

## APPENDIX VII.

### NOTE

THE following Chronological Outlines of Roman History and Literature are intended to illustrate the passages selected for translation. Important events and writers in contemporary History and Literature are added, in order to emphasise the comparative method of treating History.

The names of those Latin authors from whose works passages have been selected are printed in capitals in the Literature Column.

A fuller outline of the Imperial Period will be given in a later volume.

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### PERIODS OF LATIN LITERATURE.

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|-------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| PERIOD I.   | The Growth of Latin Literature     | 250-80 B.C.     |
| PERIOD II.  | The Golden Age of Latin Literature | 80 B.C.-14 A.D. |
| PERIOD III. | The Silver Age of Latin Literature | 14-117 A.D.     |
| PERIOD IV.  | The Later Empire                   | from 117 A.D.   |

## CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINES

	B.C.	ROME.
PART I.—REGAL PERIOD, 753-509 B.C.	753	Foundation of Rome
	753-716	ROMULUS. Roman Senate of 200. <i>Spolia opima</i>
	716-673	NUMA POMPILIUS. Religious Institutions
	673-640	TULLUS HOSTILIUS. Destruction of <i>Alba</i> Legend of Horatii and Curiatii
	640-616	ANCUS MARTIUS. Conquest of Latin Towns <i>Ostia</i> , first maritime colony
	616-578	TARQUINIUS PRISCUS. Public Works : the <i>Circus Maximus</i> , Cloaca Maxima, and Temple of Jupiter
	578-534	SERVIUS TULLIUS. The Census, basis of <i>Concenturiata</i> . The Servian Wall includes Quirinal, Viminal and Esquiline hills, i.e. Rome of Republican times.
	534-509	TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS. Conquest of Gabii. Tyranny leading to expulsion of the Tarquins and abolition of the monarchy
PART II.—EARLY REPUBLIC, 509-366 B.C.	509	Two Consuls (Praetors) first appointed <i>Lex Valeria</i> establishes right of appeal
	507	Rome taken by Etruscans under Porsenna
	498	Latin War. Dictator first appointed Battle of Lake <i>Regillus</i>
	494	First Session of the Plebs. <i>Tribuni Plebis</i>
	489	Volscian War (Coriolanus)
	486-5	Agrarian Law. Spurius Cassius put to death
	477	Destruction of the Fabii at <i>Cremera</i>
	458	War with Aequians-Battle of <i>Mt. Algidus</i> Cincinnatus Dictator
	451	First Decemvirate. Ten Tables
	450	Second Decemvirate. Two new Tables. (Appius Claudius)
	448	Second Secession of the Plebs, resulting in <i>Valerio-Horatian</i> Laws

# ROMAN HISTORY AND LITERATURE

OTHER NATIONS.		B.C.	LITERATURE.		B.C.
Foundation of Carthage.	. . .	878	Amos	. . .	c. 760
rise of Corinth	. . .	745	Isaiah	. . .	c. 720
Captivity of Israel	. . .	721	Hesiod	. . .	c. 700
Carthage founded	. . .	708			
Destruction of Sennacherib's host	. . .	701	Tyrtæus (Sparta)	. . .	c. 680
Myrene founded	. . .	641	Archilochus	. . .	c. 625-650
Isaiah's reformation	. . .	625	Jeremiah	. . .	
Criander, tyrant of Corinth	. . .	625-585			
Draco, the law-giver at Athens	. . .	621	Alcaeus	. . .	} 600
Cassilia founded	. . .	600	Sappho	. . .	
Captivity of Judah	. . .	606-536	Solon	. . .	
Solon at Athens	. . .	594	Thales	. . .	590
Peisistratus at Athens	. . .	560-527	Ezekiel	. . .	
Croesus in Lydia	. . .	560-546	Aesop	. . .	c. 585-570
Cyrus enters Babylon	. . .	538	Theognis	. . .	
Return of Jews under Zerubbabel	. . .	536	Pythagoras	. . .	540-530
Expulsion of Peisistratidae	. . .	510	Anacreon	. . .	530
Darius Hystaspes	. . .	521-486	Aeschylus	. . .	525-456
Ionian Revolt	. . .	501-493	Pindar	. . .	518-c. 443
Cleisthenes at Athens	. . .	493-489	Heracleitus	. . .	500
Ionians defeated at Lade	. . .	494	Simonides (Ceos)	. . .	490
Battle of Marathon	. . .	490			
Cleisthenes and Themistocles	. . .	490-470	Parmenides	. . .	490
Xerxes	. . .	485-465	Bacchylides	. . .	470
Thermopylae. Salamis. Himera.	. . .	480	Anaxagoras	. . .	460
Plataea (Pausanias).. Mycale	. . .	479	Sophocles	. . .	496-406
Dionysius I at Syracuse	. . .	476-467	Euripides	. . .	480-406
Cleisthenes at Athens	. . .	469-429	Herodotus	. . .	c. 484-425
Cleisthenes at Athens	. . .	466-449	Phidias (Parthenon)	. . .	448
Athenian defeat at Coronea	. . .	447	Empedocles	. . .	445
Ezra and Nehemiah	. . .	c. 444			

	B.C.	ROME.
PART II.—EARLY REPUBLIC, 509–366 B.C.	445	Military tribunes with consular power appointed
	443	Censors first appointed
	439	Spurius Maelius killed
	437	War with Etruscans. <b>Cossus</b> wins <i>Spolia opima</i> (2)
	424	Capua taken by the Samnites
	406–396	War with Veii. Camillus Dictator
	406	Roman soldiers first receive pay
	390 <small>year 17</small>	Invasion of the Gads. Battle of the <i>Allia</i> Burning of Rome (Brennus) Manlius Capitolinus. Camillus <i>Parens Patriae</i> <i>History based on documents begins</i>
	389	Rome rebuilt
	376–366	The Licinian Laws
PART III.—THE CONQUEST OF ITALY, 366–266 B.C.		First Plebeian Consul First Praetor (Judge) appointed
	361	Second Invasion of the Gauls Legend of Manlius Torquatus
	356	C. Marcius Rutilus, First Plebeian Dictator
	349	War with Gauls. Legend of M. Valerius Corvus
	348	<i>Treaty of Rome with Carthage</i>
	343–341	First Samnite War
		Battle of <i>Mt. Gaurus</i> (M. Valerius Corvus)
	340–338	The Latin War. Devotion of Decius Mus I.
		Battle of <i>Mt. Vesuvius</i>
	339	<i>Leges Publiciae. Supremacy of Comitia Tributa</i>
	326–304	Second Samnite War (C. Pontius)
	321	Caudine Forks. The Yoke
	311	Appius Claudius, Censor. The <i>Via Appia</i>
	311–309	Etruscan War. First Battle at <i>Lake Vadimo</i>
	305	Battle of <i>Bovianum</i>
	298–290	Third Samnite War
	295	Battle of <i>Sentinium</i> . Devotion of Decius Mus II.
	288	Last Secession of the Plebs
	287	

OTHER NATIONS.	B.C.	LITERATURE.	B.C.
Athenian colony to Thurii . . .	444	Era of the Sophists . . .	440
Var of Corinth and Coreyra . . .	435	(Gorgias, Protagoras)	
eloponnesian War . . .	431-405	Antiphon . . . c.	480-411
iphacteria (Demosthenes, Cleon) . .	425	Thucydides . . . c.	471-402
leibiades at Athens . . .	424-404	<i>Zeuxis</i> } <i>painters</i> c.	420
Syracusan Expedition . . .	415-413	<i>Parrhasius</i> }	
Battle of Aegospotami . . .	405	Lysias . . . c.	445-378
ysander enters Athens. . .	404	Aristophanes . . . c.	450-385
ritias and Thirty Tyrants . . .	404	Gratinus . . .	449
Democracy restored (Thrasybulus) .	403	Eupolis . . .	429
Artaxerxes I . . .	405-359		
Expedition of Cyrus the Younger (The <i>Anabasis</i> of Xenophon) . .	401	Xenophon . . . c.	430-355
Socrates condemned . . .	399	Socrates . . .	468-399
Dionysius I of Syracuse, Wars of Syracuse and Carthage . . .	405-368	Plato . . .	420-348
elopidas and Epaminondas (Thebes) . . .	378-362	Isocrates . . .	436-338
Supremacy of Thebes (Leuctra), . .	371	Isaeus . . .	420-348
Death of Epaminondas (Mantineia)	362		
Dionysius II of Syracuse . . .	368-343	Diogenes (Cynic) c.	419-324
Battle of Mantinea . . .	362	Ludi <i>Scenici</i> at Rome . . .	365
Philip of Macedon . . .	359-336	<i>Praxiteles</i> (sculptor) <i>fl.</i>	360
Battle at Syracuse . . .	357-353	Aeschines . . .	389-314
Myntus taken by Philip . . .	348	Demosthenes . . .	384-322
		Aristotle . . .	384-322
Battle of Chaeronea . . .	338	<i>Apelles</i> (painter) . . .	336
Alexander the Great . . .	336-323		
Battle of Issus . . .	333	Menander . . .	344-292
Foundation of Alexandria . . .	332		
Battle of Arbela . . .	331		
Alexander's Successors } . . .	323-301		
Battle of Ipsus (301) . . .			
Ptolemy I (Soter) . . .	323-285	Euclid . . . <i>fl.</i>	300
Agathocles at Syracuse . . .	317-289	Theophrastus . . . c.	384-277
Demetrius Poliorcetes . . .	308-283	Zeno, the Stoic . . . c.	366-264
Rhodes powerful . . .	300-200	Epiurus . . .	341-270

	B.C.	Rome.
PART III.—THE CONQUEST OF ITALY, 366–266 B.C.	287	<i>Lex Hortensia</i> . Legislative power of <i>Comitia Tributa</i> finally established <i>Political distinction between the Patricians and Plebeians now at an end</i>
	283	Renewed Etruscan and Gallic War
	281-275	Second Battle at <i>Lake Vadimo</i> War with Tarentines and Pyrrhus
	280	Battle of <i>Heraclea</i> . Victory of the phalanx
	279	Battle of <i>Asculum</i> . Fabricius the Just
	278	Rome and Carthage allied
	277	Pyrrhus masters nearly all Sicily
	275	Battle near <i>Beneventum</i> (M'. Curius Dentatus) Pyrrhus returns to Epirus
	273	Treaty of Rome with Egypt. <i>Recognition of Rome as one of the great powers</i>
	272	Pyrrhus killed at Argos. Surrender of Tarentum
	266	All Italy (south of the Apennines) Roman
PART IV.—CONTEST WITH CARTHAGE, 264–202 B.C.	<b>264–241</b>	First Punic War
	263	Hiero of Syracuse joins Rome
	261	Romans build a fleet
	260	Naval victory of Duilius near <i>Mylae</i> <i>Columna Rostrata</i>
	256	Naval victory of Regulus at <i>Ecnomus</i>
	255	Regulus defeated by Xanthippus of Sparta
	250	Roman victory at <i>Panormus</i> (Metellus)
	249	Carthaginian victory at <i>Drepana</i> (Claudius)
	248-241	Hamilcar Barca in Sicily
	241	Victory of Lutatius off the <i>Aegates Insulae</i> <i>Peace with Carthage</i> Sicily made a Roman Province (1)
	241-238	War of Carthage with her Mercenaries Corsica and Sardinia made a Roman Province (2)
	236-228	Hamilcar in Spain. Hannibal's oath
	230-229	Illyrian War. (Queen Teuta)
	228	Corinth admits the Romans to the Isthmian Games <b>Hasdrubal</b> succeeds Hamilcar in Spain <i>Founds New Carthage</i> . The <i>Iberus (Ebro)</i> fixed as the Carthaginian boundary



	B.C.	ROME.
PART IV.—CONTEST WITH CARTHAGE, 264–202 B.C.	225-223	Gallie rising (Boii and Insubres) Great victory near <i>Telamon</i>
	222	Victory over the Insubres at <i>Clastidium</i> <b>M.</b> Marcellus wins the <i>spolia opima</i> (3)
	221	subjugation of Gaul south of the Alps Hannibal succeeds Hasdrubal in Spain
	219	Hannibal takes <i>Saguntum</i> (ally of Rome)
	218-202	Second <b>Punic</b> War
	218	Hannibal crosses the Alps Battles of the <i>Ticinus</i> and <i>Trebia</i>
	217	Battle of Lake <i>Trasimene</i> . Death of Flaminius <b>L.</b> Fabius <b>Maximus</b> , Dictator
	216	Battle of <i>Cannae</i> . Death of <b>Paulus</b>
	216-211	Revolt of Capua
	215	Marcellus saves Nola
	214-212	Siege and Capture of Syracuse by Marcellus
	212	P. & Cn. Scipio defeated by Hasdrubal Loss of Spain south of the Ebro
		Hannibal seizes Tarentum
	211-206	<b>P.</b> Cornelius Scipio (Africanus Maior) in Spain
	210	Scipio surprises New Carthage
	208	Hasdrubal (son of Hamilcar) eludes Scipio and crosses the Pyrenees to join Hannibal
	207	Defeat and Death of <b>Hasdrubal</b> at the <b>Metaurus</b> (Nero)
PART V.—FORMATION OF EMPIRE BEYOND ITALY,	204	Scipio goes to Africa : blockades <i>Utica</i>
	203	Hannibal recalled : leaves Italy
	202	Battle of <i>Zama</i> . Peace made
	200-196	Second Macedonian War
	197	Battle of <i>Cynoscephalae</i> (Flaminius)
	196	<i>Proclamation of the Freedom of Greece</i>
	195	Hannibal takes refuge with Antiochus
	200-191	War with Insubrian and Boian Gauls <b>Gallia</b> Cisalpina a Roman Province (3)
	191-190	War with Antiochus of Syria
	191	Battle of <i>Thermopylae</i> ( <b>Cato</b> )
	190	Battle of <i>Magnesia</i> . (L. Scipio and Domitius)
	184	Censorship of Cato
	183	Deaths of <i>Hannibal</i> , <i>Scipio</i> and <i>Philopoemen</i>



OTHER NATIONS.	B.C.	LATIN LITERATURE. B.C.	
		PROSE.	VERSE.
Reforms of Cleomenes at Sparta . . . . . 226-5	PERIOD I.—THE GROWTH OF LATIN LITERATURE. 250-80 B.C.	Fabius Pictor (fl. 216)	PLAUTUS (254-184)
Aratus and Antigonus take Sparta . . . . . 221			
Antiochus the Great (Syria) 224-187			
Ptolemy IV (Philopator) 222-205			
Philip V (Macedon) . 221-179			
<b>Philip allied with Hannibal</b> 216			
First Macedonian War 214-205			
<b>Death of Archimedes . . . 212</b>			
Rome allied with Aetolians 211			
Philopoemen, General of Achaean League . . 208-183			
<b>Peace of Rome with Philip</b> 205			
Antiochus in Greece . . . 192	PERIOD II.—THE GROWTH OF LATIN LITERATURE. 80-27 B.C.	Cato (234-149)	PACUVIUS (220-132)
Hannibal with Prusias, King of Bithynia . . . 190-183			

	B.C.	ROME.
PART V.—FORMATION OF EMPIRE BEYOND ITALY, 200-133 B.C.	179	T. Sempronius Gracchus in Spain
	171-168	Third Macedonian War (Perseus)
	168	Battle of <i>Pydna</i> (Aemilius <b>Paulus</b> )
		Egypt accepts the protectorate of Rome
	149-146	Third <b>Punic</b> War (Scipio Africanus Minor)
		<i>Destruction of Carthage</i>
	148-146	War with Andiscus (the pseudo-Philip) and the Achaean. <i>Destruction of Corinth</i> (Mummius)
	148	Macedonia made a Roman Province (4)
		Illyricum made a Roman Province (5)
	149-140	War with Viriathus, the Lusitanian Hero
PART VI.—PERIOD OF CIVIL STRIFE IN ITALY, ETC., 133-44 B.C.	143-133	Numantine War
	133	<i>Destruction of Numantia</i> (Scipio Africanus Minor)
		Roman Province in Spain (7)
		Achaia made a Roman Province (8)
	133	Attalus III bequeaths the Kingdom of Pergamum to Rome. This becomes the <b>Roman Province</b> of Asia (9)
	133-121	Attempted reforms ( <i>Leges Semproniae</i> ) of the Gracchi
	133	Agrarian Law of Tiberius Gracchus
		Murder of Tib. Gracchus (P. Scipio Nasica)
		First civil bloodshed in Rome
	131	<i>Two plebeian</i> Consuls (the first time)
	129	Death of Scipio Africanus Minor (Garbo suspected)
	123-2	Tribunate of C. Gracchus
	121	Death of C. Gracchus
		Conquest of S. Gaul. Province of Narbonensis (10)
	118	Death of Micipsa, King of Numidia
	111-106	The Jugurthine War (Metellus, Marius, Sulla)
	106	Jugurtha betrayed to Sulla
	105	The Cimbrians defeat the Romans at <i>Arausio</i>
	102	Marius defeats Teutones at <i>Aquæ Sextiæ</i>
	101	Marius (with Catulus) defeats Cimbri at <i>Vercellæ</i>
	100	Marius Consul a sixth time
	91	Tribunate of M. Livius Drusus
	91-81	The Social or Marsic War:
	90	<i>Lex Iulia</i> , granting the <i>civitas</i> to the Italian States not in rebellion,
	89	Battle of <i>Asculum</i>

OTHER NATIONS. . B.C.		LATIN LITERATURE. B.C.	
		PROSE.	VERSE.
War of Antiochus and Egypt 172-168	PERIOD I.—THE GROWTH OF LATIN LITERATURE, 250-80 B.C.		
Judas Maccabaeus (a treaty with Rome, 161) . 166-161			TERENCE (185-159)
			LUCILIUS (180-103)
Judaea free from Syrian con- trol (Simon Maccabaeus) 142			Accius (c. 170-90)
John Hyrcanus subduces Idumea and Samaria . 129			
<i>Roman Colony sent to Car- thage</i> . . . . . 123			
Mithridates (Pontus) . . . . . 120-63			Afranids (fl. 100)
Conquests of Mithridates on the Black Sea . . . . . 112-110			
Sulla on the Euphrates . 92			
Tigranes (Armenia) . . . . . 95-60			

PART VI.—PERIOD OF CIVIL STRIFE IN ITALY, AND FOREIGN WARS,  
ENDING IN REVOLUTION. 133-44 B.C.

B.C.	ROME.
88-86	<b>First</b> Civil War (between Marius and Sulla)
88	Sulla occupies Rome. <i>First invasion of Rome by a Roman army</i>
87-84	<b>Jinnan</b> revolution. Marius' reign of terror
<b>88-84</b>	First Mithridatic War. (Sulla)
88	Massacre of Romans in Asia
86	Victory at <i>Chaeronea</i> . Sulla takes Athens
	Death of Marius
85	Victory at <i>Orchomenus</i>
84	Peace of <i>Dardanus</i> with Mithridates
<b>83-82</b>	<b>Second</b> Civil War (between Marius and Sulla)
82	Death of the younger Marius. <i>Sulla Felix</i>
83-81	<i>The Sullan Proscriptions</i>
	Second Mithridatic War (Murena)
81-79	Sulla Dictator. <i>Leges Corneliae</i>
80	Cilicia made a Roman Province (11)
78	Death of Sulla
<b>78-72</b>	War with Sertorius in Spain (Pompeius)
75	Mithridates in alliance with Sertorius
74	Bithynia made a Roman Province (12)
72	Betrayal and murder of Sertorius
<b>73-71</b>	War with Spartacus and his gladiators
71	Death of Spartacus (Crassus and Pompeius)
<b>74-63</b>	Third Mithridatic War (Lucullus, Pompeius)
72	Victory of <i>Cabira</i> (Pontus). Lucullus reforms the province of Asia (hence unpopular with Equites)
70	First Consulship of Pompeius and <b>Crassus</b>
	Overthrow of the Sullan Constitution
69	Victory at <i>Tigranocerta</i> (capital of Armenia)
67	Mutiny of Lucullus' soldiers. Mithridates recovers Pontus
	<i>Lex Gabinia</i> . Pompeius destroys the Pirates
66	<i>Lex Manilia</i> . Lucullus superseded by Pompeius
	Victory of <i>Nicopolis</i> (Armenia). <i>Peace with Tigranes</i>
64	Syria made a Roman Province (13)
63	Pompeius takes Jerusalem
	Death of Mithridates
63	Cicero Consul Catiline's conspiracy crushed
	Cicero saluted as <i>Pater Patriae</i>
61	Pompeius' great Triumph
60	First Triumvirate (Pompeius, Caesar, Crassus)
59	Caesar's first Consulship. The <i>Leges Iuliae</i>

OTHER NATIONS. , B.C.		LATIN LITERATURE. ' B.C.	
		PROSE.	VERSE.
Tigranes at war with Rome	86-85		LUGRETIUS (97-53)
Pompeius in Africa : triumphs as an Eques	81		
Pharisees supreme in Judaea	78	Sisenna (fl. 78)	
<i>Nicomedes leaves Bithynia to Rome</i> . . . . .	75	VARRO (116-27)	
			CATULLUS (84-54).
Rome interferes in Palestine	65	NEPOS (100-24) SALLUST (86-34)  CICERO (106-43)	

PERIOD II.—THE GOLDEN AGE OF LATIN LITERATURE, 80 B.C.—14 A.D.

	B.C.	ROME.
PART VI.—PERIOD OF CIVIL STRIFE IN ITALY, 133-44 B.C.	<b>58-50</b>	Caesar in Gaul (in Britain 55 and 54 B.C.) Gaul divided into three Provinces (14, 15, 16)
	58-57	Cicero's banishment and return
	56	Conference of the Triumvirs at <i>Luca</i>
	55	Second Consulship of Pompeius and <b>Crassus</b>
	53	Disaster at <i>Carrhae</i> . Death of <b>Crassus</b>
	52	Pompeius sole Consul till August 1st
	51-50	Cicero Governor of Cilicia
	49-45	Third Civil War (between Caesar and Pompeius)
	49	Caesar crosses the <i>Rubicon</i>
	49	Caesar's successful campaign round <i>Lerida</i> (Spain)
	49	<i>Massilia</i> surrenders to Caesar
	49	Defeat and death of Curio in Africa
	48	Caesar's unsuccessful investment of <i>Dyrrachium</i>
	48	Battle of <i>Pharsalus</i> . Murder of Pompeius <i>Thessaly</i>
	47	Alexandrine War. Settlement of Asia
	46	Battle of <b>Thapsus</b> . Death of Cato <i>Africa</i>
	45	Caesar sole Consul. Battle of <i>Munda</i> (Spain)
	44	Murder of Caesar
IMPERIAL PERIOD.	43	Second Triumvirate (Lepidus, Antonius, Octavianus)
	42	Battle of <i>Philippi</i> (Brutus and Cassius)
	31	Battle of <i>Actium</i> (Antonius and Cleopatra)
	27 B.C.-	
	14 A.D.	OCTAVIANUS AUGUSTUS
	23	Death of Marcellus
	20	Parthians restore standards
	A.D. 9	Destruction of army under Varus (Arminius)
	14-37	TIBERIUS
	37-41	CALIGULA
	41-54	CLAUDIUS
	43-51	Conquest of Britain
	54-68	NERO. Rome burnt 64

OTHER NATIONS. B.C.		LATIN LITERATURE. B.C.	
		PROSE.	VERSE.
		CAESAR (102-44) A. Hirtius (ob. 43)	
Cleopatra , . . .	69-30	PUB. SYRUS ( <i>fl.</i> 45)	
Herod the Great in Judæa	37-4	Pollio ( <i>fl.</i> 40)	VERGIL (70-19)
Egypt a Roman Province (17)			HORACE (65-8)
			TIBULLUS (54-19)
		LIVY (59 B.C. -18 A.D.)	PROPERTIUS (49-15)
BIRTH OF CHRIST	B.C. 4		OVID (43 B.C.- 18 A.D.)
A.D.		A.D.	
Pontius Pilate in Judæa .	26-36	V. PATER- CULUS ( <i>fl.</i> 20)	MANILIUS ( <i>fl.</i> 12)
CRUCIFIXION . . . .	30	VAL. MAXIMUS ( <i>fl.</i> 26)	PHAEDRUS ( <i>fl.</i> 30-40)
Boadicea in Britain .	61	SENECA (4 B.C.-65 A.D.)	PERSIUS (34-62)

PERIOD I.—THE GOLDEN AGE OF LATIN LITERATURE, 80 B.C.—14 A.D.

PERIOD II.—THE GOLDEN AGE OF LATIN LITERATURE, 14-117 A.D.

PERIOD III.—THE SILVER AGE, 117-146 A.D.

	A.D.	ROME.
IMPERIAL PERIOD	68-69	<b>GALBA, OTHO; VITELLIUS</b>
	70-78	<b>VESPASIAN.</b> (Colosseum built)
	79-81	<b>TITUS</b>
	79	Eruption of Vesuvius (Herculaneum and Pompeii)
	81-96	<b>DOMITIAN</b>
	93	Death of Agricola (father-in-law of Tacitus)
	96-98	<b>NERVA</b>
	98-116	<b>TRAJAN</b>
	117-138	<b>HADRIAN</b>
	138-160	<b>ANTONINUS PIUS</b>
	161-180	<b>MARCUS AURELIUS</b>
	274-337	<b>CONSTANTINE THE GREAT</b>
	395-1453	Byzantine Empire
	408-410	Alaric the Goth at Rome (Stilicho)
	451	Attila the Hun defeated at Chalons
	455	<b>Genseric</b> the Vandal at Rome
	476	Odoacer at Rome. Western Empire ends



OTHER NATIONS.	A.D.	LATIN LITERATURE. A.D.	
		PROSE.	VERSE.
Titus destroys Jerusalem . 70 Agricola subdues Britain 78-85  <i>Greatest extent of Roman Empire</i> Hadrian's wall . . . 121 Wall of Antonine . . 140	PERIOD III.—THE SILVER AGE, 14-117 A.D.	PETRONIUS <i>(ob. 66)</i> PLINY I. <i>(23-79)</i> QUINTILIAN <i>(c. 35-95)</i> FRONTINUS <i>(c. 41-103)</i> TACITUS <i>(c. 55-120)</i> PLINY II. <i>(61-113)</i> SUTONIUS <i>(c. 75-160)</i>	LUCAN <i>(39-65)</i> VAL. FLACCUS <i>(ob. 90)</i>  STATIUS <i>(ob. 95)</i> SILIUS <i>(25-101)</i> MARTIAL <i>(c. 40-102)</i> JUVENAL <i>(c. 55-138)</i>
Council of <i>Nicaea</i> . . 325 Romans leave Britain 409-420 Hengist and Horsa (Kent). 449  Constantinople taken by Turks . . . . 1453	PERIOD IV.—THE LATER EMPIRE, FROM 117 A.D.	FLORUS <i>(fl. 137)</i> JUSTINUS <i>(c. 150)</i> A. GELLIUS <i>(fl. 169)</i> EUTROPIUS <i>(fl. 375)</i> Augustine <i>(354-430)</i>	NEMESIANUS <i>(fl. 284)</i> TER. MAURUS <i>(c. 300)</i> AUSONIUS <i>(fl. 379)</i> CLAUDIAN <i>(fl. 400)</i> PRUDENTIUS <i>(fl. 404)</i> Rutilius <i>(fl. 416)</i>



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