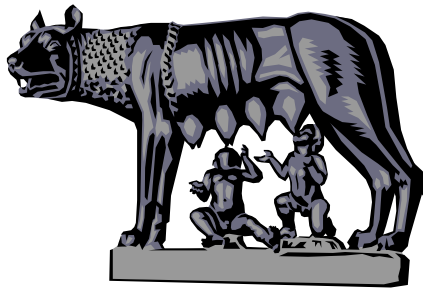


# Timeline of Rome

## from its Origins to the Fall of the Republic



|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| <b>753-509</b>   | <b>Monarchy</b>   |
| 753              | Rome founded by Romulus and Remus   |
| <b>509-27 BC</b> | <b>Republic</b>   |
| 509              | Republic established; last king assassinated  |
| 494              | Conflict of the Orders; plebeian tribunes established   |
| 367              | Licinian-Sextian Rogations, limiting conquered land owned and<br>Guaranteeing one consul each year to be plebeian       |
| 338              | Extension of Roman citizenship to Latin cities and Capua  |
| 287              | Lex Hortensia, making any law passed by plebeian assembly,<br>binding on the entire state                               |
| 264-41           | First Punic War   |
| 218-202          | Second Punic War  |
| 197              | Battle of Cynoscephalae—Rome defeats Philip V of Macedon  |
| 168              | Battle of Pydna—Rome defeats Perseus (son of Philip V); last of<br>major battles against Hellenistic kings until Actium |
| 133-21           | Tribunates of the Gracchi   |
| 91-88            | Social War  |
| 90               | Citizenship offered to communities south of Po River  |
| 88-63            | Mithridatic Wars  |
| 88               | Sulla's first march on Rome   |
| 81               | Sullan proscriptions  |
| 67-62            | Pompey's eastern commands against Mithridates and pirates   |
| 61-60            | Senate refuses to ratify Pompey's <i>acta</i> or land grants to soldiers  |
| 59               | So-called "First Triumvirate" of Pompey, Crassus, and Caesar  |
| 58-50            | Gallic Wars of Caesar   |
| 49               | Caesar invades Italy; Senate and Pompey flee to Greece  |
| 48-45            | Caesar defeats Pompey and Senate at Pharsalus in 48; defeats other<br>republican forces over next few years             |
| 44               | Caesar assassinated on Ides of March  |
| 43               | Second Triumvirate of Octavian, Marc Antony, and Lepidus  |
| 36               | Marc Antony invades Parthia, defeated decisively  |
| 31               | Octavian defeats Antony at Actium   |
| 27               | Octavian, adopting the title <i>Augustus</i> , becomes consul annually  |