**Timeline of Roman History**

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| * 753 Traditional date for founding of Rome by Romulus * 673 Reign of Tullus Hostilius * 642  Reign of Ancus Marcius * 616 Reign of Lucius Tarquinius Priscus * 578-534 Reign of Servius Tullius. Defined sacred boundary of Rome (the *pomerium*) * 534-509 Reign of Lucius Tarquinius Superbus, last Roman king * 509 The Expulsion of the Kings. **Est. Roman Republic.** * 508 Office of *pontifex maximus* (high priest) created w/ powers stripped from consuls * 494 **First Secession of the Plebs**, **2 tribunes** of the plebs and **2 plebeian aediles** elected for first time * 471 Reorganization of Plebeian Council from Curia to Tribe * 459 The college of the tribune of the Plebs is raised from 2 to 10 tribunes * 449 **Plebiscites** given full force of law over Plebeians and Patricians, but still subject to Senate veto * 449 The *Decemviri* publish the **12 Tables** * 447 **Tribal Assembly created** 2 Quaestors elected for first time * 443 Office of **Censor** created * 396 Rome captures and sacks Etruscan city of **Veii** after 10-year siege * 390 **Sack of Rome** by Gauls * 375-371 Anarchy years, no magistrates elected * 366 Patricians agree to allow Plebeian Consuls to be elected (the first being Lucius Sextius Sextinus). By this, Plebeians acquire *de facto* right to be elected Censor or appointed Dictator. As a concession, Plebeians allow Patricians to create the offices of **Praetor** and **Curule Aedile**, and allow only Patricians to run for these offices. * 343-341 **First Samnite War**. Rome captures Campania and Capua. * 338 **Latin League**, confederation of about 30 villages and tribes, dissolved. Roman Hegemony. * 326-304 **Second Samnite War.** Rome wins, extend power into Etruria and Umbria. Build small navy and many roads. * 298-290 **Third Samnite War**. Etruscans, Umbrians and Gauls vs. Rome. Rome wins. Roman hegemony South of Po. * 287 **Last Plebeian Secession**. Conflict of the Orders ends * 281 Mounting tensions between Rome and Tarentum. Tarentum appeals to Pyrrhus of Epirus for aid * 280-272 **Pyrrhic War**. Rome + Carthage vs. Macedonia + Samnia +Tarentum over naval treaty b/w Rome and Tarentum. “Pyrrhic victory” early on. Tarentum surrenders. More about Sicily, Carthage and dominion of Magna Grecia than Rome and Tarentum. * 264-241 **First Punic War** against Carthage. Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica become Roman Provinces in "Truceless War" * 218-201 **Second Punic War/Hannibalic War**. Rome lost at Battle of River Trebia. Scipio Africanus Major invades Africa, defeats Hannibal at Battle of Zama. Humiliating peace for Carthage. * 214 -205 **First Macedonian War**. Rome + Aetolian League + Pergamon vs. Philip V of Macedon. Stalemate. * 200-197 **Second Macedonian War**. Philip V of Macedon defeated. Philip forced to abandon all possessions in Greece. Romans declared the "freedom of the Greeks" * 197 Number of Quaestors raised from 8 to 12. Praetors raised from 4 to 6 * 172-167 **Third Macedonian War**. Macedon divided into 4 client republics * 149-148 **Fourth Macedonian War**. Macedonia brought under Roman Rule. * 146 Scipio Africanus **destroys Carthage and Corinth** (Punic and Achean capitols) and acquires Macedonia * 133 Tribune **Tiberius Gracchus** secures agrarian reform and is murdered * 123 **Gaius Gracchus** elected tribune * 121 “Decree of the Senate on Defending the Republic". Senators and equites march against Gaius and his supporters. Gaius flees and commits suicide. 3000 supporters arrested and executed. * 121 Rome acquires Transalpine Gaul. Safe route to Spain. * 112-105 **Jugurthine War.** Jughurta of Numidia attacks in Numidia. Negotiated Peace. Revealed problems of Republic. Jugurtha bribed Roman military and civil officials. Symbol of Roman moral and ethical decline. * 105 Cimbri tribes inflict major defeat on Roman army * 104-102 **Gaius Marius** elected consul 3 years in a row * 91-88 **Social Wars**, the last rebellion of the Italian nations against Rome * 89 Roman Citizenship extended to Latin and Italian Allies * 88 Sulla crosses the *pomerium* with his legions and invades Rome * 88-85 **First Mithridatic War**. Sulla vs. Mithridates VI of Persia who wanted to remove Roman influence. Positions himself as protector of Hellenism against barbarians. Sulla returns to Rome to quell Social Wars. Hasty peace. * 83-82 **First Roman Civil War**, b/w Sulla and the popular faction; Sulla wins and becomes dictator * 83-82 **Second Mithridatic War**, Sulla returns to Rome and nominated dictator * 73-71 **Servile War** led by Spartacus * 74-66 **Third Mithridatic War**, won by Pompey. Pontic Kingdom dead. Kingdom of Armenia est. under Roman Rule. Pompey captures Jerusalem. Mithridates commits suicide. Rome's Asian protectorates now extended as far east as the Black Sea and the Caucasus. * 67 Pompey clears the Mediterranean of pirates * 63 **Pompey lays siege to Jerusalem** * 63 Consulship of **Cicero**; anti-Senatorial, anti-aristocratic **Catiline** failed conspiracy to overthrow Republic * 60-54 **First Triumvirate** formed by Gaius Julius Caesar, Cnaeus Pompeius Magnus and Marcus Licinius Crassus * 58-50 Caesar fights the **Gallic Wars**, conquered all of Gaul (modern France) * 54-53 First campaign against the Parthian Empire; Crassus defeated and killed * 49 **Caesar crosses Rubicon** and begins the **Second Roman Civil War** against the *Optimates*, the conservative faction of the Senate, led by Pompey * 48-45 Caesar pursues and defeats the *Optimates* in Greece and Africa * 46 Caesar becomes **Counsel for Life** * 44 Caesar is assassinated on the **Ides of March** * 44-42 **Third Roman Civil War**, between the assassins of Caesar (led by Cassius and Brutus) and Caesar's heirs, Octavian and Mark Antony * 27 **End of the Republic**, beginning of the **Roman Empire**. Octavian now called Augustus Caesar and becomes sole ruler of Rome. |