



9th Grade Global History Roman Timeline

Name: _____

Date: _____

Block: _____

CAESAR ERA (100 - 44BC)

53-50 BC - Julius Caesar conquers Gaul.

The Gauls resist Caesar's army and revolt, led by a young Gallic chieftain, Vercingetorix. The siege of Alesia forces them to surrender and Gaul is won. Julius Caesar turns his attention to seizing supreme power in Rome itself.

49 BC - Caesar crosses the Rubicon. Civil war begins.

After his victory in Gaul, Caesar is so popular that the nervous Senate calls on him to resign and disband his army or risk being declared an 'Enemy of the State'. Caesar decides to march on Rome and crosses the Rubicon River with a standing army, throwing the empire into civil war.

36 BC - Lepidus defeated.

The Second Triumvirate is destabilized by the jealousies and ambitions of its members. Lepidus is defeated in battle, leaving Octavian and Antony to fight for supremacy.

27 BC - Octavian is renamed Augustus.

Octavian, in a remarkable gesture, renounces all his powers, and transfers them to the Senate and the people of Rome. The Senate protests and grants him even greater powers. He receives the name Augustus and becomes the first Emperor of Rome. This event marks the start of the period of Pax Romana, or 'Roman Peace', seen as a time when the empire was in its glorious prime.

19 BC - Poet Virgil dies.

The poet Virgil dies, after a lifetime writing about farming and pastoral life. His unfinished epic poem, The Aeneid, which echoes popular sentiment that Rome would rise from the ruins, is published posthumously.

ca. 1 BC - Ovid publishes The Art of Love.

Ovid, a popular writer, published Ars Amatoria ("The Art of Love"). This is a series of three books about the art of seduction, written in verse. The publication may be at least partly why the Emperor Augustus banishes Ovid to the provinces.

2 AD - Heir to Augustus named.

Tiberius is summoned back to Rome and named the heir of Augustus. He is then sent off to the Rhine frontier, where he advances to the Elbe and plans the conquest of the Marcomanni, a Germanic tribe.

19 AD - Germanicus dies.

Germanicus dies, possibly murdered. Despite the lack of evidence, his widow, Agrippina the Elder, is convinced that Tiberius poisoned him and wages a relentless vendetta against the emperor. Suetonius suggests possible motives for Tiberius, including jealousy and fear of his

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adopted son's popularity and increasing power.

26 AD - Tiberius leaves Rome.

Tiberius retires to the island of Capri, never to return to Rome. His deputy, Sejanus, continues to increase his power and authority in Rome.

CALIGULA ERA (37-41)

37 AD - Tiberius' death and succession

Tiberius dies at his retreat at Capri. Gaius Caesar is named emperor. He is known as Caligula, or 'little boots' - a nickname given to him as a boy by the soldiers of his father, Germanicus, because of the small army boots he once wore.

40 - Philo appeals to Rome

Jews in Alexandria send the Jewish scholar Philo to the Emperor Caligula in Rome to ask for protection against attacks from the Alexandrian Greeks.

61 AD - Boudicca leads rebellion in Britain.

Boudicca, a queen of the Iceni tribe, leads a major uprising of tribes in south-east Britain against the occupying Roman forces. The cities of Colchester, London and St Albans are destroyed. Nero considers withdrawing altogether, but then the governor Gaius Suetonius Paulinus defeats her in a single battle, despite being heavily outnumbered. These events are told by two historians, Tacitus (Agricola 14-17; Annals 14:29-39) and Dio Cassius (Roman History 62:1-12).

TITUS 79-81

79 AD - Vespasian's death and succession.

After a decade of stability under his rule, Vespasian dies. His son Titus is named emperor. Mount Vesuvius erupts for the first time since prehistoric times, burying the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum under a rain of volcanic ash. Pliny the Elder dies when he is suffocated by toxic gasses released by the volcano.

80 AD - Colosseum completed.

The Colosseum, started by Vespasian in 72 AD, is completed by Titus. It holds more than 50,000 spectators. The games held at its inauguration last for 100 days and nights, during which time some 5,000 animals are slaughtered.

8-117 AD - Trajan reigns.

Trajan's reign takes Rome one more step toward universality. Now, educated and wealthy men from all over the Empire are eligible for the highest office.

180 AD - Pax Romana ends.

The death of Marcus Aurelius marks the end of the remarkable period of Pax Romana, which Romanized the western world.