Timeline of key dates – Ancient Rome

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| 753 BCE | Rome founded by Latin prince Romulus |
| 509 BCE | Last King of Rome – Lucius Tarquinus Superbus, expelled |
| 5th Century BCE | Deep antagonism develops between patricians and plebians – patricians had economic and social control of society while plebians had virtually no rights.  Beginning of the struggle of the Orders |
| Mid-fifth Centry BCE | The Twelve Tables are written. These were the first codified (written) laws and were publically displayed for all to read. The laws aimed to address class inequality |
| 108 BCE | *Lex Villia Annalis* law establishes he *cursus honorum* |
| 133 BCE | Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus elected Tribune of the Plebs. He is assassinated as he attempts to stand for re-election (a second consecutive term was unprecedented and likely illegal) |
| 123 BCE | Gaius Gracchus (younger brother of Tiberius, together they are known as the Gracchi) elected Tribune of the Plebs. Serves two consecutive terms, but dies in 121 BC |
| 111 – 89 BCE | Rome engages in successive wars against foreign powers, including Jugurtha, Germanic tribes in southern France and alpine Italy, and other allied cities in Italy |
| 88 BCE | Civil war between Marius and Sulla |
| 78 BCE | Sulla dies |
| 70 BCE | Pompey elected consul after successful military career and rise in popularity |
| 67 – 66 BCE | Pompey wages successful wars against Mithridates (King of Pontus in Northern Turkey) and piracy in the Mediterranean |
| 60 BCE | First Triumvirate between Caesar, Pompey and Marcus Crassus. Caesar elected consul the following year. Crassus dies in 53 BCE |
| 60 – 51 BCE | Caesar wages successive campaigns in Gaul (France) against the Germanic tribes. He is also the first to invade Britain. Gaul is firmly in Roman control by 51 BCE with the surrender of Vercingetorix at Alesia. Caesar’s success sees his popularity with the people and his soldiers skyrocket. During Caesar’s absence, Pompey emerges as the sole power in Rome |
| 50 BCE | Pompey given command over all Italian forces to march against Caesar, who refused to disband his army at the conclusion of Gallic campaig |
| 49 BCE | Caesar crosses the Rubicon River (the traditional border between Rome and her provinces where legions were disbanded and *imperium* held by generals ceased) with his army intact, effectively declaring war on Rome |
| 48 BCE | Caesar defeats Pompey at Dyrrachium and Pharsalus. Pompey flees to Egypt but is murdered soon after his arrival |
| 45 BCE | Caesar consolidates power, effectively taking sole control of the Roman world |
| 44 BCE | Caesar declared dictator for life, along with multiple other honours. On the 15th (Ides) of March, he is assassinated by a conspiracy led by Brutus and Cassius (ex-supporters of Pompey who had been pardoned by Caesar) |
| 44 – 42 BCE | Civil war between supporters of Caesar’s and the conspirators ends with defeat of Brutus and Cassius at the Battle of Philippi |
| 43 BCE | Second Triumvirate between Octavian, Mark Antony and Lepidus |