- 101 Trajan's first victory over Decebälus. *Death of Silius.*
- 102 Capture of Sarmizegethusa, and peace with the Dacians. 'Alimenta' established at Velleia.
- 104 New war against Decebalus, ending in 106 with his death and the annexation of Dacia. *Death of Martial.*
- c. 105 *Tacitus' 'Histories'.*
- 107 Triumph of Trajan.
- 111 Pliny, as governor of Bithynia, corresponds with Trajan about the Christians. Marriage of Antoninus Pius and Faustina.
- 113 Trajan begins his campaigns against Parthia. Completion of the Forum and Column of Trajan and the 'Basilica Ulpia'. *Death of Pliny the younger.*
- 115 Conquest of Mesopotamia. The arch at Beneuentum erected in Trajan's honour. Jewish agitations begin.
- 116 Capture of Babylon and Ctesiphon. Jewish risings in several places. *The 'Annals' of Tacitus published.* c. 116 *First Book of Juvenal, whose latest Satires are later than 127.*

### 184. HADRIAN'S REIGN.

- 117 Death of Trajan amid trouble in the East (8 or 9 Aug.). Hadrian, who had been adopted by Trajan, succeeds and abandons Trajan's conquests. He founds the colony of 'Aelia Capitolina' at Jerusalem.
- 118 Conspiracy of old officers of Trajan. Hadrian reaches Rome (7 or 8 Aug.).
- c. 119 *Death of Tacitus.* c. 119—121 *Suetonius' 'Lives of the Caesars'.*
- 121 Hadrian travels over many of the Western provinces. Birth of M. Aurelius (26 Ap.).

- 122 Hadrian in Britain. Construction of the wall and vallum between Solway and Tyne.
- 124 Hadrian in Asia Minor. Rescript regulating trials of Christians.
- c. 125 Creation of four new officers named 'Iuridici', to administer law in Italy.
- 126 Birth of Pertinax (1 Aug.). *Apology of Quadratus and Apology of Aristides for the Christians presented to Hadrian (about this time).*
- 129 Hadrian at Athens. Builds the 'city of Hadrian' there opposite the 'city of Theseus'.
- 131 Great revolt of Jews under Bar-Cocheba. P. Saluius Iulianus (praetor urbanus) issues the final edition of the 'edictum perpetuum', known afterwards as 'edictum Saluianum'.
- 135 Jewish insurrection suppressed.
- 136 Hadrian adopts L. Ceionius Commodus, whose daughter (the younger Faustina) is betrothed to M. Annius Verus. Death of the empress Sabina.

### 185. ANTONINUS PIUS, M. AURELIUS AND L. VERUS.

- 138 Death of Hadrian's adopted son. Hadrian adopts T. Aurelius Antoninus, who had adopted his nephew M. Annius Verus (Marcus Aurelius) and also the son of L. Ceionius Commodus (Lucius Verus). Death of Hadrian (10 July). Succession of Antoninus, surnamed 'Pius' by the Senate.
- 139 Hadrian deified, against the Senators' wishes.
- 140 Death of the empress Faustina, in whose honour endowments are created for the nurture of poor girls ('Faustinianae').
- 143 Lollius Urbicus defeats the Brigantes and constructs a line of defensive works between Forth and Clyde.
- 145 Marriage of M. Aurelius and the younger Faustina.
- 147 M. Aurelius receives the 'imperium proconsulare', the 'tribunicia potestas', and the 'ius quintae relationis'.
- 150 *Justin's first defence of the Christians, addressed to Antoninus, M. Aurelius and L. Verus.*
- 154 War with Parthia, concluded in the year following.
- 160 *Justin's second Apology for the Christians, addressed to the Senate.*
- 161 Death and deification of Antoninus, who had named as his successor M. Aurelius. The new emperor names L. Verus as joint-emperor. For the first time two emperors rule the empire together. *The 'Institutiones' of Gaius published.*
- 163 Parthians expelled from Armenia by L. Verus.
- 165 Peace between Rome and Parthia. Widespread pestilence.
- 167 Rising of Marcomanni and barbarian invasions of Dacia, Pannonia, Nöricum and Raetia. M. Aurelius and L. Verus on the Danube. Famine and pestilence prevalent.
- 168 Peace with the barbarians.
- 169 Death and deification of L. Verus. A fresh barbarian invasion threatens Aquileia. The emperor on the Danube. *The 'Noctes Atticae' of Aulus Gellius.*
- 170 The Lombardi appear on the Rhine and the Mauri invade Spain.
- 172 Victories over the Marcomanni and Iazyges.
- 173 Spain harassed by the Mauri.
- 174 Victory over the Quadi (connected with the legend of the 'Thundering legion'). *The 'Meditations' written about this time.*
- 175 Peace with barbarians. Revolt of Avidius Cassius in Syria. Death and deification of Faustina.
- 176 The emperor at Antioch, Alexandria and Athens (where chairs of philosophy are endowed by him).
- 178 Rising of Marcomanni and other barbarians.

**186. FROM THE ACCESSION OF COMMODUS TO THE DEATH OF SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.**

- 180** Death of M. Aurelius, of plague, by the Danube (17 Mar.). Commodus succeeds. Pacification of Daci, Quadi, Iazyges, Vandali. Perennis is Prefect of Praetorians.
- 182** Dacian rising.
- 183** Conspiracy set on foot by the emperor's sister Lucilla; her execution and that of the empress Crispina.
- 185** Perennis executed; Cleander succeeds him.
- 189** Famine at Rome, charged by the populace on Cleander, who is executed.
- 190** Pertinax is 'Praefectus Vrbi'. Many executions.
- 193** Commodus murdered (1 Jan.). Pertinax made emperor, but he is assassinated by the Praetorians (28 Mar.), who give the throne to Didius Iulianus. Pescennius Niger, governor of Syria, named emperor by troops in the East. The legions at Carnuntum proclaim as emperor their general Septimius Seuerus. He reaches Rome (2 June). The Praetorians disbanded and a new body organised. Seuerus offers Albinus, legate in Britain, the title 'Caesar', and marches against Niger, whose forces suffer defeat. Siege of Byzantium begun.
- 194** Plautianus is 'Praefectus Praetorio'. Niger crushed at Issus and killed at Antioch.
- 195** Victories of Seuerus over Eastern tribes. He is the first emperor to describe himself as 'proconsul'.
- 196** Capture and punishment of Byzantium. War against Albinus (declared emperor by his troops and supported by most of Gaul).
- 197** Seuerus defeats Albinus in a great battle near Lugudunum. Death of Albinus. Execution of many sympathisers in the Senate. Britain divided into two provinces. Deification of Commodus. Seuerus goes to the East to attack Parthia.
- 198** Caracalla proclaimed Augustus and his brother Geta, Caesar.
- c. 200** *The 'liber apologeticus' of Tertullian.*
- 202** Seuerus returns to Rome, victorious, but refuses a triumph. Marriage of Caracalla with the daughter of Plautianus.
- 205** Plautianus killed by order of Caracalla, in presence of Seuerus, for alleged conspiracy. Executions of supposed accomplices. The lawyer Papinian succeeds Plautianus as Prefect of the Praetorians.
- 208** Seuerus in Britain, to check invasions from the north.
- 209** Geta proclaimed Augustus, with the 'tribunicia potestas'.
- 210** Seuerus, after having suffered serious losses, wins some success, followed by a revolt of the Caledonii and Maeatae.
- 211** Seuerus dies at York (4 Feb.). Geta and Caracalla return to Rome.

**187. FROM CARACALLA TO THE LAST YEAR OF SEVERUS ALEXANDER.**

- 212** Murder of Geta, charged with conspiracy. Many executions. Constitution of Caracalla, spreading Roman citizenship over the empire.
- 213** War with German tribes. The Alamanni (who now first appear) defeated.
- 214** Caracalla in Thrace and Asia Minor.
- 215** Caracalla, at Alexandria, orders a great massacre. Completion of his 'Thermae'. He tampers with the coinage.
- 216** Attack on Edessa and Parthia.
- 217** Caracalla murdered near Carrhae, by contrivance of Macrinus, Prefect of Praetorians, who is made emperor by the soldiers. Death of Iulia Domna, widow of Seuerus.

- 218 Macrinus buys peace with Parthia. Some troops set up as emperor Bassianus, grandson of a sister of Iulia Domna, and priest of Elagabalus at Emesa.
- 219 Bassianus (Elägäbälus) reaches Rome (19 Sept.). Temple of the god Elagabalus built at Rome.
- 221 The emperor adopts his cousin Seuerus Alexander (10 July).
- 222 Soldiers, incited by Iulia Mamaea (mother of Seuerus Alexander) kill Elagabalus. Seuerus Alexander succeeds (11 Mar.). Ulpian now Prefect of Praetorians.
- 227 The Sassanid dynasty (Persian) succeeds the Arsacid (Parthian).
- 228 Ulpian killed by Praetorians.
- 231 Persian army in Cappadocia. Alexander heads an expedition which next year fails disastrously.
- 233 Alexander celebrates his 'victories' at Rome and next year leaves with his mother for Germany, to repel an invasion.

188. FROM THE DEATH OF SEVERUS ALEXANDER TO THE  
CAPTURE OF VALERIAN BY THE PERSIANS.

- 235 Soldiers at Moguntiacum kill Alexander and Mamaea (18 Mar.) and select as emperor C. Iulius Verus Maximinus (a Thracian). He has success on the Rhine in this and the next year.
- 236 M. Antonius Gordianus, pro-consul of Africa, declared emperor. He associates his son with himself. They are crushed and killed by the legate of Numidia (6 Ap.). The Senate deifies them and selects two new emperors, M. Clodius Pupienus Maximus to command the legions, and D. Caelius Balbinus to administer civil affairs (16 Ap.). Maximinus killed while besieging Aquileia (17 June). The Praetorians kill Pupienus and Balbinus and raise the third Gordianus (aged 13) to the throne. The Goths cross the Danube for the first time. Barbarians ravage Moesia. *Censorinus* 'de die natali'.
- 242 Victories of Gordianus over Goths and Sarmatae, and next year over Persians.
- 244 Death and deification of Gordianus. Philippus 'the Arabian' succeeds. Peace with Persia.
- 247 Goths in Moesia.
- 248 Decius, commander in Moesia, declared emperor, kills Philippus in the following year near Verona.
- 250 Widespread persecution of Christians by Decius. Plague appears and rages for 15 years.
- 251 Great advance of Goths. Decius perishes on the Danube. Trebonianus Gallus, made emperor, takes as partner a son of Decius (Hostilianus).
- 253 M. Aemilius Aemilianus, commander in Moesia, named emperor by his troops; so also P. Licinius Valerianus (Valerian) in Moesia. Trebonianus Gallus defeated and killed by Aemilianus, who is himself killed soon after. Valerian reaches Rome and is recognised. His son Gallienus declared Augustus.
- 255 Goths invade Illyricum and Macedonia. Progress of other barbarians; Scythians (in Asia Minor) and Alamanni. Sapor, king of Persia, penetrates to Antioch.
- 257 Edict of Valerian against the Christians. Gallienus checks the Alamanni and Aurelianus the Goths. Postumus proclaimed emperor in Gaul. Valerian visits the East.
- 258 Troubles with barbarians in several regions.
- 259 The Alamanni in Italy; defeated by Gallienus at Milan, and again in Gaul at Aquae Sextiae. Postumus, accepted by the legions of Britain and Spain, establishes the 'imperium Galliarum'.
- 260 Valerian captured by Sapor, who raids Asia Minor but is checked by a Palmyrene force.

189. THE ERA OF CONFUSION, TO THE ACCESSION OF  
DIOCLETIAN.

- 261 Several ephemeral emperors. Successes of Odaenathus, the general of Palmyra, against Sapor. Franks take Tarrāco (about this time).
- 262 Scythians pillage Ephesus. Honours bestowed by Gallienus on Odaenathus, now recognised as king of Palmyra.
- 265 Attack on Postumus by Gallienus fails.
- 267 The Goths make their début as pirates, attack Illyricum and besiege Thessalonica. Odaenathus assassinated. A new pretender, Aureōlus, marches on Rome. The Hērūli taken into Roman service.
- 268 Postumus and Gallienus perish. M. Aurelius Claudius, the survivor of a number of pretenders, becomes emperor and defeats the Alamanni heavily by the Lago di Garda.
- 269 Ravages by Goths. Zēnōbia (widow of Odaenathus) seizes Egypt.
- 270 Claudius dies of plague at Sirmium. His brother is chosen at Rome as successor, but is soon killed. Aurelian, proclaimed at Sirmium, is hard pressed by barbarians, and abandons the left bank of the Danube; also recognises Zenobia's conquests.
- 271 Barbarians invade Italy, and are defeated by Aurelian. Probus recovers Egypt. Aurelian begins the construction of a new wall round Rome.
- 272 Aurelian defeats Zenobia, and captures Palmyra. Zenobia pardoned.
- 273 Revolt of Palmyra, which is destroyed by Aurelian. Two pretenders, Firmus in Africa and Tetrīcus in Gaul, are overcome.
- 274 Birth of Constantine. Temple of the Sun built at Rome. Decree against Christians.
- 275 Aurelian murdered in Thrace (Jan.). The troops ask the Senate to choose an emperor; Tacitus is elected, but early next year meets his death in Asia.
- 276 Florianus, brother of Tacitus, chosen emperor at Rome; and M. Aurelius Probus by the Eastern legions. Florianus killed at Tarsus.
- 277 Probus beats the Germans, of whom he takes 16,000 into his service.
- 279 Large settlement of barbarians in Thrace.
- 280 Piracies by Franks. Several pretenders fail.
- 282 Soldiers kill Probus and raise Carus to the throne, but next year, after victories on the Danube and against Persia, he perishes (Dec.).

190. THE REIGN OF DIOCLETIAN.

- 284 Diocletian proclaimed emperor. Carinus, the son of Carus, holds Italy, and defeats Diocletian at Margus (in the following year) but is assassinated. The Persians cede Armenia and Mesopotamia.
- 285 Maximian becomes Caesar.
- 286 Diocletian takes the title 'Herculius' and bestows that of 'Iouius' on Maximian, who is now made Augustus, having won victories over the barbarians. Carausius proclaimed emperor in Britain.
- 287 Maximian crushes the Franks.
- 289 Diocletian defeats the Sarmātae.
- 290 Maximian recognises Carausius as lord of Britain.
- 291 Franks settled in Gaul by Maximian. Reform of the silver coinage.
- 293 Two Caesars appointed, Galerius and Constantius Chlorus, the former to serve under Diocletian in the Eastern half of the empire, the latter under Maximian in the Western half. Allectus kills Carausius and takes his place.
- 295 *Arnobius* 'Aduersus nationes'.
- c. 296 Persians defeat Galerius. Constantius makes an end of Allectus.

- 297** Great and successful operations against Persia. The subdivision of the old provinces is made about this time. Galerius persecutes Christians.  
**301** Diocletian's great edict fixing the prices of commodities.  
**303** General persecution of Christians begins.

### 191. STRUGGLES FOR ASCENDANCY AND FINAL SUCCESS OF CONSTANTINE.

- 305** Diocletian and Maximian abdicate; Galerius and Constantius become Augusti; Flavius Seuerus and Maximinus Daia made Caesars. Persecution relaxed in the East; ceases about this time in the West.  
**306** Constantius dies at York. Disputes about the succession bring on civil war. Galerius recognises Seuerus, while Constantine (son of Constantius) is Caesar. Maxentius, son of Maximian, proclaimed Augustus at Rome (27 Oct.), but Maximian comes out of retirement and is recognised as Augustus again. Seuerus defeated and killed by Maxentius. Maximian quarrels with his son, and flees; then weds his daughter to Constantine, on whom he bestows the title of Augustus. Licinius appointed Augustus.  
**307-310** *Lactantius, 'Divinae Institutiones'.*  
**308** Maximinus named Augustus by his troops. Maximian proclaims himself an independent Augustus at Arles; is captured by Constantine and pardoned.  
**310** Maximian, disloyal to Constantine, is forced to kill himself. Constantine, after a great victory over Germans (27 June), crosses to Britain.  
**311** Edict of Toleration by Galerius, Constantine and Licinius. Death of Galerius (5 May). Maximinus drives Licinius out of Asia.  
**312** Conversion of Constantine. His defeat of Maxentius at the 'Pons Mulvius'. Suicide of Maxentius. Abolition of Praetorians. Reform of gold coinage.  
**313** Constantine and Licinius at Milan decree religious freedom. Final defeat of Maximinus by Licinius at Adrianople. His death and that of Diocletian.  
**314** Constantine defeats Licinius twice, and makes peace, gaining large territories.  
**315** The arch of Constantine set up at Rome, to commemorate his presence there.  
**317** Three new Caesars; Constantine's sons Crispus and Constantinus, and Licinianus, son of Licinius.  
**322** Great defeat by Constantine of Sarmatae and Goths.  
**323** War between Constantine and Licinius, who is driven into Asia Minor.  
**324** Final defeat of Licinius at Chrysopolis, and his execution.

### 192. FROM THE SUPREMACY OF CONSTANTINE TO THE DEATH OF JULIAN.

- 325** Council of Nicaea, with Constantine as president.  
**326** Execution of the empress Fausta, the emperor's son Crispus, and his nephew Licinianus, son of Licinius.  
**330** Byzantium becomes the new capital, Constantinopolis.  
**332** Goths, numbering 40,000, enter Roman service as 'foederati'.  
**334** More than 300,000 Sarmatae settled within the empire.  
**335** Constantine appoints as heirs to the empire his three sons and a nephew, Dalmatius.  
**337** Baptism of Constantine. His death (22 May). Massacre of members of the imperial family (including Dalmatius). The three sons of Constantine recognised as Augusti (Constantinus, Constans, Constantius).  
**338** The three Augusti meet and define their territories.  
**340** Constans defeats and kills Constantine II and annexes his dominions.  
**343** Constans in Britain. The basilica of Sancta Sophia built at Constantinople.

- 350 Magnentius assumes the purple in Gaul, drives Constans to his death and enters Rome (Aug.), having overcome the pretender Vetranio.
- 351 Gallus, nephew of Constantine I and brother of Julian, made Caesar. Great defeat of Magnentius by Constantius at Mursa (28 Sept.).
- 353 Magnentius kills himself in Gaul.
- 354 Gallus fails in an insurrection and is executed.
- 355 Julian marries the sister of Constantius and is sent to Gaul, and the Rhine, where he wins victories.
- 359 War with Persia.
- 360 Julian made Caesar. *The 'Caesares' of Aurelius Victor ends with this year.*
- 361 Death of Constantius in Asia (3 Nov.). Julian enters Constantinople as emperor (11 Dec.) and re-establishes heathen cults.
- 363 Julian mortally wounded in the war against Persia. Iouianus (Jovian), raised to the throne by soldiers, establishes Christianity again.

### 193. FROM THE MURDER OF JOVIAN TO THE DEATH OF THEODOSIUS.

- 364 Jovian murdered (16 Feb.). Valentinian and his brother Valens become Augusti.
- 365 Procopius proclaimed emperor at Constantinople, but killed next year.
- 369 Valentinian names his son Gratianus (Gratian) as Augustus. Sanguinary conflicts between Damäsus and Vrsinus, claimants to the papacy. Severe struggles with Germans and other barbarians in this and the following ten years. *The 'Breuiarium' of Eutropius.*
- 375 Death of Valentinian. His young son Valentinian II becomes Augustus.
- 378 The death of Valens. *Close of the History of Ammianus Marcellinus.* Theodosius given a command on the Danube. Edict of Gratian in favour of religious freedom, with few exceptions.
- 379 Theodösius made an Augustus. *Ausonius Consul.*
- c. 380 *Dramatic date of the 'Saturnalia' of Macrobius. Jerome translates and continues (from 326 to 378) the chronicle of Eusebius.*
- 381 Goths admitted by Theodosius into the Danube legions.
- 382 Removal of the altar of Victory from the Roman Senate-house by Gratian.
- 383 Arcadius, son of Theodosius, made an Augustus. A pretender, Maximus, secures Britain, Gaul and Spain and is recognised by Gratian and Theodosius.
- 384-5 *The 'Relationes' of Symmachus, prefect of Rome.*
- 386 *Ambrose, 'De officiis ministrorum'.*
- 387 Maximus in Italy. Flight of Valentinian II.
- 388 Maximus defeated and killed by Theodosius. Valentinian II again emperor of the West.
- 389 Triumphant entry of Theodosius into Rome, with his son Honorius, and Valentinian.
- 390 Great massacre perpetrated by Theodosius at Thessalonica. He submits to Ambrose and does penance.
- 391 Paganism forbidden. Temple of Serapis at Alexandria destroyed.
- 392 Valentinian murdered. Eugenius (a 'grammaticus') promoted to be an Augustus by Arbogast, the barbarian commander. Victory of Stilicho over Goths, Alans and Huns. *Jerome's 'De uiris illustribus'.*
- 394 Theodosius crushes Eugenius, and visits Rome. Honorius declared emperor of the West, with Stilicho as general.

- 194. FROM THE DEATH OF THEODOSIUS TO THE DEATH OF ATTLA.**
- 395** Death of Theodosius (17 Jan.). Arcadius emperor of the East. Fall and death of Rufinus, the great minister of Theodosius. Goths under Alaric in Greece.
- 396** Alaric defeated in Greece by Stilicho.
- 398** Gildo, tyrant in Africa for twelve years, crushed and killed by Stilicho, whose daughter marries Honorius.
- 399** Fall of Eutropius, minister of Arcadius.
- 400—403** Alaric in Italy.
- 402—3** Alaric defeated by Stilicho at Pollentia and again near Verona.
- 403** *Close of the Chronicle of Sulpicius Severus.*
- 404** Honorius transfers his court to Ravenna.
- 405—6** Radagaisus invades Italy; his army destroyed by Alaric.
- 407** Ravages of barbarians in Gaul. Revolt of Britain under the pretender Constantine, who receives support in Gaul and Spain.
- 408** Disgrace and death of Stilicho (23 Aug.). Alaric besieges Rome but accepts ransom. Death of Arcadius. Accession of the younger Theodosius in the East. c. **408** *Death of Claudian.*
- 409** • Second siege of Rome. Goths and Romans join in raising Attalus, Prefect of the City, to the throne. The Vandals and other Germans invade Spain. Revolt of Britain against Constantine.
- 410** Honorius degraded by Alaric. Capture and sack of Rome by Goths. Death of Alaric. c. **410** *Death of Prudentius.*
- 411** Constantine killed. Britain and Gaul in revolt for many years.
- 413** Defeat of Heraclian, count of Africa.
- 414** Atulf, the Visigothic king, marries the sister of Honorius, but dies next year.
- 416** *Itinerary of Rutilius Namatianus.*
- 417** *Orosius' 'History of the world' ends with this year.*
- 419—451** Theodoric king of the Visigoths in Gaul.
- 420—451** Franks on the lower Rhine under Merovingian kings.
- 425—455** Valentinian III emperor of the West.
- 426** *Completion of Augustine's 'De civitate Dei'.*
- 429** Vandals in Africa.
- 433—453** Attila king of the Huns. Aetius minister of the Western Empire.
- 439—451** *Salvianus writes his 'De gubernatione Dei' between these dates.*
- 439** Carthage captured by Vandals. *The work of Martianus Capella on the 'Seven Arts' was written before this event.*
- c. 441** Huns ravage the Eastern Empire.
- 446** Peace between Attila and the Eastern Empire.
- 451** Attila invades Gaul. Theodoric and Aetius defeat him near Châlons. Theodoric killed in the battle.
- 452** Attila ravages Italy, but makes peace.
- 453** Death of Attila.
- 195. FROM THE DEATH OF ATTLA TO THE DEATH OF JUSTINIAN.**
- 453—466** Theodoric II king of the Visigoths.
- 454** Murder of Aetius.
- 455** Sack of Rome by Vandals. Death of Valentinian III. *Aëtius places in the library of Trajan a statue of his son-in-law Sidonius Apollinaris.*
- 456** Dominance of Ricimer in Italy begins.
- 472** Sack of Rome by Ricimer and his death.

- 476 Augustulus, last emperor of the West.  
 476-485 Euric king of the Visigoths.  
 476-493 Odovacar king in Italy.  
 481-512 Clovis king of the Franks. His conversion (496).  
 489 Theodoric the Ostrogoth invades Italy and defeats Odovacar at Verona.  
 493-526 Theodoric king of Italy after the assassination of Odovacar (493).  
 524 *Boethius writes the 'Philosophiae Consolatio' shortly before his death.*  
 526-7 *Priscian's great work on Grammar is transcribed at Constantinople by one of his pupils, the calligrapher Theodorus.*  
 527-565 Reign of Justinian.  
 528-9 Code of Justinian.  
 529 *The monastery of Monte Cassino founded by Benedict of Nursia.*  
 530-533 Digest of Justinian.  
 533 Belisarius, general of Justinian, overthrows the Vandals in Africa and annexes it (534).  
 536 Belisarius occupies Rome (10 Dec.).  
 537-8 Goths besiege Rome. Successes of Belisarius in Italy.  
 538-9 Frankish invasion of Italy. Belisarius overthrows the Gothic kingdom in Italy.  
 540 *Cassiodorus, the historian of the Goths (533) and the Secretary of the Ostrogothic dynasty, retires from public life and founds a monastery in the south of Italy.*  
 541 Belisarius commands against Persia.  
 542 Belisarius disgraced.  
 544-548 Belisarius again in Italy, owing to the successes of Totila, the Gothic king.  
 546 Totila captures Rome; he is driven out in Feb. of the next year by Belisarius, returns and is again defeated; but makes progress in Italy.  
 548 Belisarius recalled; the Goths retake Rome (549).  
 552 Expedition of Narses to Italy. Death of Totila. Narses takes Rome.  
 554 Narses defeats the invading Franks and Alamanni. Exarchs established at Ravenna.  
 559 Last victory of Belisarius; he delivers Constantinople from the Huns.  
 562 Death of Belisarius.  
 565 Death of Justinian.

The following tables of dates are useful, viz. Clinton's *Fasti Hellenici*, vol. III (Roman History, 280 B.C.—14 A.D.), and *Fasti Romani* (15—578 A.D.); C. Peter's *Zeittafeln der römischen Geschichte*; E. W. Fischer's *Römische Zeittafeln von Roms Gründung bis auf Augustus' Tod*; Zumpt's *Annales Veterum Regnorum et Populorum, imprimis Romanorum*; and Goyau's *Chronologie de l'Empire Romain*, 1891.

Stanford University Libraries



3 6105 011 677 098

STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES  
STANFORD AUXILIARY LIBRARY  
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA 94305-6004  
(415) 723-9201

All books may be recalled after 7 days

DATE DUE

JUN 30 1999

JUN 30 1999

