

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- B. C.
- 337 First Roman Plebeian pretor.
- 337-335 The Latin War begins; after two years the Romans are victorious.
- 336 Murder of Philip.
- Accession of Alexander III, the Great.
- 335 Alexander destroys Thebes; is chosen generalissimo of the Greeks, Athens having submitted.
- 334 Battle of the Granicus.
- Macedonian Empire formed.
- Alexander invades Persia.
- 333 Battle of Issus.
- Damascus taken and Tyre besieged by Alexander.
- 332 Capture of Tyre and conquest of Egypt by Alexander.
- Alexandria, Egypt, founded on the Egyptian village Rhacotis.
- Treaty between Alexander and Rome.
- Alexander visits Jerusalem and worships at the Temple.
- 331 Phenicia subdued by Alexander.
- Battle of Arbela.
- Subjugation of Persia.
- Settlement of the Jews at Alexandria.
- 330 Darius III. assassinated.
- Demosthenes oration for the crown.
- Persia becomes a part of the Macedonian Empire.
- 327-325 Campaigns of Alexander in India.
- Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates.
- 326 Roman soter for debt abolished.
- 324 Exile of Demosthenes.
- 323 Death of Alexander at Babylon.
- Alexander succeeded by Perdiccas as Regent.
- Antipater in Macedonia.
- Lysimachus in Thrace.
- Cassander in Greece.
- Antigonos in Syria.
- Eumenes in Cappadocia.
- Seleucus at Babylon.
- Second Samnite War, lasts twenty-one years.
- Antipater, a Macedonian general, defeats Athens and allies.
- 322 Ptolemy I., surnamed Soter, receives the Egyptian Kingdom.
- Phenicia annexed to Egypt by Ptolemy Soter I.
- 321 First war among the "successors of Alexander."
- Battle of the Caudine Forks.
- Romans terribly defeated by Pontus and pass under the Samnite yoke.
- 320 Ptolemy Soter takes Jerusalem.
- Revolt of Phenicia.
- Jewish settlements in Egypt and Cyrene.
- 317 Agathocles at Syracuse.
- 316 Thebes rebuilt by Cassander.
- 315 Conquest of Antigonos of Phrygia.
- 314 Palestine under Antigonos.
- Roman victory at Cinnia.
- 313 Samnite victory at Lantule.
- 312 Battle of Gaza.
- Victory of Ptolemy and Seleucus over Demetrius Poliorcetes.
- Pyrhus King of Epirus.
- Appian Claudius censor.
- Appian way and aqueduct.
- The great Roman military road completed.
- 312-160 Sandracottus, Indian empire.
- 311-309 The Etruscan War.
- L. Papirius Cursor, Roman Dictator.
- Agathocles defeated at Himera.
- 308 Fabius crosses Ciminian Hills; defeats the Tuscans at Vadimon.
- 307-305 Naval war at Cyprus and Rhodes.
- 306 Siege of Rhodes by Demetrius.
- 301 Battle of Ipsus between Ptolemy Soter and Antigonos.
- Final division of Alexander's dominions.
- Athenian democracy restored.
- Chandragupta (Sandracottus) reigns in India; makes a treaty with Seleucus.
- Foundation of Antioch by Seleucus.
- Light-house on island of Pharos erected.
- Athena besieged and taken by Demetrius.
- 299 Third Samnite War. (Samnites, Etruscans, Umbrians and Gauls).
- Gellius Egnatius, leader of the Samnites.
- The Capitoline wolf.
- 298 Quintus Fabius defeats the Samnites.
- Etruscans and Gauls at Sentinum.
- 292 Execution of C. Pontius.
- The Third Samnite War ends in subjugation to Rome.
- 287 Birth of Archimedes (died 212).
- 286 The Hortensian Law passed at Rome; plebeia declared binding on all the people.
- 285 Ptolemy abdicates in favor of his son, Philadelphus, who becomes Ptolemy II.
- Under his reign Egypt rose to a high rank among the nations in power and wealth.
- 284 Alexandrian Library founded by Ptolemy Soter.
- 283 The Etolian League formed.
- 282 Kingdom of Pergamum founded.
- Renewed Gallic and Etruscan War.
- Second battle of Lake Vadimon.
- 281 Rome wars with Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.
- Rome at war with Tarentum.
- Lysimachus defeated and slain by Seleucus at Corupedion.
- 280 Achaean League between twelve cities of Achaia established.
- Battle of Pandolia.
- Romans defeated by Pyrrhus.
- Birth of Chryseippus (died 207).
- 279 Irruption of the Gauls into Greece.
- First Plebeian censor at Rome.
- Romans again defeated by Pyrrhus at Asculum.
- Rome and Carthage allied.
- 277 League between Athens, Sparta and Egypt.
- The Septuagint written.
- The Gauls settle in Galatia.
- 276 Birth of Eratosthenes—died 196.
- The great wall of China built (?).
- 274 Battle of Beneventum. Rome victorious.
- Pyrrhus leaves Italy.
- 273 Egyptian embassy to Rome.
- 272 Antigonos Gonatus recovers Macedonia.
- 269 Silver money first coined at Rome.
- Hiero II. of Syracuse.
- 268 Berceus flourished.
- Antigonos of Macedonia takes Athens.
- Rome supreme over all Italy.
- First Punic War begins.
- Carthage disputes Rome's Empire.
- Chronology of Arundellian (Parian) marble ends.
- 260 First Roman fleet launched.
- Victory of Duilius off Myla.
- Rise of Parthia.
- 260-230 Reign of Asoka in India.
- 256 Naval victory of Regulus over the Carthaginians at Ecnomus.
- Invasion of Africa.
- The Arscidae.
- Defeat and capture of Regulus by the Carthaginians.
- Evacuation of Africa.
- 254 The Kingdom of Dacia.
- Parthia becomes an independent kingdom under Arsaces.
- 253 Dynasty of Tsin in China founded.
- Ptolemy III. makes war on Syria.
- Restores the Egyptian gods carried off by Cambyses, 525 B. C.
- Birth of Hannibal—died 183.
- 245 Aratus of Sicyon, general of the Achaean League.
- 241 Defeat of Carthaginians by Catulus at the Egates islands.
- End of the First Punic War.
- Sicily made a Roman Province.
- Atalus, King of Pergamum.
- Agis IV. killed at Sparta.
- B. C.
- 240 The plays of Livius Andronicus exhibited (the first tragedies) at Rome.
- 238 Date of the decree of Canopus; tablet of San.
- 237 Conquest of Spain attempted by the Carthaginians.
- Seizure of Sardinia and Corsica by the Romans.
- 235 The gates of the Temple of Janus at Rome shut for the first time since Numa. No war existing at the time.
- 234 Birth of M. Porcius Cato—died 149.
- 233 Antigonos Doseu in Macedonia.
- 232 Athens joins the Achaean League.
- 227 Cleonic War with Achaean League begins.
- 226 Reforms of Cleomenes at Sparta.
- Invasion of Cisalpine Gaul and battle of Clusium. Rome victorious.
- 222 Ptolemy IV. reigns in Egypt.
- Defeats Antiochus III. of Syria at Rhabia.
- Gallia Cisalpina becomes a Roman Province.
- 221 Battle of Sellasia.
- Aratus and Antigonos take Sparta.
- Philip V. of Macedonia.
- Alliance between Philip and Achaean League.
- 220 Hannibal assassinated in Spain.
- 219 Antiochus overruns Palestine.
- Siege of Saguntum by Hannibal.
- Second Illyrian war.
- 218 Second Punic War begins.
- Hannibal marches from Spain across the Pyrenees and the Alps into Italy.
- Battles of the Ticinus and the Trebia, and defeat of Scipio.
- 217 Hannibal passes the Apennines.
- Battle of Lake Trasimene. Flaminius defeated.
- 216 The two Scipios sent to Spain.
- 215 Battle of Cannae. Romans defeated with immense loss.
- Revolt of Capua.
- Alliance of Hannibal with Philip V. of Macedonia.
- 214-212 Siege and capture of Syracuse by Marcellus.
- 214 First Commercial War.
- Byzantium and Rhodes.
- 212 Battle of Antiochia.
- Greek works of art brought to Rome.
- Greece concludes treaty with the Romans against Philip V. of Macedonia.
- Defeat and death of the two Scipios in Spain by Hasdrubal.
- Capua recovered by Rome.
- Conquest of Judea by Antiochus.
- Hannibal before Rome.
- 208 Battle of Metaurus.
- 207 Battle of Elinga.
- 206 Battle of the Metaurus; Hasdrubal defeated and slain by the Romans.
- Gold money first coined in Rome.
- 205 Ptolemy V. The decline of Egypt.
- 204 P. Cornelius Scipio conducts the war in Africa.
- Siege of Utica.
- 203 Hannibal leaves Italy.
- Attalus and Rhodians war with Philip.
- 202 Defeat of Hannibal at Zama, in Africa, by Scipio Africanus.
- 201 Treaty of peace between Rome and Carthage; end of the Second Punic War.
- 200-197 First Macedonian War.
- Allies attack Macedon and defeat Philip.
- 198 T. Quintus Flaminius proclaims liberty to the Greeks.
- Syria becomes independent of Egypt.
- 197 Battle of Cynoccephala.
- Philip defeated by Flaminius.
- Palestine and Coele-Syria conquered by Antiochus the Great, and confirmed to him by the peace with Rome.
- The Rosetta Stone written.
- 196 Dynasty of Han, China, founded.
- Hannibal joins Antiochus.
- 195 Birth of Hipparchus, first systematic astronomer.
- 192-188 War between the Romans and Antiochus the Great.
- Philopomen pretor of the Achaean League.
- Greece declared free from Macedon by Flaminius.
- Philopomen defeats Nabis, of Sparta.
- Sparta joins the Achaean League.
- 190 Battle of Magnesia.
- The laws and discipline of Lycurgus abrogated by Philopomen.
- 184 Death of Plautus.
- 183 Death of Hannibal and Scipio.
- Lycortas, general of the Achaean League.
- 182-174 Encroachment of Massinissa.
- 181 Ptolemy VI. reigns in Egypt.
- The Villian Law, Rome.
- 179 Perseus King of Macedonia.
- Embassy of Callistates to Greece.
- Pharaces, of Pontus, cedes Paphlagonia to Rome.
- 176 Antiochus makes war on Egypt.
- 171-168 Second Macedonian War.
- 170 Antiochus takes Jerusalem.
- 40,000 Jews slain and Temple pillaged.
- Birth of Attius, Roman dramatist (died 70).
- 168 Battle of Pydna; victory of Emilius Paulus over Perseus; Macedonia made a Roman province.
- Eumenes II. visits Rome.
- Antiochus Epiphanes takes Jerusalem.
- Beginning of the Maccabean war of independence.
- Athenians attack Oropus.
- 167 Judaea, Maccabees defeat the Syrians and occupy Jerusalem, except the Citadel.
- Romans ravage Epirus and Achaia.
- 166 Rededication of the Temple.
- One thousand Achaeans imprisoned at Rome.
- First comedy of Terence performed at Rome.
- 166-145 Hipparchus flourishes.
- 165 Rise of the Pharisees and Sadducees.
- 164 Death of Antiochus.
- He is succeeded by Antiochus V. Eupator, who takes Bethorus, and besieges Jerusalem, but makes peace with the Jews.
- Cyrene and Libya separate from Egypt.
- 163 Birth of M. Emilius Scaurus, Roman orator (died 90).
- 161 Victory of Judas Maccabees at Adasa.
- Embassy of Cameades, Diogenes and Critolans to Rome.
- Death of Judas.
- Alliance between Rome and Judea.
- Jonathan Maccabees succeeds Judas.
- 160 Bactrians in India.
- 159 Death of Terence.
- 155 Athenians fined by Rome.
- 153 War in Spain.
- 150-138 Lusitanian War.
- Viriathus commands the Lusitanians.
- Third Punic War begins.
- Scipio invades Africa.
- Andronicus in Macedonia.
- Birth of Lucullus—died 103.
- The Achaean war with Rome begins.
- Ptolemy VI. killed in battle.
- Carthage taken by Scipio and destroyed by order of the Roman Senate.
- Corinth taken and destroyed by Mummius.
- Province of Africa constituted.
- Greece becomes a Roman province.
- 145 Ptolemy VII. reigns, marries Cleopatra, widow of Ptolemy VI.
- Polybius legislates for the Achaean cities.
- Emetrius Nicator in Syria.
- The Tower of Zion taken by the Jews.
- Judea becomes independent.
- Rise of the Asmonean dynasty.
- B. C.
- 143 Birth of Antonius, Roman orator (died 70).
- 142 Scipio Africanus (Minor) Roman Censor.
- 140 Birth of Crassus, Roman orator (died 91).
- Simon made hereditary prince of the Jews.
- Death of Viriathus—Rome.
- Macedonia formally absorbed by Rome.
- 138 Birth of L. Cornelius Sulla (died 78).
- 136 Hyrcanus Governor of Judea.
- 134-132 Servile War in Sicily.
- Sicilian slaves rebel, are conquered and slain.
- 133 Law of Tiberias Gracchus passed at Rome.
- Gracchus murdered.
- Kingdom of Pergamum bequeathed to Rome.
- 130 Demetrius Nicator, Syria, restored.
- 129 Hyrcanus subdues Idumea and Samaria and destroys Temple at Gerizim.
- 125 Rise of the Essenes.
- Flavius Placcus and L. Drusus popular Roman leaders.
- L. Caelius Antipater, Roman jurist, flourished.
- 123 Scipio takes and destroys Numantia.
- Roman Colony sent to Carthage.
- 121 Civil war in Rome arising from Agrarian troubles. Calus Gracchus is murdered.
- Metellus leader of Roman Senate.
- 120 Parthians subdue Bactria.
- 117 Ptolemy VIII. reigns jointly with his brother, Cleopatra.
- 116 Birth of Varro (died 28).
- 113 The Teutones and Cimbrs invade Gaul.
- 111-106 The Jugurthine War—peace concluded.
- War renewed two years later.
- Metellus and Marius defeat Jugurtha and subject Numidia.
- 109-101 War of Rome with the Cimbrs and Teutones.
- 109 Hyrcanus destroys the Samaritan temple on Mount Gerizim.
- Atricus born (died B. C. 32).
- 108 Birth of Pompey and of Cicero.
- 102 Victory of Marius over the Teutones at Aquae Sextie (Ay. Sulla).
- Second Servile war breaks out in Sicily.
- 101 Victory of Marius over the Cimbrs at Verceil and end of the war.
- 100 Birth of Julius Caesar.
- C. Marius born 157 (died 86). Sixth Roman Consul.
- L. App. Saturninus Tribune (Rome).
- 98 Ptolemy Antonius leaves Cyrene.
- 95 Birth of Lucullus (died 55).
- 92 Sulla on the Euphrates.
- 90-88 The Social or Marius War in Italy.
- The Marsians, at first successful, are finally defeated.
- 88-84 First Mithridatic War.
- Mithridates seizes Athens.
- Civil War of Marius and Sulla and expulsion of Marius.
- Sulla occupies Rome. War.
- 87 Marius retakes Rome.
- 86 Revolt and siege of Egyptian Thebes.
- Death of Marius and return of Sulla.
- 85 Germanicus in Parthia and the East.
- Birth of Sallust (died 34).
- 85 Tigranes at war with Rome.
- 84 Sulla makes peace with Pontus, King of the Mithridates.
- 83 War with Mithridatic party in Italy.
- Tigranes I. of Armenia annexes Phrygia.
- 82 Birth of Marcus Antonius (died 30).
- Thebes destroyed.
- Second Civil War.
- Victory at the Colline gate.
- Occupation of Rome.
- Sulla becomes Dictator.
- 79 Abdication of Sulla. Dies in 78.
- The Cornelian Laws of Rome.
- 79-71 Civil war of Sertorius in Spain; and of Lepidus and Catulus in Italy.
- 78 Alexandra Queen of Judea.
- 75 Nicomedes III. leaves Bithnia to Rome.
- 74-65 Third Mithridatic War.
- 73-71 Servile war in Italy, led by Spartacus, who is defeated and slain by Crassus.
- 70 Consulship of Pompey and Crassus.
- Birth of Virgil (died 19).
- Cyrene expelled from India.
- 69 Victory of Lucullus over Tigranes.
- Cesar begins to take part in public affairs.
- Pompey subdues the pirates.
- 68 Lucullus invaded Syria.
- Pompey sent into Asia and war ended.
- Birth of Strabo, geographer (died A. D. 22).
- 65 Birth of Horace (died B. C. 8).
- Antiochus Asiaticus dethroned by Pompey.
- 64 Birth of Messalla (died 4).
- Pompey reduces Syria to a Roman province.
- 63 Jerusalem taken by the Romans under Pompey.
- Birth of Augustus.
- Second conspiracy of Cataline suppressed by Cicero.
- Orators of Cicero.
- Lucullus founds Library at Rome.
- Phenicia absorbed in the province of Syria.
- 60 Pompey, Cesar and Crassus form the first Roman Triumvirate.
- Birth of Seneca (died 30).
- 59 Birth of Livy (died A. D. 17).
- 58 The Gallic War begins.
- Cicero banished.
- Cesar invades Gaul.
- Helvetii and Ariovistus defeated.
- 57 Cyprus becomes a Roman province.
- End of the Seleucidae.
- Cesar defeats the Belgae and Nervii.
- 55-54 Caesar invades Britain.
- Crassus plunders the Temple at Jerusalem; is defeated and killed by the Parthians at Carrhae, 53.
- 54 Cesar defeats Trevir and crosses the Rhine.
- Birth of Tibullus (died 18).
- 52-51 Cesar conquers Vercingetorix and Alesia.
- Murder of Claudius by Milo.
- 51 Subjugation of Gaul completed, and becomes a Roman province.
- 50 Quintus Sextius (Stoic) flourished.
- 49 Civil war between Cesar and Pompey.
- Pompey driven from Italy.
- The Pompeians defeated in Spain.
- Cesar dictator.
- 48 Battle of Pharsalia.
- Cesar defeats Pompey.
- Murder of Pompey in Egypt.
- Ptolemy Dionysius and Cleopatra inherit Egyptian throne.
- 47 Cesar again dictator.
- War in Egypt.
- Partial destruction of the Library of Alexandria during the siege of Alexandria.
- Cesar defeats Pharaces at Zela.
- 46 The African War.
- Battle of Thapsus.
- Suicide of Cato.
- Reformation of the calendar by Cesar.
- His triumphs.
- 45 War in Spain.
- Battle of Munda; defeat of the Pompeians.
- Cesar Pater Patrie Imperator, for life, Dictator.
- First year of Julian calendar.
- 44 Assassination of Cesar by Brutus, Cassius and others. Flight of the assassins.
- Antony becomes master of Rome.
- I. C.
- 44 Corinth and Carthage rebuilt.
- 43 Cleopatra poisons her brother Ptolemy and reigns alone.
- Battle of Actium.
- Second Triumvirate—C. Octavius, M. Antony, M. Lepidus.
- Cicero put to death.
- Birth of Ovid (died A. D. 18).
- End of the Republic.
- 42 Defeat and death of Brutus and Cassius.
- The Triumvirate masters of the Roman world.
- 41 Meeting of Antony and Cleopatra at Tarsus.
- 40 Herod the Great made king of the Jews.
- Library of Pergamum to Alexandria.
- 37 Jerusalem taken by Herod and the Romans.
- Agrippa crosses the Rhine.
- 36 Sextus Pompeius driven from Sicily (put to death 35).
- Lepidus deprived of power.
- Edictum perpetuum in Parthia.
- 34 Antony invades Armenia.
- 32 War between Octavius and Antony.
- 31 Battle of Actium.
- Establishment of the Roman Empire.
- 30 Battle of Actium. Octavius successful.
- Side of Antony and Cleopatra.
- Criticism of the best Attic Literature at Rome.
- 29 The Gates of Janus shut.
- 28 Cesar Octavius is made Emperor under the title of Augustus Cesar.
- Pantheon dedicated by Agrippa.
- 25 Tiridates seeks Roman court.
- 24 Defeat of Romans in Arabia.
- 23 Death of Marcellus.
- 21 Augustus Cesar founds Confederacy of the Raconian cities.
- 20 Roman standards restored by Parthia.
- India embassy to Rome.
- 18 Death of Dionysius of Halicarnassus.
- 17-7 Temple at Jerusalem rebuilt by Herod.
- Agrippa invades Asia.
- Cappadocia created a province of Rome.
- 16 German war; Roman defeat under Lollius.
- 15 Victories of Drusus over the Rheti.
- 12 Invasion of Germany by Drusus.
- 11-9 Campaigns of Tiberias in Pannonia and Dalmatia.
- 9 Death of Drusus.
- 8 Tiberius defeats the Germans.
- Diodorus Siculus, historian, flourished.
- 4 Birth of Jesus Christ, according to Usher's system.
- Death of Herod, king of Judea.
- D.
- 1 Tiberius commands on the Rhine.
- 3 Birth of Seneca (died A. D. 65).
- 6 Judea a Roman province under Syria.
- 9 Destruction of the Romans under Varus and three legions by the Germans under Hermann.
- Romans defeated by Charusci under Arminius.
- Banishment of Ovid.
- 14 Death of Augustus Cesar.
- Accession of Tiberius Cesar.
- Accession of Artabanus in Parthia.
- 14-16 Campaigns of Germanicus in Germany.
- Germanicus in Parthia and the East.
- 19 Death of Germanicus.
- War between Artabanus and Marbad.
- M. Elino Sejanus dominant at Rome.
- 23 Pretorian camp at Rome.
- 25 Pontius Pilate governor of Judea.
- 26-37 Tiberius retires to Capre.
- 30 The Crucifixion, according to Eusebius.
- Lactantius, Augustine, Origen and other authorities give A. D. 29 as the proper year.
- Agrippina I. banished.
- 31 Marco, Prefect of Pretorians, upon fall of Sejanus.
- 37 Accession of Caligula, Rome.
- Birth of Josephus (died 97).
- 40 Philo Senior ambassador to Rome.
- Birth of Plutarch—died 120.
- 41 Claudius Emperor of Rome.
- 42 Claudius conquers Mauretania.
- Birth of Quintilian—died 118.
- 43 Expedition of Claudius to Britain.
- Successes of Aulus Plautius.
- Birth of Martial—died 104.
- Lycia becomes a Roman province.
- 44 Judea and Samaria directly Roman.
- 47 London founded by the Romans.
- Birth of Juvenal—died 130 (?).
- Thrace directly Roman.
- The Frisians subdued by Rome.
- 50 Defeat and capture of Caracacius; taken prisoner to Rome.
- Claudius marries Agrippina II., and adopts Nero.
- 51 South Britain a Roman province.
- 54 Agrippina poisons Claudius and Nero becomes emperor.
- 55 Birth of Tacitus; died 117 (?).
- 56 Corbulo in Parthia.
- 59 Britannicus poisoned by Agrippina.
- Agrippina murdered by Nero.
- Parthia and Armenia at war.
- 60 St. Paul at Malta.
- 61 Insurrection of the Britons under Boadicea.
- Victory of Suetonius Paulinus.
- 62 Birth of Papius Statius, poet; died 96.
- Birth of Pliny the Minor; died 105.
- Rome on fire six days.
- Persecution of the Christians.
- 65 Deaths of St. Peter and St. Paul (?).
- Deaths of Seneca and Lucian.
- Conspiracy of Piso.
- Revolt of the Jews.
- Josephus governor of Galilee.
- 68 Nero at the Olympic games.
- Death of Nero.
- Galba becomes emperor.
- 69 Civil war at Rome.
- Otho kills himself.
- Vitellius killed.
- 70 Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Titus.
- Civilis leads a Batavian revolt.
- Vespasian emperor at Rome.
- Colosseum at Rome built.
- 71 The Gates of Janus closed.
- Triumph of Vespasian and Titus.
- Philosophers expelled from Rome.
- Reform of Treasury, Rome.
- 71-75 The Stoic philosophers expelled from Rome by Vespasian.
- 78 Agricola commands in Britain.
- Titus becomes Roman emperor.
- 79 Herculaneum and Pompeii destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius.
- 79 Death of Pliny, the Elder.
- The Laocoon group sculptured.
- 80 Advance of Agricola to the Tay.
- Amphitheatre of Verona built.
- Domitian emperor of Rome.
- 82 Rome wars with Chatti.
- 83 Paris (Pantomime) killed.
- 84 Agricola defeats the Caledonians, and sails around and subdues Britain.
- 85 Agricola recalled to Rome.
- 86 Rome wages an unsuccessful war against Gate or Dacia.
- Quadi and Marcomanni.
- 91 Insurrection of Antonius suppressed.
- 95 Rome persecutes Jews and Christians.
- St. John banished to Patmos.
- 96 Domitian killed.
- Nerva becomes emperor.
- Polyarp, Bishop of Smyrna, born (died 160).
- 96-98 Relief of taxes and distribution of lands.
- 98 Trajan emperor of Rome.
- Plutarch flourishes.
- 102 Birth of Justin Martyr (died 166).
- 103-107 Subjugation of Dacia.
- A. D.
- 104 Birth of Herodes Atticus, antiquarian (died 180).
- 114-117 Trajan's expedition to the East.
- 117 Hadrian emperor.
- He abandons the conquests of Trajan.
- The Euphrates made the eastern boundary of the empire.
- 120 Hadrian visits Gaul and Britain.
- Statues of Antonius (Hadrian's page).
- Birth of Irenaeus, Bishop of Lyons; died 200.
- Birth of Lucian; died 200.
- Hadrian's walls built—Newcastle to Carlisle—Rhine to the Danube.
- 121 Birth of Marcus Aurelius; died 180.
- First apology for the Christians presented at Athens by Quadratus and Aristides.
- 130 Birth of Appuleius.
- Birth of Galen; died 200.
- Hadrian rebuilds Jerusalem.
- 132 Second Jewish War.
- Barchochebas, leader of the Jews.
- Edictum perpetuum of Hadrian.
- 135 Dispersion of the Jews.
- 138 Antonius Pius, emperor.
- The empire at peace.
- Faustina I. flourishes.
- Wall of Antoninus (Graham's Dyke) built.
- 139 Conquests of Lollius Urbicus in Britain.
- 140 Vallum Antonio in Britain.
- 145-175 Fustiana II. flourishes.
- 147 Development of Roman civil laws.
- 150 Establishment of schools in Roman provinces.
- 161 Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus joint emperors.
- 161-166 Pestilence and famine at Rome.
- 162 Rome wars with Parthia.
- 163 Persecution of Christians.
- 166 Polycarp suffers martyrdom.
- 167-180 War with the Marcomanni, Quadi, etc.
- 169 Greek philosophers patronized by Rome.
- Death of L. Verus.
- Marcus Aurelius sole emperor.
- Rome quells rebellion in Syria.
- 175 Christians in Gaul persecuted.
- Advance of the Goths.
- 178 Goths attack Dacia.
- 180 Commodus emperor of Rome.
- Statue of Aurelius erected.
- Perennis prefect of Pretorians.
- 183 Successes of Ulpian Marcellus.
- 184 Commodus takes the name of Britannicus.
- 185 Birth of Origen (died 253).
- 186 Olander prefect of Pretorians.
- 190 Death of Tertullian (died 240).
- 192 Britannicus, as gladiator, killed.
- 193 Pertinax, emperor of Rome, is murdered.
- Didius Julianus buys the empire. Is opposed by Pescennius Niger and Septimius Severus.
- 194 Septimius Severus sole emperor.
- Defeat and death of Niger.
- 196 Severus captures Byzantium after a siege of three years.
- 197 Temple of the Sun at Baalbec.
- Battle of Lyons.
- Death of Albinus.
- 198 Caracalla named Augustus.
- Defeat of Parthians by Romans.
- Persecution of the Christians in Parthia and the East.
- 204 Birth of Plotinus, philosopher (died 274).
- 209 Invasion of Britain by Severus. His wall completed, 220.
- 211 Death of Severus at York.
- Caracalla and Geta.
- Roman citizenship extended to the whole empire.
- 212 Geta murdered.
- Caracalla, sole emperor.
- 213 Death of Clement of Alexandria.
- 214 First contact of the Romans with the Alamanni German tribes on the upper Rhine.
- 217 Macrinus emperor.
- 218 Hellogabalus emperor.
- 222 Alexander Severus emperor.
- 225 Sextus Empiricus, philosopher, flourishes.
- 226 Dissolution of the Parthian Empire and end of Arsacidae.
- Foundation of the new Persian Kingdom of the Sassanide by Ardshir (Artaxerxes).
- 228 Ulpian (lawyer) died.
- 231 Persian War begins.
- 233 Triumph of Severus.
- 235 Maximin murders Severus and succeeds to the throne.
- 236 Persecution of the Christians.
- 238 The Gordiani, Pupienus and Balbinus (jointly) and Gordianus III., emperors.
- Gordianus defeats Sapor, King of Persia.
- Gordianus murdered and succeeded by Philip the Arabian.
- 249 Decius emperor of Rome.
- Decius orders a persecution of the Christians.
- First invasion of the empire by the Goths.
- 251 Death of Decius and his son.
- Gallus emperor.
- 252 A pestilence breaks out in the empire and lasts fifteen years.
- 253 Irruption of the Goths and Burgundians into Mesia and Pannonia.
- First appearance of the Franks in Gaul about this time.
- 254 Valerian emperor. His son Gallienus associated with him.
- Persecution of the Christians.
- 258 Trapezus taken by the Goths.
- 259 Sapor ravages Syria.
- Valerian taken prisoner.
- 260 Gallienus sole emperor.
- The Thirty Tyrants between 260 and 268.
- 262 The Goths in Macedonia and Asia Minor. They destroy the Temple of Ephesus.
- Antioch taken by Sapor.
- 263 The Franks invade Gaul.
- 267 The Heruli invade Greece, and are repulsed by Dexippus.
- 268 Claudius emperor.
- 269 Claudius defeats the Goths in Mesia.
- Aurelian emperor of Rome.
- Victories over the Goths and the Alamanni.
- Zenobia, queen of Palmyra.
- 272 Expedition of Aurelian to Palmyra.
- 273 Capture of Palmyra and of Queen Zenobia.
- 274 Birth of Constantine (died 337).
- 275 Tacitus emperor.
- 276 Probus emperor.
- 277 Probus drives the Alamanni from Gaul.
- 282 Carus emperor.
- Expedition to the East.
- 284 Diocletian emperor of Rome.
- Maximian joint emperor with Diocletian.
- Revolt of Carausius in Britain.
- Victory of Carausius over Maximian.
- 292 Constantius and Galerius named Cæsars.
- Division of the empire.
- 296 Britain recovered by Constantius.
- 297 Siege of Alexandria by Diocletian.
- Persian War.
- 298 Constantius defeats the Alamanni near Langres.
- Defeat of Narses.
- 303 Persecution of the Christians by Diocletian.
- 305 Abdication of Diocletian and Maximian.
- Constantius and Galerius emperors.
- Beginning of monasticism in Egypt under St. Anthony.
- 306 Death of Constantius at York.
- Constantine (the Great) proclaimed emperor by the troops.
- 307 Revolt of Maxentius.
- Six emperors.
- Elevation of Licinius.