Roman Timeline

Early Roman Timeline

Year

Event

1200 BC

Beginning of the first iron age. The Latini migrate to Italy from the Danube region.

1000 BC

Latins settle in the Latium region.

1000 BC

Etruscan tribes move into Italy.

1000 - 800 BC

First settlements on the Palatine Hill.

753 BC

Traditional Founding of Rome by Romulus and Remus.

753 - 716 BC

Rule of Romulus

750 BC

Greek cities founded in Italy.

700 BC

Etruscan civilization dominates the region.

715-674 BC

Reign of Numa Pompilius

673-642 BC

Reign of Tullius Hostilius

642-617 BC

Reign of Ancus Marcius

616-579 BC

Reign of L. Tarquinius Priscus

600 BC

Etruscans build the tombs of Cerveteri.

600 BC

The Forum in Rome is built. (Coincides with a more historical foundation of the city of Rome)

582 BC

Birth of the Greek philosopher and mathematician Pythagoras, on the island of Samos.

578-535 BC

Reign of Servius Tullius

578 BC

Tarquinius Priscus builds the Cloaca Maxima, the first sewer.

550 BC

Servius Tullius builds city walls.

535-510 BC

Reign of L. Tarquinius Superbus

510 BC

Rape of the Sabines

509 BC

Overthrow of Etruscan kings and destruction of the monarchy by L. Junius Brutus.

509 BC

Establishment of the Roman Republic

509 BC

The temple of Jupiter Capitolinus is built on the Capitoline Hill

508 BC

Creation of the position of Pontifex Maximus as an official, to oversee the Rex Sacrorum.

504 BC

Migration of the Claudii to Rome.

501 BC

Appointment of the first-ever dictator, T. Larcius

**Roman Timeline 5th Century BC**

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| **Roman Timeline 5th Century BC** | |
| **Year** | **Event** |
| 496 BC | Battle of Lake Regillus between Rome and the Latin League. |
| 494 BC | First Secession of the Plebs in Rome. Creation of the tribunes of the plebs, two of whom are elected annually. |
| 493 BC | Treaty known as the Foedus Cassianum between Latin League and Rome. |
| 491 BC | Coriolanus, Roman commander of the Volscians is exiled. |
| 491 BC | The temple of Fortuna Muliebris is built. |
| 490 BC | The Greeks under Miltiades defeat the invading Persians under King Darius at the battle of Marathon. |
| 486 - 436 BC | [**War with the Aequi and the Volsci**](http://www.unrv.com/empire/conquest-of-italy.php), which continues on and off for another 50 years. |
| 483 BC | The temple of Castor is completed and dedicated. |
| 482 - 474 BC | Intermittent wars with [**Veii**](http://www.unrv.com/empire/veii-and-the-etruscans.php). |
| 480 BC | The last stand of the 300 Spartans occurs under Leonidas at Thermopylae. |
| 480 BC | The Greek forces under the general Themistocles defeat the invading Persian navy under King Xerxes at the battle of Salamis. |
| 474 BC | The Greek city-states in Italy win a naval battle at Cumae and crush Etruscan power in Campania. |
| 471 BC | Creation of the concilium Plebis. Office of the tribunes officially recognized. |
| 457 BC | The Aequi win a battle at Mt. Algidus. L. Quinctius Cincinnatus becomes dictator and rescues remaining Roman army |
| 456 BC | The plebeians of Rome are granted land in the Aventine. |
| 451 BC | The decemvirate (council of ten) gains power and establishes [**The Code of the Twelve Tables**](http://www.unrv.com/government/twelvetables.php). |
| 449 BC | Fall of the decemvirate and the power of the tribunes further defined. |
| 449 BC | Secession of the plebs. The lex Valeria Horatia grants the tribunician inviolability. |
| 447 BC | Creation of position for two quaestors, elected by the tribal assembly. |
| 445 BC | Law passed by a tribune named Canuleius, the lex Canuleia, replaces the consuls with military tribunes with consular powers. |
| 445 BC | Passing of the lex Canuleia, a law allowing plebeians and patricians to marry. |
| 443 BC | Introduction of the office of censor to the Cursus Honorum. |
| 439 BC | Gn. Spurius Maelius attempts to make himself king of Rome, but is thwarted by dictator Quinctius Cincinnatus. Maelius is killed by Quintus Servilius Ahala. |
| 435 BC | Q. Servilius Fidenas excavates a tunnel under the walls of the city of Fidenae in order to capture it. |
| 434 BC | The terms of office for censors are fixed at four years. |
| 433 BC | The temple of Apollo at Rome is built. |
| 431 BC | The Aquei are driven from Mt. Algidius by M. Furius Camillus. |
| 428 BC | Rome conquers Fidenae. |
| 427 BC | Comitia Centuriata given final voice in the matter of declaration of war. |
| 421 BC | The number of positions of quaestors is increased to four, and it is opened to plebeians. |
| 409 BC | Three of the elected quaestors are plebeians. |
| 406 BC | The city of Anxur is besieged and captured by the Romans. |

Roman Timeline 4th Century BC

Roman Timeline 4th Century BC

Year

Event

405 - 396 BC

Siege of Veii finally results in it's capture by M. Furius Camillus.

396 BC

Pay is introduced for Roman soldiers for the first time.

394 BC

The Falerii surrender unconditionally to the Romans under M. Furius Camillus.

390 BC

Disaster of Allia. The Roman army under the command of the military tribunes Q. Servius Fidenas, Q. Sulpicius and P. Cornelius Maluginensis are defeated by the Brennus of the Gauls.

390 BC

Gauls sack city of Rome. Inner capitol is besieged for 7 months, before the invaders are bought off.

388 BC

The Aequi are defeated by the Romans at a battle near Bola.

386 BC

The combined Italian tribes, the Latins, Volscii, and Hernici are defeated by the Romans.

381 BC

The district of Tusculum is pacified after a revolt against Rome, and conquered.

378 BC

Construction of the permanent Servian Wall.

377 BC

The Latins are defeated after the capture of the city of Satricum.

375 BC

No curule magistrates are elected for this year.

367 BC

Lex Liciniae Sextiae is passed restoring the Consulship, plebeians admitted to the office of consul.

367 BC

The amount of public land any man might hold is limited to 500 iugera (300 acres) under a law passed by two tribunes of the plebs, G. Licinius Stolo and L. Sextius.

367 BC

The Temple of Concord is built in Rome.

366 BC

The first plebeian, L. Sextius Sextinus Lateranus, is elected consul.

366 BC

Offices of Praetor and Aedile added to the Cursus Honorum.

366 BC

The introduction of the ludi Romani games.

361 BC

Rome captures the city of Ferentinum.

360 BC

War with cities of Tibur, Praeneste, and the tribe Hernici.

359 BC

The town of Tarquinii revolts against Roman rule.

357 BC

Falerii revolts. Gauls raid Latium.

356 BC

The first plebeian dictator is appointed.

354 BC

Samnites sign a treaty of alliance with Rome.

353 BC

Caere defeated.

352 BC

The tomb of King Mausolus of Caria, known as the Mausoleum, is built to house the remains of the dead King.

351 BC

The office of censor is opened to the plebeians.

348 BC

Treaty with Carthage.

346 BC

The Romans defeat the cities of Antium and Satricum.

343 - 341 BC

First Samnite War, Romans occupy northern Campania.

340 - 338 BC

Great Latin War: Rome conquers the seaport of Antium.

338 BC

Latin League dissolved and Latin rights partial citizenship established.

338 BC

The rostra, or speaking platform, is created by G. Maenius.

337 BC

Office of praetor opened to plebeians.

336 BC

The Romans capture the town of Teanum Sidicinum.

334 BC

Alexander the Great of Macedonia begins his eastern campaigns.

332 BC

Creation of two new tribes at Rome, Maecia and Scaptia. Rome signs a treaty with the city of Tarentum.

330 BC

Ostia founded.

329 BC

The Circus Maximus is completed in Rome.

328 BC

Etruria and Campania annexed.

326 - 304 BC

Second Samnite War. Rome increases its influence in southern Italy.

321 BC

The Battle of the Caudine Forks. Rome defeated by the Samnites.

312 BC

Construction of the first aqueduct, the Aqua Appia, and the first major road, the Via Appia, which connected Rome with southern Italy.

312 BC

The number of rural tribes in Rome is raised to twenty-seven.

311 BC

Etruscans join the Samnites against Rome.

307 BC

The Italian tribe, the Hernici, revolt against Rome.

304 BC

Aequi defeated. Under the censor Fabius Maximus Rullianus landless new citizens are assigned to four tribes in the city.

304 BC

End of the Second Samnite War, Rome establishes many new colonies and gains control over much of central and southern Italy.

300 BC

Lex Ogulnia is passed, which states that half of the members of Rome's priestly colleges must be plebeian.

300 BC

Lex Valeria passed by a tribune of the plebs granted the legal right to appeal against any capital sentence passed on a Roman citizen.

**Roman Timeline 3rd Century BC**

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| **Roman Timeline 3rd Century BC** | |
| **Year** | **Event** |
| 299 BC | The Romans capture the territory of Narnia. |
| 298 BC | An alliance is formed with the Picentes, and Gauls raid Roman territory. |
| 298 - 290 BC | [**Third Samnite War**](http://www.unrv.com/empire/third-samnite-war.php). Rome secures Campania and much of Southern Italy. |
| 298 BC | The Romans capture the Samnite cities of Taurasia, Bovianum Vetus and Aufidena. |
| 295 BC | Roman victory over Samnites, Gauls and Umbirnas at Sentinum. |
| 294 BC | Samnite victory at Luceria. |
| 293 BC | The Romans achieve a victory over the Samnite forces at the battle of Aquilonia. |
| 292 BC | The rebellious city of Falerii is reduced by the Romans. |
| 291 BC | The Romans storm the Samnite city of Venusia. |
| 290 BC | The Sabines are conquered by Man. Curius Dentatus. End of the [**Third Samnite War**](http://www.unrv.com/empire/third-samnite-war.php). |
| 290 BC | Establishment of the triumviri capitales occurs in Rome. |
| 290 BC | The construction on the Great Library of Alexandria is completed and the structure is dedicated in [**Egypt**](http://www.unrv.com/provinces/aegyptus.php). |
| 287 BC | Introduction of the triumviri monetales (official mint supervisors) to control the [**minting**](http://www.unrv.com/economy/roman-mints.php) of [**coins**](http://www.unrv.com/economy/roman-coins.php). |
| 287 BC | Plebian dictator Q. Hortensius is appointed, and passes the lex Hortensia, which gives plebiscites power at law. |
| 284 BC | The Gallic Senones renew their incursions into Roman territory and lay siege to the city of Arretium, defeating the army of the consul L. Caecilius Metellus. |
| 283 BC | Boii defeated at Lake Vadimo. |
| 282 BC | Rome conquers territory still held by the Gauls along the Adriatic, Roman Fleet attacked by Tarentum. |
| 282 - 275 BC | [**War against King Phyrrus**](http://www.unrv.com/empire/pyrrhic-war.php) of [**Epirus**](http://www.unrv.com/provinces/epirus.php). |
| 282 BC | Approximated date of the completion of the wonder of the world, the Colossus of Rhodes. |
| 280 BC | Battle of Heraclea, in which Pyrrhus defeats a Roman force under the command of P. Valerius Laevinus. |
| 280 BC | The Great Lighthouse is built on the island of Pharos in the harbor of Alexandria by King Ptolemy II in Egypt. |
| 279 BC | Battle of Asculum, in Apulia. Pyrrhus defeats another Roman army under the command of G. Fabricius Luscinus. |
| 278 BC | Roman treaty with Carthage. Pyrrhus leaves Italy for Sicily. |
| 275 BC | Pyrrhus returns to Italy but is defeated near Malventum and leaves Italy for good. |
| 272 BC | A second aqueduct, the Anio Vetus, is built. |
| 272 BC | Surrender of Tarentum. |
| 270 BC | Capture of Rhegium. |
| 269 BC | Beggining of [**official coinage**](http://www.unrv.com/economy/roman-coins.php) of the Roman state. |
| 268 BC | Picentes conquered and granted limited citizenship. |
| 267 BC | The Romans capture the city of Brundisium. |
| 266 BC | Apulia and Messapia reduced to alliance securing the Italian Peninsula for Rome. |
| 264 BC | Introduction of [**gladiator**](http://www.unrv.com/culture/gladiator.php) shows in Rome. Capture of Volsinii. Roman alliance with Mamertines. |
| 264 BC | An alliance between the Romans and a group of mercenaries called [**Mamertines**](http://www.unrv.com/empire/punic-wars-and-expansion.php) is signed. |
| 264 BC | Start of the [**First Punic War**](http://www.unrv.com/empire/first-punic-war.php). The Mamertines called to Rome for help after being attacked by Carthage. |
| 264 - 241 BC | The First Punic War between Rome and Carthage. |
| 263 BC | Hiero of Syracuse becomes ally of Rome. |
| 263 BC | The first sundial is brought to Rome from [**Sicily**](http://www.unrv.com/provinces/sicilia.php). |
| 262 BC | Agrigentum captured by Rome. |
| 260 BC | Rome builds its first major [**fleet**](http://www.unrv.com/military/roman-navy.php) and defeats Carthage at Mylae. |
| 259 BC | Romans occupy [**Corsica**](http://www.unrv.com/provinces/corsica.php). |
| 258 BC | Minor naval victory of Sulci. |
| 257 BC | Naval victory of Tyndaris. |
| 256 BC | Major naval victory of Ecnomus. |
| 256 - 255 BC | An expeditionary force sent to [**Africa**](http://www.unrv.com/provinces/africa.php) under M. Regulus ends in disaster. |
| 255 BC | Battle of Bagradas in Africa, in which the invading Roman army under M. Regulus was virtually destroyed by the Carthaginians under the mercenary leader Xanthippus, a Spartan. |
| 255 BC | A part of the Roman fleet is wrecked off the coast near Pachynus. |
| 254 BC | Capture of the city of Panormus. |
| 254 BC | Birth of the Roman comedy playwright Plautus, in the town of Sarsina, Umbria, in Italy. |
| 253 BC | First plebeian [**Pontifex Maximus**](http://www.unrv.com/culture/pontifex-maximus.php). |
| 253 BC | A small Roman fleet is wrecked off the coast of Sicily near the town of Palinurus. |
| 249 BC | Carthaginian naval victory at Drepana. |
| 247 BC | Birth of the Carthaginian general Hannibal Barca. |
| 247 BC | Hamilcar Barca begins offensive in Sicily. |
| 241 BC | Naval victory off Aegates Insulae. Peace with Carthage. Occupation of [**Sicily**](http://www.unrv.com/provinces/sicilia.php) which is made a [**Roman province**](http://www.unrv.com/provinces/provincetable.php). |
| 241 BC | Construction of the [**Via Aurelia**](http://www.unrv.com/culture/roman-road-chart.php) from Rome to Pisa. |
| 240 BC | The Roman poet and writer Livius Andronicus produces the first [**Latin literature**](http://www.unrv.com/culture/literature.php) in Rome. |
| 239 BC | Birth of the writer Quintus Ennius, born at the town of Rudiae in Calabria. |
| 238 BC | Annexation of [**Sardinia**](http://www.unrv.com/provinces/sardinia.php) and [**Corsica**](http://www.unrv.com/provinces/corsica.php). |
| 237 BC | Hamilcar Barca goes to Spain. |
| 236 BC | Birth of the Roman general P. Cornelius Scipio, later Africanus. |
| 236 BC | Gallic raids in northern Italy. |
| 234 BC | Birth of the Roman statesman and general Cato the Censor in Tusculum. |
| 233 BC | Roman general Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus wins a victory over the Gallic Ligurians. |
| 232 BC | T. Flaminius passes a law for the distribution of the ager Gallicus. |
| 229 - 228 BC | [**First Illyrian War**](http://www.unrv.com/empire/first-illyrian-war.php) - Romans start war with Queen Teuta. |
| 228 BC | Death of the Carthaginian general Hamilcar Barca. |
| 226 BC | Treaty defining river Iberus (Ebro) as border of influence between Rome and Carthage. |
| 225 BC | Invading Gauls defeated in northern Italy. |
| 223 BC | T. Flaminius is victorious in a war against the tribe the Insubres. |
| 222 BC | Battle of Clastidium under the Roman general M. Claudius Marcellus, the Gallic Insubres of [**Cisalpine Gaul**](http://www.unrv.com/empire/conquest-of-cisalpine-gaul.php) and their chieftain Viridomarus surrender |
| 221 BC | The Spanish allied city of Saguntum appeals to Rome for help against Hannibal who succeeds to power in Carthaginian Spain. |
| 220 BC | Construction begins on a new circus to be built on the Campus Martius. It was built by T. Flaminius, and is known as the Circus Flaminius. |
| 220 BC | The via Flaminia is built by the general T. Flaminius. It connects Italy to northern Greece. |
| 219 BC | Capture of town of [**Saguntum**](http://www.unrv.com/empire/second-punic-war.php) by Hannibal. |
| 219 BC | [**Second Illyrian War**](http://www.unrv.com/empire/second-illyrian-war.php), ending in conquest of [**Illyria**](http://www.unrv.com/provinces/illyricum.php). |
| 219 BC | The first foreign [**surgeon**](http://www.unrv.com/culture/roman-medicine.php) to practice in Rome arrives in the city. |
| 218 - 202 BC | [**Second Punic War**](http://www.unrv.com/empire/second-punic-war.php). |
| 218 BC | [**Hannibal crosses Alps**](http://www.unrv.com/empire/invasion-of-italy.php) and arrives in northern Italy. Battle of Ticinus and Battle of Trebia. |
| 218 BC | Lex Claudia is passed, which prohibits senators from owning vessels with the ability to be launched at sea. |
| 217 BC | [**Battle of Lake Trasimene**](http://www.unrv.com/empire/war-in-italy.php) under Roman commander Gaius Flaminius. This ends in victory for the Carthaginians. |
| 217 BC | Elevation of Q. Fabius Maximus later (Verucosis Cunctator) to Dictator. |
| 217 BC | The Romans gain a victory in a naval encounter near the Ebro River. |
| 217 BC | The Saturnalia festival is established. During the festival, masters were required to wait on their servants. |
| 216 BC | Hannibal crushes a large Roman army at the [**Battle of Cannae**](http://www.unrv.com/empire/battle-of-cannae.php) under commanders G. Terentius Varro and L. Aemilius Paullus. |
| 216 BC | [**Hannibal marches**](http://www.unrv.com/empire/after-cannae.php) through the district of Cannae into Campania, and begins to plunder and ravage the countryside. Capua revolts against Rome. |
| 215 BC | Hasdrubal defeated by Cn. and P. Cornelius Scipio at Dertosa, [**Spain**](http://www.unrv.com/empire/war-in-spain.php). |
| 215 BC | Battle of Nola. |
| 214 - 205 BC | [**First Macedonian War**](http://www.unrv.com/empire/first-macedonian-war.php). |
| 213 BC | Siege of Syracuse in Sicily begins. |
| 213 BC | Hannibal captured Tarentum. |
| 212 BC | Romans besiege the city of Capua. |
| 212 BC | The senate decrees the start of a new festival, the Ludi Apollinares. |
| 212 BC | The introduction of a new coinage to Rome, the [**denarius**](http://www.unrv.com/economy/roman-coin-denominations.php). |
| 211 BC | Hannibal's march on Rome. Fall of Capua and Syracuse. Defeat of the Scipios in [**Spain**](http://www.unrv.com/provinces/hispania.php). |
| 211 BC | Rome enters into an alliance with the Aetolians against [**Macedonia**](http://www.unrv.com/provinces/macedonia.php). |
| 210 BC | [**P. Cornelius Scipio (later Africanus)**](http://www.unrv.com/empire/punic-war-spain.php) is given the command in Spain. |
| 209 BC | Recapture of Tarentum. Capture of Carthago Nova. |
| 208 BC | Scipio defeats army of Hasdrubal Barca near the town of Baecula. |
| 207 BC | Victory for Rome in the Battle of Metaurus River. |
| 206 BC | Battle of Ilipa. [**Victory for Rome in Spain**](http://www.unrv.com/empire/end-war-spain.php). |
| 205 BC | Scipio to Sicily. |
| 205 BC | End of the [**First Macedonian War**](http://www.unrv.com/empire/first-macedonian-war.php), essentially ends in a stalemate. |
| 205 BC | The worship of the cult of Magna Mater is introduced to Rome from Phrygia. |
| 204 BC | [**Scipio Invades Africa**](http://www.unrv.com/empire/invasion-of-africa.php). |
| 203 BC | Scipio defeats Syphax and wins battle of the Great Plains. [**Hannibal recalled to Carthage**](http://www.unrv.com/empire/end-war-italy.php). |
| 203 BC | King Syphax of Numidia is defeated and captured in the battle of Cirta. |
| 202 BC | Scipio defeats Hannibal at the [**Battle of Zama**](http://www.unrv.com/empire/battle-of-zama.php). End of the [**Second Punic War**](http://www.unrv.com/empire/result-of-second-punic-war.php). |
| 200 BC | Birth of the Greek historian Polybius, in Megalopolis, Arcadia, Greece. |
| 200 - 197 BC | [**Second Macedonian War**](http://www.unrv.com/empire/second-macedonian-war.php). |
| 200 BC | Romans sack the Macedonian town of Acanthus. |

Roman Timeline 2nd Century BC

Roman Timeline 2nd Century BC

Year

Event

198 BC

Quinctius Flamininus defeats the army of King Phillip in a battle near the Aous River.

197 BC

Revolt of Turdenati in Spain.

197 BC

Second Macedonian War ends with defeat of Philip V by T. Quinctius Flamininus at Cynoscephalae.

197 BC

Number of praetors is raised to six, to cover the growing number of Roman provinces.

196 BC

The city of Smyrna appeals to Rome for help against the attacks of King Antiochus III.

195 BC

Hannibal Barca, exiled from Carthage joins Antiochus.

192 - 188 BC

Syrian War against Antiochus.

191 BC

Antiochus defeated at Thermopylae. Antiochus' fleet defeated off Corycus.

191 BC

Defeat of the Boii by P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica, son of Gn. Scipio and cousin of Scipio Africanus.

191 BC

Rome conquers and annexes what becomes known as the province of Cisalpine Gaul.

190 BC

An army under the command of King Antiochus III of Syria is defeated by Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus and Eumenes II of Pergamum at Magnesia.

188 BC

Peace of Apamea ends the Syrian War.

187 BC

Construction of the Via Aemilia Lepidi, which still exists today.

187 - 173 BC

Ligurian Wars in Spain.

184 BC

M. Porcius Cato the Elder is elected as censor, and is known afterwards as Cato the Censor.

184 BC

Construction of the first basilica, the Basilica Porcia in Rome.

183 BC

Death of the Roman general P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus, in Laternium, Campania. Death of the Carthaginian general Hannibal Barca, who poisons himself in order to avoid capture by the Romans.

181 - 179 BC

First Celtiberian War.

180 BC

The lex Villia annalis is passed by a tribune of the plebs L. Villius.

179 BC

A new bridge into Rome is completed. It is the first stone bridge, and is called the pons Aemilius. A new basilica is built in Rome by L. Aemilius Lepidus to celebrate his consulship. It is called the Basilica Aemilia.

174 BC

The Circus Maximus in Rome is rebuilt after suffering major structural damage.

171 - 168 BC

Third Macedonian War.

169 BC

The lex Voconia de milierum hereditatibus is passed.

168 BC

Defeat of Macedonian King Perseus at Pydna.

168 BC

Historian Polybius is brought to Rome as a hostage from Megalopolis in Greece, and is made a guest of Scipio Aemilianus.

167 BC

Taxation of Roman citizens is abolished. Taxation now falls only upon allies.

167 BC

Epirus plundered. Macedonia divided into four parts, Illyricum into four.

163 BC

Birth of the tribune of the plebs and demagogue Ti. Sempronius Gracchus.

160 BC

Birth of Gaius Sempronius Gracchus. Birth of Numidian King Jugurtha.

157 BC

The Roman general, statesman and 7 time consul, Gaius Marius, is born in the town of Arpinum.

157 - 155 BC

Campaigns in Dalmatia and Pannonia.

154 - 138 BC

Lusitanian War.

153 - 151 BC

Second Celtiberian War.

154 BC

The King of Cyrene, Ptolemy VII Euergetes Physcon, made his will, in which he promised that upon his death his kingdom would be bequeathed upon Rome.

154 BC

The road, the via Cassia, is built.

151 BC

Carthage declares war on King Masinissa of Numidia.

150 BC

Fourth Macedonian War.

149 - 146 BC

The Third Punic War. Siege of Carthage.

149 BC

The work by the Roman writer, philosopher and statesman Cato the Censor, the Origines is published. It is a history of Rome up until that point in time. A lex Calpurnia is passed, which establishes a permanent de repetundis.

148 BC

End of Fourth Macedonian War, which ended with the defeat of Andriscus by Q. Caecilius Metellus.

147 BC

Macedonia annexed as a Roman province,

146 BC

Destruction of Carthage. Africa annexed.

146 BC

Achaean War: Roman wars against the league of Greek cities. Corinth destroyed by the Romans.

146 BC

The senate publishes a set of regulations known as the leges provinciae, which were basically constitutions and laws for each province.

146 BC

The first Roman temple to be built from marble, the temple of Jupiter Strator, is dedicated by Q. Metellus.

144 BC

The aqueduct Aqua Marcia is built.

143 - 133 BC

Third Celtiberian War (also called Numantine War).

142 BC

Censorship of Scipio Aemilianus. Stone bridge over the Tiber.

138 BC

Birth of the Roman general and dictator L. Cornelius Sulla in Rome.

137 BC

Defeat and surrender of Mancinus in Spain.

135 BC

Birth of the tribune of the plebs L. Appuleius Saturninus, somewhere in Picenum. Birth of the historian Posidonius of Rhodes.

135 - 132 BC

Slave revolts in Sicily.

133 BC

King Attalus of Pergamum bequeaths his kingdom to Rome in a will upon his death.

133 BC

After opposing the legislation of Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, a fellow tribune named Octavius was voted out of office by Gracchus. This was a precedent in Roman history, as Gracchus was the first tribune to do this.

133 BC

Death of Ti. Sempronius Gracchus after the passing of his land bills. The consular P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica, who was an ardent opponent of Gracchus's legislation and methods, clubbed him to death.

131 BC

A new set of laws, passed by the tribune G. Papirius Carbo, the leges tabellariae, enacted secret balloting in Rome for the first time.

129 BC

Annexation of the Roman Asia Province.

129 BC

The province of Illyria is annexed into the Empire.

125 BC

M. Fulvius Flaccus, an adherent of the ideals of G. Sempronius Gracchus, proposes a bill to enfranchise the Latin citizens of Italy.

124 BC

War against Arverni and Allobroges in Gaul.

124 BC

Birth of the future tribune M. Livius Drusus.

123 - 122 BC

Tribunate of Gaius Gracchus, in which the Senatus consultum ultimum de res publica defendenda is passed (otherwise known as the Senatus Consultum Ultimum, was the ultimate decree, used only in times of crisis).

123 BC

Birth of the Roman rebel General Q. Sertorius, in the town of Nersia, Sabini.

123 BC

The tribune of the plebs G. Sempronius Gracchus passes a bill which makes the senate separate from the Ordo Equester, or the knights.

122 - 121 BC

The Gallic tribe of the Arverni are subjugated by the Roman general Gn. Domitius Ahenobarbus. Gallia Narbonensis made a province.

122 BC

After passing a law in the plebeian assembly, G. Gracchus eliminates most unemployment by engaging the unemployed in building roads.

122 BC

A new city, Colonia Junonia, is ordered to be built on the site of old Carthage. It only lasts 30 years.

122 BC

For the first time, the juries of the courts are taken off of senators and given to the knights of the ordo Equester.

121 BC

Death of Gaius Gracchus, who was murdered in the grove of Furrina, near Rome by a mob lead by the consul L. Opimius, sparking civil disorder.

121 BC

A road, the via Domitia, is built after the conquests of Gn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, and it runs along the coastline of Italy and southern Gaul.

119 BC

Tribunate of G. Marius, abolition of the Gracchus land reforms.

113 - 101 BC

Germanic Cimbri and Teutones invade Roman territories.

113 BC

Cn. Carbo defeated at Noreia by the Cimbri.

112 - 106 BC

Jugurthine War. Jugurtha sacks Cirta.

110 BC

Birth of the Roman statesman and triumvir M. Licinius Crassus.

109 BC

The consul Q. Caecilius Metellus is appointed as the new commander in the Jugurthine War and has some success.

109 BC

Silanus defeated by the Germanics.

107 BC

First consulship of Gaius Marius, who is given command in war against Jugurtha. (First of seven consulships)

107 - 101 BC

G. Marius makes reforms in the Legions.

107 BC

L. Cassius Longus is defeated by the Tigurini near Tolosa.

106 BC

King Jugurtha is betrayed by his brother-in-law King Bocchus of Mauretania. He is captured by the quaestor of Marius, L. Cornelius Sulla.

106 BC

Birth of Pompey the Great, in Picenum. Birth of M. Tullius Cicero, in the town of Arpinum, Latium.

105 BC

Cimbri and Teutones destroy Roman armies at Arausio.

104 BC

Death of King Jugurtha of Numidia.

104 - 100 BC

Second Sicilian slave war.

104 BC

The lex Domitia de sacerdotiis is passed.

102 - 101

Marius proceeds to defeat the German Cimbri and Teutones with Q. Lutatius Catulus Caesar, at the battles of Aquae Sextiae and Vercellae.

101 BC

Cilicia is annexed as a province of Rome.

100 BC

Riots of Saturninus, order restored by Marius.

100 BC

Birth of Gaius Julius Caesar.

Roman Timeline 1st Century BC

Roman Timeline 1st Century BC

Year

Event

98 BC

Revolt in Lusitania, Hispania

97 BC Q. Caecilius Metellus Nepos conquers the island of Crete

96 BC The last Ptolemy ruler of Cyrenacia dies, and it is willed over to Rome.

95 BC Sulla is sent to Cappadocia to place King Ariobarzanes on the throne after he was deposed by King Mithridates of Pontus

95 BC Birth of Cato the Younger in Rome.

93 BC T. Didius completes a victory over the Celtiberians in Spain.

91 BC Second Sicilian Slave war ended by Roman general Manius Aquillius.

91 BC The tribune of the plebs M. Livius Drusus tries to legislate for total Italian citizenship.

91 BC The Italian city of Asculum massacres its Roman citizens and prepares for Roman reprisals.

91 - 88 BC Social War between Rome and its Italian allies .

90 BC The legate Gn. Pompeius Strabo creates a blockade around the city of Asculum.

90 BC The consul L. Julius Caesar passes a law, the lex Julia de civitate Latinus et sociis danda, which gives the citizenship to those Italians who had not taken up arms against Rome.

89 BC Roman victories at Nola and Corfinium.

89 BC L. Cornelius Sulla captures the rebel Italian city of Bovianum Vetus.

88 BC Consul Gn. Pompeius Strabo lays siege to Asculum.

88 BC Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius met and defeated the army of the Italian Q. Pompaedius Silo.

88 BC The proconsul Man. Aquillius invades the Pontic territories with the militia of Asia Province and the army of King Nicomedes of Bithynia.

89 - 85 BC First Mithraditic War.

88 BC King Mithridates of Pontus invades Greece and issues an edict that all Romans and Italians are to be killed. The number of dead reaches about 110,000 people.

88 BC L. Cornelius Sulla marches upon Rome, the first in history to do so.

87 - 86 BC Marius marches on Rome with L. Cornelius Cinna, and after a short battle, he occupied Rome. Marius and Cinna are made joint consuls. Proscriptions against Sulla's supporters. This ceased when Marius died of a third and fatal stroke in 86, during his seventh consulship

86 BC Sulla conquers Athens, defeat Mithridates armies at Chaeronea and Orchomenus.

86 BC The orator M. Tullius Cicero completes his first work on rhetoric, De Inventione Rhetorica.

85 BC Treaty of Dardanus with Mithridates.

84 BC The new Italian citizens enfranchised by the lex Julia, lex Pompeia and lex Papiria are redistributed throughout all thirty-five tribes of Rome.

83 BC The Roman governor of Spain and future triumvir M. Licinius Crassus joins forces with Sulla.

83 BC L. Cornelius Sulla lands in Italy at the port city of Brundisium, and wages a civil war against the remaining Marian forces.

83 BC L. Licinius Murena starts up a war against Mithridates.

82 BC The battle of Clusium, which is indecisive occurs under the Marian general Gn. Papirius Carbo against L. Cornelius Sulla.

82 BC Battle of Faventia, in which the Sullan general Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius defeated the army of Gn. Papirius Carbo.

82 BC After suffering defeats by Mithridates, Murena is recalled to Rome on the pretext of celebrating a triumph. L. Cornelius Sulla and Mithridates agree to a new peace treaty.

82 BC Gn. Papirius Carbo flees to Sicily, where he is captured by the Sullan general Gn. Pompeius Magnus and executed in the town of Lilybaeum.

82 BC Birth of Marcus Antonius.

82 BC L. Cornelius Sulla is victorious at the battle of the Coline Gate at Rome.

81 BC Sulla appointed dictator and reforms the constitution.

81 BC Julius Caesar is forced to divorce his wife by Sulla, but he refuses and flees to Asia and joins in the campaign against Mithridates.

80 BC The start of the Sertorian War under Q. Sertorius in Spain, one of the remaining Marian generals.

80 BC G. Julius Caesar goes with an army under L. Licinius Lucullus to suppress a revolt at the city of Mitylene on the island of Lesbos. He is awarded the corona civica (oak crown) for saving a cohort from destruction.

80 BC M. Tullius Cicero has his first major case defending Sex. Roscius against the proscriptions of Sulla. He wins, and publishes the trial as Pro Sextius Roscius Amerino.

79 BC The city of Nola surrenders during the Italian War and the city is razed to the ground.

79 BC Sulla resigns the dictatorship.

78 BC Death of L. Cornelius Sulla, in a villa outside the city of Puteoli.

78 BC P.Servilis starts three year campaign against pirates, accompanied by Julius Caesar.

78 BC The revolt of the anti-Sullan consul M. Aemilius Lepidus. Routed by Q. Lutatius Catulus at a battle near the Quirinal hill at Rome.

77 BC Julius Caesar conducts his first trial. He prosecutes the governor of Macedonia, Gn. Cornelius Dolabella Minor.

77 BC The remnants of the defeated army of the rebel Lepidus join the forces of Q. Sertorius in Spain.

77 BC Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus (Pompey) arrives in Spain.

76 BC Metellus Pius inflicts a minor defeat on the Sertorian lieutenant L. Hirtuleius.

76 BC P. Servilius Vatia ejects the pirates from Pamphylia, destroying the stronghold of a pirate admiral known as Zenecities.

75 BC Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius annihilates the army of the Sertorian lieutenant Lucius Hirtuleius at the Battle of Segovia.

75 BC The Roman general Gn. Pompeius Magnus is defeated in a battle with Q. Sertorius near the River Sucro and later enters an indecisive battle near the town of Saguntum.

75 BC Caesar captured by pirates.

74 - 64 BC Third Mithradatic War.

74 BC The Roman consular M. Aurelius Cotta is defeated in a battle near the town of Chalcedon.

74 BC Creation of the new Roman province of Bithynia, later renamed Bithynia-Pontus. Cyrenaica also made a Roman province.

74 BC M. Antonius makes slight inroads into the pirate menace in the western seas, thereby helping Pompeius Magnus against Q. Sertorius.

73 - 71 BC Slave war of Spartacus.

73 BC L. Licinius Lucullus defeats a Pontic squadron off Lemnos under an admiral named Archelaeus.

72 BC End of the Sertorian War. Q. Sertorius is killed in Spain, murdered by his legate M. Perperna Viento.

72 BC L. Licinius Lucullus engages in a battle with an invading force of Thracian tribes, and defeats them.

72 BC M. Antonius transfers his fleets to the Aegean region, where he firstly suffers a naval defeat off the island of Crete, and then is defeated again in a land battle on Crete.

71 BC End of the Third Servile War, when Spartacus' army is defeated in Lucania by M. Licinius Crassus. The 6,000 survivors are crucified down the length of the Via Appia.

71 BC Capture of the town of Heraclea by M. Aurelius Cotta.

70 BC The consuls are M. Licinius Crassus (first time) and Gn. Pompeius Magnus (first time).

70 BC The defeat of Mithridates forces near the fortress of Cabira.

70 BC Passing of the lex Aurelia.

70 BC Marcus Tullius Cicero prosecutes the governor G. Verres on behalf of his Sicilian clients.

70 BC The kingdom of Pontus is annexed and created into a new province by L. Licinius Lucullus.

70 BC Birth of the great Roman poet Virgil, near Mantua, in Cisalpine Gaul.

69 BC Birth of Cleopatra, queen of Egypt.

69 BC Pirates attack the port of Ostia.

69 BC L. Licinius Lucullus invades Armenia.

69 BC Pirates sack Delos.

68 BC Julius Caesar marries Pompeia Sulla, the granddaughter of Sulla and a relative of Gn. Pompeius Magnus.

68 BC L. Licinius Lucullus defeats the combined forces of King Mithridates and King Tigranes near Artaxata.

68 - 67 BC The ex-consul Q. Caecilius Metellus fights two hard campaigns against the pirates of Crete, subdues the island and annexes it as a Roman province.

67 BC The tribune A. Gabinius passes his lex Gabinia. This gives a command to Gn. Pompeius Magnus, who is given unlimited imperium on water to fight against the growing pirate menace.

67 BC Mithradates defeats Lucullus at Zela. Lucullus stripped of command.

67 BC Pompey takes command in the east and creates the province of Syria.

66 BC A law passed by a tribune of the plebs, the lex Manlia, gives Pompey the command against the two kings Mithridates and Tigranes.

66 BC Gn. Pompeius Magnus defeats King Mithridates at the battle of Dastria.

63 BC Death of Mithradates. Cicero elected Consul. Caesar elected Pontifex Maximus. Birth of Octavian (Augustus) and Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa.

62 BC Pompey settles matters in the east, returns to Italy and disbands his army.

62 BC Julius Caesar is elected as praetor.

59 BC Caesar elected Consul and the First Triumvirate is formed by M. Licinius Crassus, Gn. Pompeius Magnus and G. Julius Caesar.

59 BC Birth of the Roman historian Livy the Elder, who was born in the city of Patavium, Italy.

59 BC Lex Vatinia was passed, which gave Caesar the governorship of Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum for five years.

58 - 51 BC Caesar's War against the Gauls.

58 BC Cicero exiled. Cyprus annexed by Clodius, which is overseen by M. Porcius Cato. Caesar defeats Helvetii and Ariovistus.

58 BC King Ptolemy Auletes of Egypt is driven out of Alexandria.

57 BC Gangs under P. Clodius Pulcher and T. Annius Milo start street warfare in Rome. Return of Cicero.

57 BC G. Julius Caesar subdues the tribes of the Belgae, such as the Nervii and the Atrebates.

56 BC Caesar suppresses the revolt of the Gallic Morini.

56 BC Conference of the First Triumvirate at Luca.

55 BC Caesar defeats two immigrating German tribes, the Usipetes and Tencteri, then bridges the Rhine to invade Germania. (first Roman to do so)

55 BC Caesar invades Britannia.

55 BC Gn. Pompeius Magnus builds and dedicates the first stone theatre in Rome near the Campus Martius.

55 BC M. Tullius Cicero writes his work, De Oratore.

54 BC Caesar's second invasion of Britannia. Crassus prepares for war against Parthia.

54 BC A. Gabinius is sent to Egypt to restore King Ptolemy Auletes to his throne in Alexandria.

53 BC

Nervii revolt in Gaul, and other revolts force Caesar to abandon Britain.

53 - 52 BC More rioting in Rome.

53 BC Vercingetorix revolts in Gaul

53 BC Defeat of Roman Army at the Battle of Carrhae against the Parthians under the Triumvir M. Licinius Crassus, who is killed in the battle.

52 BC T. Labienus defeats an army of Gauls under the command of Camulogenus near the site of Lutetia.

52 BC Caesar builds two sets of fortifications 42 miles and lays Siege to Alesia. With approximately 42,000 men, Caesar besieges 100,000 Gauls within the fort and holds out 250,000 men in a relief force on the outside.

52 BC The provinces of Belgica, Aquitania and Lugdunesis are created.

52 BC Gn. Pompeius Magnus is elected as consul without a colleague in an attempt to prevent him from assuming the dictatorship.

51 BC The Parthians invade the province of Syria after the defeat of Crassus.

49 - 45 BC Civil War between Caesar and the Republican forces of Pompey.

49 BC Caesar crosses the Rubicon.

49 BC Caesar surrounds the Pompeian commander L. Domitius Ahenobarbus and three legions at Corfinium.

49 BC Battle of Utica in Africa, G. Scribonius Curio defeats a large number of Numidian horse and foot sent by King Juba to aid Attius Varus.

49 BC The Pompeian legates M. Petronius and L. Afranius are defeated by Caesar at the battle of Ilerda.

48 BC Caesar defeated at the Battle of Dyrrachium, then defeats Pompey at Pharsalus.

48 BC Death of Pompey the Great, decapitated in Egypt by Ptolemy XII.

47 BC While in Alexandria to sort out the dynastic dispute between the Ptolemies, Caesar is attacked and trapped in the palace quarter of Alexandria by the young King Ptolemy XII.

47 BC Battle of Zela, with Caesar and his army against Pharnaces of Pontus, a son of Mithridates, and his army. Famous quote veni, vidi, vici (I came, I saw, I conquered).

47 BC The tenth legion, Caesar's favorite from the Gallic Wars, mutinies and marches on Rome. Caesar stops the mutiny.

46 BC Battle of Thapsus in Africa. Caesar destroyed the Pompeian garrison under Q. Metellus Scipio.

46 BC Caesar reforms the Roman calendar via Egyptian astrologists. Aside from the later Gregorian adjustments, the months and number of days virtually coincides with today's calendar. The Julian calendar is introduced to Rome, and the month of Caesar's birthday, Quinctillis, is renamed as Julius (July).

45 BC Republican forces defeated at Munda.

45 BC Cicero publishes his work, Academica.

44 BC Ides of March. March 15, Caesar murdered by Brutus, Cassius, and their co-conspirators acting for the Republicans. Octavian returns from Greece.

44 BC Cicero completes his work De Officiis.

44 - 43 BC M. Tullius Cicero delivers the '12 Phillipics' against M. Antonius, in order to urge the senate to declare war against Antonius.

43 BC A battle at Forum Gallorum between Octavian and Antony.

43 BC Brutus is defeated and killed in Gaul by M. Antonius.

43 BC Murder of Cicero. Birth of the Roman writer Ovid, in the city of Sulmo, Italy.

42 BC Julius Caesar deified.

42 BC The second battle of Phillipi in which the assassin of Caesar, G. Cassius Longinus, is killed by G. Julius Caesar Octavianus and M. Antonius.

41 BC The Perusine war in Italy, under command of Octavian Lucius Antonius defeated.

43 & 40 BC Founding and reconfirmation of the Second Triumvirate between Octavian, Antony and Lepidus.

40 BC Herod is appointed as king of Judaea by the Senate.

40 BC A Parthian invasion, under Pacorus of Syria takes place.

39 - 38 BC An army of reinforcements under P. Ventidius defeats the Parthian invasion at the battles of Mt. Amanus and Mt. Gindarus.

37 BC Antony marries Cleopatra at Antioch.

37 - 31 BC The Roman poet Horace writes the Satires.

36 BC The son of Gn. Pompeius Magnus, Sex. Pompeius Magnus Pius is defeated by the legate of Octavian, M. Vipsanius Agrippa.

36 BC Triumvirate breaks up when M. Aemilius Lepidus is removed from power by Octavian.

36 BC Battle between Antony and a Parthian army under the command of King Phraates IV near Phraaspa.

31 BC Battle of Actium. Octavian (Agrippa) defeats Antonius and Cleopatra and effectively takes control of the entire empire.

30 BC Death of Antony and Cleopatra in Alexandria.

30 BC Egypt is annexed as an imperial province of Rome.

30 BC The Roman writer and poet, Horace, completes his work the Epodes.

29 BC The doors of the temple of Janus are closed ushering in the Pax Romana or Roman Peace. Dedication of Temple of Divus Julius.

28 BC Octavian named Princeps Senatus.

27 BC Octavian named Augustus and is officially the first Emperor of Rome.

27 BC The Praetorian Guard is established by Augustus.

27 - 25 BC Augustus directs the final subjugation of Spain and the administrative reorganization of Spain and Gaul.

25 BC The province of Galatia is annexed into the Empire.

23 BC The Senate grants Augustus the titles and powers of Imperium proconsulare maius and tribunicia potestas for life, giving him complete control of the State and ending the Roman Republic

23 BC The Roman writer Horace completes his works the Odes.

22 BC Abolishment of the office of censor.

20 BC Augustus recovers the standards of the legions lost by Crassus from the Parthians.

20 BC Reconstruction on the Great Temple in Jerusalem is begun by King Herod Agrippa.

19 BC The Roman poet Virgil completes one of the great literary pieces in history, the Aeneid, shortly before his death.

19 BC The arch of Augustus is constructed in Rome.

18 BC Birth of the Germanic leader Arminius.

17 BC Establishment of the ludi seculares, or the secular games, in honor of Augustus.

16 BC The province of Noricum is incorporated in the Empire.

15 BC Tiberius and Drusus both defeat the Germanic tribes of the Vindelici and Rhaeti.

13 BC Dedication of the theatre of Marcellus in Rome.

13 - 9 BC Campaigns against Pannonia and Germania.

12 BC Death of Agrippa.

9 BC The Ara Pacis Augustae (Altar to Augustan Peace) is completed.

5 BC Estimated date of the birth of Jesus Christ.

2 BC Construction of the Forum of Augustus is completed.

2 BC The Dedication of the temple of Mars Ultor in Rome.

Roman Timeline 1st Century AD

Roman Timeline 1st Century AD

Year

Event

4 AD

Adoption of Tiberius as heir to Augustus after the deaths of Gaius and Lucius Caesar.

5 AD

Tiberius campaigns in Germania.

6 AD

Revolts in Pannonia and Illyricum.

8 AD

The future emperor Claudius is appointed an augur, his only official post under Augustus.

9 AD

Birth of the Emperor Vespasian in the town of Reate.

9 AD

The Battle of Teutoburg Forest between P. Quintilius ending in a complete route (including the destruction of 3 legions) for Rome.

9 AD

The Ara Pacis (Altar of Peace) is completed by Augustus in Rome.

14 AD

Death of the Emperor Augustus, in the city of Nola in Italy. Ascension of Tiberius

14 AD

Mutiny of the Rhine legions upon the news of the death of Augustus which is quelled by Germanicus Caesar.

14 - 16 AD

Germanicus Caesar campaigns against the Germanic tribes.

14 AD

L. Aelius Sejanus is appointed as Praetorian Prefect.

14 AD

Death of the Roman historian Livy, in the city of Patavium, Italy.

14 AD

The aqueduct, the Pont du Gard, is completed near modern Nimes in Gaul.

15 AD

Birth of the Emperor Nero in the city of Antium.

15 AD

Emperor Tiberius transfers the elections from the popular assemblies to the Senate.

15 AD

Birth of the Emperor Vitellius.

17 AD

Death of the Roman writer Ovid, who died in Tomis, Moesia while exile, apparantly because of offenses to Augustus' moral code.

19 AD

Death of Germanicus, possibly but not necessarily by the direct order of Tiberius.

22 AD

Construction of the Castra Praetoria (Praetorian barracks) by Sejanus is completed and the Praetorians are forever changed into a political force.

23 AD

Birth of the Roman historian Pliny the Elder, in the town of Novum Comum, in Italy.

26 AD

Pontius Pilate is appointed as the prefect of Judaea.

26 AD

Tiberius retires to his estate on Capri, effectively giving Sejanus unlimited imperial authority.

28 AD

John the Baptist is executed by Herod Antipas, son of King Herod in Judaea.

29 AD

Livia, the wife of Augustus dies in Rome at the age of 86.

30 AD

Birth of the Emperor Nerva in the city of Narnia.

31 AD

Execution of Sejanus, for conspiracy against Tiberius. Replaced by Gn. Naevius Sutorius Macro.

32 - 36 AD

Estimated date of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ.

32 AD

Birth of the Emperor Otho in the city of Ferentium.

37 AD

Death of Tiberius on the island of Capri. Caligula ascends to the throne.

37 AD

Birth of the historian Flavius Josephus, in Jerusalem.

Birth of the Emperor Nero, in the town of Antium.

39 AD

Caligula marches with the legions to Germania in a 'mock' campaign.

39 AD

Caligula bridges the Bay of Naples with boats from Baiae to Puteoli

40 AD

Caligula marches to the English Channel with the intention of invading Britain. Instead, the legions collect sea shells and he returns to Rome to celebrate a fabricated triumph.

40 AD

Birth of the Emperor Titus. Birth of the Roman general Gn. Julius Agricola, in the province of Gallia Narbonesis.

40 AD

Emperor Caligula orders that a statue of himself is to be erected in the temple at Jerusalem. Herod delays implementation long enough to prevent wide-spread revolt in Judaea.

41 AD

Caligula is assassinated by the Praetorian Guard. Claudius, supposedly found hiding in the curtains of the palace is hailed the new Caesar.

41 AD

The Roman writer Seneca is banished to the island of Corsica after he is accused of committing adultery with Claudius's wife Messalina.

41 AD

Livia, the wife of Augustus, is finally deified by the senate.

43 AD

Claudius begins the first large-scale Roman invasion of Britain, at first under the command of general A. Plautius.

43 AD

Lycia is annexed into the empire.

44 AD

Judaea is annexed as a Roman province after the death of Herod Agrippa.

46 AD

The client kingdom of Thrace is annexed into the empire as a province.

47 AD

The Roman general Gn. Domitius Corbulo defeats the Frisii.

47 AD

Claudius celebrates the Secular Games, as Rome celebrates the 800th anniversary of the founding of the city.

49 AD

Claudius passes an edict expelling all Jews from Rome.

50 AD

Claudius adopts Nero as heir.

51 AD

Birth of the Emperor Domitian in Rome.

54 AD

Death and deification of Claudius. Nero ascends to the throne.

56 AD

Birth of the great Roman historian Tacitus, probably in Rome.

56 - 57 AD

Nero expels actors from Rome and dictates reforms of circuses and festivals.

58 AD

The Roman general Gn. Domitius Corbulo conquers Armenia, after the capture of the capital Artaxata.

61 AD

In Britain, Boudicca, the queen of the Iceni tribe, leads a revolt against Roman occupation.

62 AD

Birth of the Roman historian Pliny the Younger in Italy.

62 AD

Suetonius Paullus defeats the Iceni revolt of Boudicca, who commits suicide.

62 AD

Lucius Caesennius Paetus in Armenia surrenders to invading Parthians after a defeat at Rhandeia. Gn. Domitius Corbulo returns and invades Parthia.

62 AD

Nero divorces his wife Octavia and marries his mistress Poppaea Sabina.

62 AD

The first signs of volcanic activity are recorded in Mt. Vesuvius, when an earthquake damages some nearby Campanian towns. (Much of which damage would never be repaired prior to its eruption some 18 years later.)

64 AD

The Great Fire of Rome speculated to have been started by Nero to make room for his palace. Christians Persecuted as scapegoats. Nero begins construction of the domus aurea (the Golden House).

65 AD

A plot against the Emperor Nero, known as the 'Pisonian Conspiracy', led by G. Calpurnius Piso. Nineteen men are executed or forced to commit suicide.

65 AD

Death of Nero's wife, Poppaea, whom he kicked to death after an argument.

67 AD

The future Emperor Vespasian is sent to Judaea to put down a Jewish revolt.

67 AD

Nero enters the Olympic games and is named the winner of every he event he enters.

67 AD

Death of Paul the Apostle.

68 AD

Widespread revolt forces Nero to commit suicide, sparking civil war.

68 - 69 AD

Year of the four emperors.

69 AD

Death of the Emperor Galba. Executed by members of the Praetorian Guard.

69 AD

The German legions proclaim Vitellius as emperor. He defeats rival Otho at Bedriacum and is victorious. Otho commits suicide.

69 AD

A fire breaks out on the Capitoline Hill, destroying much of Rome's archives.

69 AD

Battle of Cremona, in which Emperor Vitellius is defeated (killed) by one of the armies of Vespasian.

69 AD

Birth of the Roman historian Suetonius, in Rome.

69 AD

Vespasian proclaimed emperor, and while consolidation would take another 6 months his reign marked the end of the civil wars.

70 AD

Titus, the son of Emperor Vespasian, captures Jerusalem after a four month siege.

71 - 74 AD

Petilius Cerealis conquers the Brigantes in modern Yorkshire.

73 AD

The final Jewish stronghold, Masada, is captured after a long seige.

73 AD

The nomadic Sarmatians, the Alans, invade Parthia and Armenia.

74 - 78 AD

The governor of Britain, Julius Frontinus, defeats the Silures in modern South Wales.

75 AD

The construction of the Temple of Peace is completed. The temple of Jupiter Capitolinus is rebuilt.

76 AD

Parthian invasion of Syria is repulsed.

76 AD

Birth of the Emperor Hadrian, in Rome.

77 - 84 AD

Final conquest of Britain by Gn. Julius Agricola.

77 AD

The Roman writer Pliny the Elder completes his work Naturalis Historia (Natural History).

79 AD

Death of Vespasian. Ascension of his son, Titus.

79 AD

Mt. Vesuvius erupts burying the towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum. Pliny the Elder suffocates by getting too close in order to record the event.

80 AD

The Flavian Ampitheatre (Colosseum), begun by Vespasian, is completed by the Emperor Titus.

80 AD

Destruction of the Capitoline temple. The dedication of the Baths of Titus.

81 AD

Arch of Titus is constructed in Rome.

81 AD

Death of Titus, possibly at the hands of his brother Domitian. Domitian succeeds Titus as Emperor.

81 AD

The Roman general Gn. Julius Agricola campaigns in Caledonia.

82 AD

The Capitoline temple is restored and dedicated.

83 AD

Domitian campaigns in Germania.

84 AD

The Roman general Gn. Julius Agricola defeats the Caledonians under Calgacus at the battle of Mons Graupius.

85 AD

Invasion of Moesia by the Dacians under Decebalus.

86 AD

Emperor Antoninus Pius is born in the town of Lanuvium.

87 AD

Gn. Julius Agricola is recalled to Rome by Emperor Domitian, who seemed to be jealous of Agricola's victories.

88 AD

Tettius Julianus defeats the Dacians at Tapae.

89 AD

A short-lived peace treaty is signed between Rome and Dacia by Emperor Domitian and King Decebalus.

89 AD

Domitian campaigns aganst the Chatti.

90 AD

The head of the Vestal Virgins, Cornelia, is buried alive as punishment for promiscuity. Her lovers are beaten to death.

93 AD

Death of the Roman general Gn. Julius Agricola.

93 - 96 AD

'Reign of Terror' of Domitian.

96 AD

Assassination of the Emperor Domitian.

96 AD

With the ascension of Nerva, the era of the "Five Good Emperors" begins.

97 AD

The future emperor Trajan is made governor in Germania and adopted as 'Caesar' or heir by Nerva.

97 AD

The alimenta (a form of social welfare for poor children and aid for farmers) is instituted.

97 AD

A Chinese embassy en route to Rome is perhaps turned back in Mesopotamia by the Parthians.

98 AD

Death of the Emperor Nerva who is succeeded by Trajan.

98 AD

Tacitus finishes two of his books, the Agricola and the Germania.

98 AD

Trajan defeats the Bructeri in Germania and returns to Rome as a hero.

Roman Timeline 2nd Century AD

Roman Timeline 2nd Century AD

Year

Event

101 AD

Start of Trajan's Dacian Wars against King Decebalus. Battle of Tibiscum.

101 AD

Death of the historian Flavius Josephus.

106 AD

Trajan captures the city of Petra.

106 AD

Annexation of the province of Arabia Petraea by Trajan.

107 AD

The kingdom of Dacia is annexed by Trajan.

109 AD

The Roman writer Tacitus completes The Annals of Imperial Rome and The Histories.

113 AD

Annexation of Armenia as a province by Trajan. Trajan's column is built in Rome. Death of the Roman historian Pliny the Younger, in Bithynia.

114 AD

The Arch of Trajan is completed in Beneventum.

114 - 118 AD

Revolt of the Jews in Cyrenaica, Egypt and Cyprus.

116 AD

Conquest of much of Parthia by Trajan. The Roman Empire reaches its greatest size, 3.5 million square miles, and an estimated 60 million people.

117 AD

Battle of Hatra, Trajan fails in the siege attempt and retires from the eastern campaign.

117 AD

Death of Trajan, accession of Hadrian.

118 AD

Hadrian cancels public debt withdraws from Trajan's eastern conquests and partial withdrawal from Dacia.

120 AD

Death of the great Roman historian Tacitus.

121 AD

Beginning of Hadrian's travels throughout the empire.

121 AD

Birth of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius in Rome.

122 AD

Death of the Roman historian Suetonius.

122 AD

The construction of Hadrian's Wall is started .

123 AD

The Roman Pantheon is rebuilt by Hadrian. A Moorish revolt takes place in the province of Mauretania.

125 AD

Hadrian returns to Rome.

126 AD

Birth of the Emperor Publius Helvius Pertinax, in the town of Alba Pompeia Liguria.

128 AD

Completion of the original stretch of Hadrian's Wall.

132 AD

The Jewish revolt of Simeon Bar-Kochba takes places.

133 AD

Birth of the Emperor Julianus.

135 AD

Birth of the Emperor Pescennius Niger, in Italy.

135 AD

The Bar-Kochba revolt is suppressed.

138 AD

Death of Hadrian, Accession of Antoninus Pius as the new emperor.

139 AD

The British Brigantes tribe are defeated by Lollius Urbicus.

140 AD

The emperor Antoninus Pius institutes the Puellae Faustinianae, a charity foundation for daughters of the poorer people of Rome.

142 AD

Construction of the Antonine Wall is completed in Caledonia.

145 AD

Birth of the Emperor Albinus, in the town of Hadrumentum.

146 AD

Birth of the future emperor L. Septimius Severus near Leptis Magna, in Africa.

152 AD

Revolts in the province of Egypt.

154 AD

Revolt of the Brigantes.

155 AD

Birth of the historian Dio Cassius, in the city of Nicaea, in Bithynia.

158 AD

Birth of the Emperor Gordian I.

161 AD

Death of the Emperor Antonius Pius. Accession of Marcus Aurelius and co-emperor Lucius Verus. Birth of the Emperor Commodus.

162 AD

The Parthians invade the Roman province of Armenia.

164 AD

Birth of the Emperor Macrinus, in the city of Caesarea.

165 - 166 AD

Avidius Cassius invades Parthia.

165 - 167 AD

An outbreak of the plague (Antonine) throughout the Roman Empire.

167 - 180 AD

Beginning of the Marcomannic and Quadi wars under Marcus Aurelius

167 AD

The plague devastates Rome, killing an estimated tenth of the population.

168 AD

Marcus Aurelius defeats the Marcomanni.

169 AD

Death of L. Verus.

172 AD

An Egyptian revolt is put down by Avidius Cassius.

173 AD

The Marcomanni are again defeated and devastated in the Germanic Wars

174 AD

Marcus Aurelius defeats another Germanic tribe, the Quadi.

175 - 180 AD

Marcus Aurelius writes/completes Meditations.

175 AD

Marcus Aurelius defeats the last of the major tribes in the Germanic war, the Iazyges.

175 AD

A revolt by noted general G. Avidius Cassius against Marcus Aurelius takes place but is quickly suppressed by his own legionaries.

177 AD

Commodus is made joint emperor with Marcus Aurelius.

177 AD

Revolts in Mauretania.

180 AD

Death of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius at Sirmium in Pannonia. Accession of Commodus and end of the era now known as the "5 Good Emperors"

180 AD

Commodus makes peace with the various Germanic and Sarmatian tribes.

183 AD

A plot against Commodus is foiled.

184 AD

In Britannia, the Roman forces led by Ulpius Marcellus lost the Antonine Wall to raiding Caledonians and Picts.

186 AD

A military revolt in Britain is put down by future emperor P. Helvius Pertinax.

188 AD

Birth of the Emperor Caracalla.

188 AD

More military revolts in Germania.

189 AD

Birth of the Emperor Geta in Rome.

190 AD

Birth of the Emperor Decius, who was born near the city of Sirmium.

190 AD

Death of Praetorian Prefect M. Aurelius Cleander.

190 AD

Revolts in Africa are suppressed by P. Helvius Pertinax.

192 AD

Assassination of the Emperor Commodus. Birth of the Emperor Gordian II.

192 AD

Imperial archives in Rome are destroyed by fire.

193 AD

P. Helvius Pertinax is hailed as the new emperor of Rome. Later killed by the Praetorian Guard after ruling for only 87 days.

193 AD

Emperor Julianus buys the position of emperor from the praetorians sparking civil war. Later executed after a 66 day rule.

193 AD

Septimus Severus is proclaimed as emperor of Rome, as is Pescennius Niger and Clodius Albinus.

193 AD

Completion of the Column of Marcus Aurelius, in honor of his victories over the Marcomanni.

194 AD

Battles between the forces of Pescennius Niger and Septimus Severus near the city of Cyzicus and Nicea. Severus victorious at Issus.

195 AD

Birth of the Emperor Valerian. Death of the Emperor Pescennius Niger, who was captured and killed by troops of Septimus Severus.

195 AD

The new Emperor Septimus Severus brings the Parthians and Adiabenians under Roman authority.

196 AD

The city of Byzantium is sacked by Emperor Septimus Severus after a long siege.

197 AD

Clodius Albinus meets Severus in battle at Lugdunum and Albinus is defeated and killed. Severus stands as the lone emperor.

198 AD

Capture of the Parthian capital of Ctesiphon by Emperor Septimus Severus, who re-annexed the province of Mesopotamia which had previously been lost.

Roman Timeline 3rd Century AD

Roman Timeline 3rd Century AD

Year

Event

203 AD

Completion of the Arch of Septimus Severus in the Roman Forum.

204 AD

Birth of the Emperor Philip the Arab. Christian writer Tertullian completes his work The Crown.

204 AD

Secular Games (Ludi saeculares) celebrated throughout the Empire

205 AD

First consulship of the Roman historian Dio Cassius.

207 AD

Birth of the Emperor Aemilian on the island Jerba in Africa.

208 AD

Birth of the Emperor Alexander Severus, in the city of Caesarea.

209 AD

Emperor Septimus Severus campaigns in Britain against the Caledonians.

211 AD

Death of Septimius Severus in Britain. Caracalla and Geta, Severus' sons rule as joint emperors. Geta murdered by Caracalla 10 months later making him sole emperor.

212 AD

The Constitutio Antoniniana, issued by Caracalla, confers citizenship on all free men in the Empire.

213 AD

Birth of the Emperor Gallienus.

214 AD

Birth of the Emperor Aurelian, in the province of Lower Moesia.

215 AD

The Emperor Caracalla issues a new form of silver coinage, the Antoninianus.

216 AD

New wars against Parthia. The baths of Caracalla are completed in Rome.

Caracalla makes concessions to the Jews, exempting them from taxes for the first time since Julius Caesar.

217 AD

Death of the Emperor Caracalla (Assassinated by Julius Martialis, an officer of the imperial bodyguard). Macrinus, the Praetorian Prefect under Caracalla, is hailed by the troops as the new emperor. He is the first emperor to be drawn out of the Roman Ordo Equester.

218 AD

Marcrinus defeated by rebel forces near Antioch and executed. Elagabalus, nephew of Caracalla, is hailed as emperor after the defeat of Macrinus.

220 AD

Emperor Elagabalus establishes the Syrian sun god of whom he is priest, El Gabal, as a major Roman god.

222 AD

Elagabalus is murdered while in a latrine by the Praetorian Guard. Severus Alexander is hailed as the new emperor of Rome.

224 AD

Birth of the Emperor Carus, who was born in the city of Narbo in Gaul.

225 AD

Birth of the Emperor Gordian III.

230 - 232 AD

The Sassanid dynasty of Persia launches a war to reconquer lost lands in the Roman east.

232 AD

Birth of the Emperor Probus, in the town of Sirmium.

233 AD

Alexander Severus begins to campaign against the Alemmani on the Rhine.

234 AD

Pannonian troops proclaim Maximinus Thrax as emperor.

235 AD

Death of the Emperor Alexander Severus, who was killed when his troops mutinied near the town of Moguntiacum. Maximinus Thrax is recognized by the senate as emperor. Thrax continues the campaign against the Alemmani successfully.

235 AD

Death of the historian Dio Cassius.

235 AD

Gordianus I and Gordianus II assume emperorship of North Africa.

236 - 237 AD

Maximinus Thrax begins to campaign against the revived tribes of the Dacians and Sarmatians.

237 - 238 AD

Persians invade the Roman province of Mesopotamia.

238 AD

Year of the 6 emperors.

Death of the Emperor Maximinus Thrax, who was killed when his soldiers mutinied. Death of the Emperor Gordian I, who hanged himself. Death of the Emperor Gordian II, who was killed in battle. Death of the Emperor Pupienus Maximus, who was killed when his bodyguard lynched him. Death of the Emperor Balbinus, who was beaten and dragged naked through the streets of Rome before being killed by the Praetorians.

239 AD

Gordian III sole emperor. Gothic invasion of Lower Moesia is repelled.

240 AD

Birth of the Emperor Diocletian in the province of Dalmatia. A rebellion under the governor of Africa, Sabinianus, is put down near Carthage.

242 AD

Gordian III marches against the Persian invasion of the East, and relieves the city of Antioch from siege.

243 AD

Persian occupation of the province of Syria is defeated by a general named Timesitheus.

244 AD

Death of the Emperor Gordian III, executed by Phillip the Arab who takes the throne. Phillip negotiates peace with the Persian invaders in order to deal with the troubles on the Rhine/Danube border.

245 AD

Phillip campaigns against and makes peace with several Germanic tribes. The future emperor G. Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus is born in Dalmatia.

247 AD

Philippus II is proclaimed emperor by the troops who were loyal to his father.

248 AD

Rome celebrates it's millenium birthday. A rebellion erupts under a Danube commander, Tiberius Claudius Marinus Pacatianus. Gothic tribes take advantage and invade the northern provinces. Decius defeats the invasion of the Goths and resettles Moesia and Pannonia and is proclaimed emperor by his men.

249 AD

Death of the Emperor Phillip the Arab, who was killed in a battle near Verona against Decius Trajanus. The Goths, under a King Kniva, renew their incursions into the Roman Empire.

250 AD

Decius defeats Kniva. Birth of the Emperor Constantius Chlorus, who was born in Danubian region. Approximate birth of the Emperor Carinus. Approximate birth of the Emperor Galerius, near the town of Florentiana in Upper Moesia. Birth of the Emperor Licinius, in the province of Upper Moesia. Approximate birth of the Emperor Maximian, at the city of Sirmium.

251 AD

Herennius claims the throne backed by his army. Pretender to the throne, Julius Valens Licianus, is defeated and executed. Death of the Emperor Decius, who was killed in battle at Abricium against King Kniva of the Carpic Goths. Trebonius Gallus is proclaimed as emperor.

251 AD

Trebonius Gallus is proclaimed as emperor.

253 AD

Death of Trebonius Gallus. Aemilianus is proclaimed as emperor lasting only about 4 months. The general Valerian is proclaimed as emperor.

253 AD

Persian War flares up again, Antioch lost to Persia

254 AD

Marcomani attack and invade the province of Pannonia. The Goths, under King Kniva, rampage, loot and sack the length of Thrace.

256 AD

The Franks, a Germanic tribe fomerly made up of the the Cherusci and Chatti, invade Gaul. The Goths launch an attack on Asia Minor.

257 AD

More Persian invasions.

259 AD

A Germanic tribe, the Juthungi (Jutes), cross the Upper Danube and enter Italy.

260 AD

Jutes defeated by western co-emperor Gallienus. Emperor Valerian is taken captive by the Persian King Shapur I. Gallienu sole emperor.

261 - 274 AD

Gallic Empire established in Gaul by Postumus (261-268) and Tetricus (270-274)

262 AD

Plague throughout the empire.

267 AD

Nomadic tribe known as the Heruli invade Greece.

268 AD

Another Goth invasion eventually defeated by Gallienus at Naissus.

268 AD

Murderof the Emperor Gallienus. Claudius II Gothicus as emperor. Battle of Lake Benacus... Emperor Claudius II Gothicus defeated pretender M. Acilius Aureolus

268 AD

Battle of Mediolanum, in which Emperor Claudius II Gothicus defeated a force of the Germanic Alemanni.

269 AD

The new queen of Palmyra, Zenobia, revolts against Rome and attacks Roman territory.

269 AD

Gothic invaders beaten by Claudius Gothicus again at Naissus.

270 AD

Birth of the Emperor Maximinus II Daia. The Romans abandon the province of Dacia. The army of Zenobia invades Egypt and enters the city of Alexandria. Death of the Emperor Claudius II Gothicus, who died of the plague. Succeeded by Aurelian.

271 AD

Emperor Aurelian defeats the Gothic Chieftain Cannabas. Battle of Placentia, in which a combined Germanic invasion of the Alemanni, Marcomanni, and Juthungi defeat a Roman army under the command of the Emperor Aurelian.

271 AD

More revolts: Septimus in Dalmatia, Domitianus in southern Gaul and Urbanus. Battle of Immae, Aurelian defeats Zenobia of Palmyra.

272 AD

Aurelian campaigns along the Rhine river against the Carpi.

274 AD

Emperor Aurelian drives into Gaul and defeats the breakaway Gallic empire, re-annexing it. Aurelian defeats the Franks, Jutes and the Batavians.

274 AD

Birth of the future Christian emperor Flavius Valerius Aurelius Constantius (Constantine the Great) in the city of Naissus in Upper Moesia.

275 AD

Death of the Emperor Aurelian, who was stabbed to death by a Praetorian named Mucapor. Replaced by 75 year old Cornelius Tacitus.

276 AD

Death of Tacitus, replaced by Florian who is murdered. Ascension of Probus.

277 AD

Emperor Probus begins to campaign in Gaul, clearing the Goths and Germanic tribes from the province.

278 AD

Probus campaigns against Germanic incursion in Raetia and Vandals in Illyricum.

279 AD

Birth of the Emperor Maxentius.

282 AD

Death of the Emperor Probus, who was murdered near Sirmium by his own troops. Carus is proclaimed as ruler in Rome.

282 AD

Carus defeats the Quadi and Sarmatians. Invasion of Persia by the Emperor Carus.

283 AD

Death of Carus. Carinus succeeds as the emperor in the West, and Numerian as the emperor in the East.

284 AD

The leader of the Praetorian Guard, named Diocles, assumes the name Diocletian and the title of emperor in the East after the death of Numerian. The ascension of Diocletion ends the period of the soldier emperors and begins a short time of recovery.

284 AD

Emperor Diocletian introduces the Edict of Maximum Prices, which fixes wages for people and the price of goods.

285 AD

Death of the Emperor Carinus, who was assassinated by his officers during the battle of Margus Valley in Moesia against Diocletian.

286 AD

Maximian defeats the Bagaudae, a group of rebels and discontented peasants, in Gaul. Made co-emperor in the west. Emperor Maximian campaigns along the Rhine River, fighting against the Alemmani and Burgundians.

290 AD

Emperor Diocletian pushes the Saracens out of Syria.

292 AD

Diocletion finished the defeat of the Saracens.

293 AD

Diocletion creates the Tetrarchy (rule of 4) with himself as senior Augustus, Maximian as junior. Galerius is senior Caesar and Constantius Chlorus is junior Caesar .

296 AD

Revolt of Alectus and Carausius in Britain. Defeated by Constantius Chlorus.

296 AD

Emperor Diocletian splits the provinces up in order to lessen the risk from provincial governors. The new provinces are called Dioceses and there are six in the East (Orient, Pontus, Asia, Thrace, Moesia, and Pannonia), and six in the West (Britain, Gaul, Vienne, Italy, Spain, and Africa).

297 AD

Diocletian publishes an edict proscribing a religious order known as the Manichaeans.

297 AD

Galerius takes the Persian royal family hostage, and is therefore able to negotiate for very favorable terms of surrender.

298 AD

Constantius Chlorus repels the incursions of the Alemmani. Diocletian lays siege to Alexandria against a revolt led by Domitius Domitianus and Achilleus. Maximian recaptures the lost portions of Africa and subdues the Moors. Galerius reconquers the province of Mesopotamia.

Roman Timeline 4th Century AD

Roman Timeline 4th Century AD

Year

Event

301 AD

Diocletion's maximum price edicts go into effect.

303 AD

Diocletion persecutes the Christians in earnest.

305 AD

Diocletian and Maximian abdicate the throne. Galerius and Constantius Chlorus co-Augusti

306 AD

Death of the Emperor Constantius Chlorus in the city of Ebaracum. Constantine named Augustus in the West.

306 AD

Emperor Fl. Valerius Severus revolts and invades Italy. His father Maximian comes out of retirement first in his support, then in favor of Constantine. Severus killed in Pannonia and Maximian recognized as co-emperor.

308 AD

Marcellus is appointed as the new Pope in Rome. Exiled in 309 and replaced by Eusebius.

308 AD

The Conference of Carnutum, a meeting of all of the Caesars and Augusti, eventually setting off civil war.

310 AD

Death of Maximian after the siege of Masillia by Constantine.

311 AD

Publication of the Edict of Toleration by the Emperor Galerius, ending Christian persecution, followed shortly by his death. Death of Diocletion.

312 AD

Constantine leads his army from Gaul, investing several towns and winning the support of most of Italy. On the march to Rome, he claimed to have seen the sign of a cross of light, and the words "By this sign, conquer". This is the basis for speculation on Constantine's Christian conversion

312 AD

Death of the emperor Maxentius after Constantine's victory at the battle of the Milvian Bridge. Constantine disbands the Praetorian guard.

313 AD

Victory of Licinius over Maximinus Daia at the Hellespont is followed by reconciliation of Constantine and Maximinius. Edict of Milan is signed by Emperor Constantine the Great and the Emperor Licinius setting a tone for peace and Christian acceptance.

314 AD

Peace is interrupted once again when armed conflict breaks out between the co-emperors. Periods of war and peace follow for ten years with Constantine increasingly victorious.

315 AD

The arch of Constantine is erected in Rome.

316 AD

Battle of Campus Ardiensis in which Constantine defeats Licinius.

317 AD

Birth of Constantine II, in the city of Arelate.

320 AD

Birth of the Emperor Constans, in the city of Constantinople.

322 AD

St. Peter's Church is constructed in Rome.

323 AD

Constantine drives the Goths out of Thracia.

324 AD

Final victory for Constantine over Licinius at Adrianople and Chrysopolis. Constantine sole emperor.

325 AD

The Council of Nicaea makes Christianity the religion of the Empire

326 AD

Constantine executes his son, Crispus, followed by his wife Faustus a year later. She was boiled alive.

326 AD

Constantine chooses Byzantium as the new capital of the Empire and renames it Constantinople.

328 AD

Birth of the Emperor Valens, in the city of Cibalae.

332 AD

Birth of the Emperor Julian the Apostate.

336 AD

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre is built and dedicated in Jerusalem.

337 AD

Constantine had himself baptized by Eusebius, the bishop of Nicomedia. Shortly before his death. Division of the empire between Constantine's three sons: Constantine II (west), Constans (middle), Constantius (east).

339 AD

Birth of the bishop of Milan, Ambrose, in the city of Trier.

340 AD

Civil war once again. Death of Constantine II against Constans at the battle of Aquileia.

341 AD

Emperor Constans begins a successful campaign against the Franks.

343 AD

The Emperor Constans campaigns against the Picts and Scots in Britannia, whom he successfully drives back into Caledonia.

344 AD

Persian victory at Singara.

347 AD

Birth of the Emperor Theodosius the Great, in the town of Cauca, Northwestern Spain.

348 AD

Birth of Saint Jerome, the Christian writer.

350 AD

Death of the Emperor Constans after a revolt broke out under Magnentius. The Persians invade and take Armenia.

351 AD

Emperor Constantius II defeats the army of the pretender Magnentius in a battle near Mursa.

353 AD

Battle of Mons Seleucus in which Contantius defeats Magnentius in a bloody engagement.

357 AD

Julian defeats the Alemmani.

359 AD

Sapor II invades Mesopotamia. Constantius goes to the east. Birth of the Emperor Gratian, in the town of Sirmium.

360 AD

Julian's army proclaims him emperor and he marches east.

361 AD

Death of Constantius II, Julian the Apostate takes over.

362 AD

Julian outlaws the teaching of Christianity.

363 AD

Battle of Ctesiphon, in which Julian defeats Shapur II, but Julian is killed in the battle. Jovian emperor.

364 AD

Jovian reverses Julians anti-Christian edicts. Nominates Valentinian as his heir and dies. Valentinian makes his brother Valens eastern emperor and takes the west for himself. Permanent separation of the empire.

367 AD

Valentinian defeats the Alemmani at Solicinium.

368 AD

Valens at war with the Goths.

369 AD

Peace with Goths

369 AD

Huns invade Ostrogoth territory.

370 AD

Theodosius drives invading Picts out of Britain once again.

371 AD

Birth of the Emperor Valentinian II.

374 AD

Theodosius the Great campaigns against the Sarmatians along the Danube.

374 AD

Ambrose appointed bishop of Milan.

375 AD

Death of Valentinian. Followed by Gratian who also promoted his infant brother Valentinian II at Milan. Gratian is the first emperor to refuse the office of Pontifex Maximus.

376 AD

Theodosius the Elder is killed in Africa and his son, the Great retires from public service.

377 AD

Emperor Valens and Emperor Gratian combine against Visigoth and Ostrogoth armies along the Danube. Goths move into Thracia. Birth of the Emperor Arcadius, in Spain.

378 AD

Gratian defeats Alemanni. The Romans, under Valens are then defeated badly at Adrianople by Fritigern and the Goths. Perhaps the most terrible and unrecoverable defeat in Roman history. Valens killed.

379 AD

Gratian nominated Theodosius (the Great) to replace Valens.

380 AD

Theodosius the Great declares Christianity to be the sole religion of the empire.

382 AD

Treaty of Theodosius with Visigoths.

383 AD

Revolt of Maximus in Britain. Death of Gratian. Theodosius recognizes Maximus in the west and Valentinian II at Milan. Birth of the Emperor Honorius.

387 AD

Emperor Theodosius signs a treaty with the Persian King Shapur III, giving Persia four fifths of Armenia, and Rome one fifth. He then crushed Maximus at Aquileia.

390 AD

Birth of the Roman general Flavius Aetius.

391 AD

Paganism is officially ended with edicts published by Emperor Theodosius.

392 AD

Death of the Emperor Valentinian II. Eugenius replaces him, set up by the Germanic general Arbogast.

394 AD

The last showing of the ancient Olympic Games is held in this year after it is banned by Emperor Theodosius the Great. There are no games again until 1896.

394 AD

Theodosius and the Germanic Alaric defeat Arbogast at the River Frigidus.

395 AD

Death of Theodosius the Great. His sons Honorius takes the west, and Arcadius the east. The Huns invade Armenia, Cappadocia and Syria.

395 - 397 AD

Alaric invades the Balkans but is checked by Stilicho. Alaric set up as governor of Illyricum.

399 AD

Ostrogoths invade and capture Galatia, Pisidia, and Bithynia.

Roman Timeline 5th Century AD

Roman Timeline 5th Century AD

Year

Event

400 AD

Alaric and the Visigoths invade Italy, capturing much of the peninsula in the south

401 AD Vandals led by King Radagaisus invade Noricum and Raetia. Birth of emperor Theodosius II.

402 AD Vandal auxiliary general Flavius Stilicho defeats Alaric at Pollentia.

403 AD Stilicho defeats the army of Alaric in the battle of Verona, forcing Alaric to retire. Honorius moves the capital of the Western Empire to Ravenna.

405 AD Stilicho repels a barbarian invasion of Italy under Radagaisus. Martyrdom of the monk Telemachus, who is stoned to death trying to break up an arenar event, closes the colosseum and officially ends gladiatorial combat in Rome.

406 AD Vandals invades Gaul.

407 AD The last legion in Britain, Legio II Augusta, is withdrawn, and the province abandoned.

408 AD Murder of Stilicho by Honorius. Death of the eastern emperor Arcadius. Replaced by Theodosius II at age 7.

409 AD Vandals, Suevi and Alans invade Spain, forever removing it from Roman control. Alaric, after besieging Rome, decalres Attalus as emperor.

410 AD Alaric sacks Rome, the first external capture of Rome in 800 years, and deposes Attalus. Alaric dies shortly after. He is succeeded by Athaulf as the new king of the Visigoths.

412 - 413 AD Constantius III drives Alaric and the Visigoths from Italy into Gaul.

413 AD Revolt of Heraclius in Africa put down.

417 AD Visigoths settle in Aquitania, Gaul.

419 AD Birth of the Emperor Valentinian III.

420 AD Ostrogoths settle in Pannonia. Death of the Christian writer St. Jerome.

421 AD Death of Constantius III.

423 AD Death of Honorius, replaced by the biy Valentinian with Placidia as regent.

427 AD Boniface revolts in Africa.

429 AD Invited by Boniface, the Vandals in Spain, under Geiseric invade and conquer Mauretania, then Africa.

430 AD Death of the writer and Christian St. Augustine of Hippo.

430's AD Roman General Flavius Aetius campaigns against Visigoths, Burgundians and Franks in Gaul, re-establishing some Roman control.

434 AD Attila made King of the Huns.

435 AD King Theodoric I of the Visigoths besieges the Romans at Narbonne but is eventually defeated by Aetius.

436 AD Aetius defeats the Burgundians.

438 AD Theodosius publishes a code clarifying Roman law.

439 AD Geiseric of the Vandals takes Carthage.

440 AD Geiseric invades Sicily, but is bribed to leave.

441 AD Attila the Hun invades Thracia.

442 AD Britain falls to Saxon invaders, despite continuing pleas for help to Aetius.

443 AD Attila comes to terms with Theodosius and the eastern empire, focusing instead on the west.

447 AD Attila invades Moesia.

450 AD Justin I, future Byzantine emperor, is born in Illyria. Marcian succeeds Theodosius II and stops paying tribute to the Huns.

451 AD Attila invades Gaul devastating as he goes. The huns are eventually defeated by Aetius and Theodoric I the Visigoth, though Theodoric is killed and replaced by Theodoric II.

452 AD Undeterred by defeat, Attila invades Italy but decides to spare Rome and retires.

453 AD Death of Attila the Hun.

454 AD Revolts, internal power struggles and enemy attacks collapse the Hunnic empire. With the threat of the Huns gone, Valentinian has Aetius murdered for fear of his power. The Alemmani invade across the Danube.

455 AD Valentinian III murdered by supporters of Aetius. Maximus proclaimed emperor. At the request of Valentinian's widow Eudoxia, Geiseric of the Vandals invades and sacks Rome from Africa. He carries off Eudoxia and her daughters, leaving a power vacuum in the west. The Visigoths proclaim the former general of Aetius, Avitus as new emperor in the west.

456 AD 'Master of Soldiers' Ricimer launches a fleet against widescale naval attacks of the Vandals.

457 AD Majorian is proclaimed as emperor in the West and is recognized by the Eastern Emperor Leo, who had previously replaced Marcian.

460 AD Destruction of Majorian's fleet by the Vandals off Cartagena.

461 AD Death of Majorian. Libius Severus emperor.

463 AD The Goths are prevented from crossing the Loire River by the Roman general Aegidius.

465 AD Libius Severus dies. Ricimer rules as patrician under Leo in Constantinople.

466 AD Euric, King of the Visigoths, begins conquest of Spain.

467 AD Eastern Emperor Leo appoints the Roman general to emperor of the Western Empire.

468 AD Leo sends Basiliscus to crush Geiseric in Africa, but his army is destroyed.

472 AD Ricimer deposes Anthemius and installs Olybrius as western emperor, however both die shortly after of illnesses.

473 AD Glycerius set up as western Emperor.

474 AD Death of Leo, replaced by his infant grandson Leo II who also dies shortly thereafter. Zeno ascends as emperor in the east. Julius Nepos ascends as the latest puppet in the west with the support of the eastern empire.

475 AD Romulus Augustulus, son of Hunnic general Orestes installed as the 'last Roman Emperor'. Julius Nepos flees to Dalmatia.

476 AD Germanic general Odoacer, in command of the troops in Italy is proclaimed King. He desposes Romulus and offers to rule as King in the name of Zeno, the eastern emperor. Zeno prefers to keep Julius Nepos as Emperor, and Odoacer agrees, but Nepos never returns to Rome.

476 AD End of the Western Roman Empire. With Odoacer's appointment as King, the system of Roman government, first Republic than Imperial ceases to exist. After over a century of near constant invasions and usurpations, the Roman system finally collapses, permanently.

480 AD Death of Julius Nepos, who lived essentially in exile in Dalmatia. Though technically the last Roman emperor (Odoacer issued coinage and conducted other administration affairs in his name, even after 476 AD) he held no power since Odoacer's ascension as King.