

HISTORY – [220 BC – 17 AD]

SOME HISTORICAL DATES

220 BC Hasdrubal is assassinated in Iberian by a slave. He is succeeded in command by Hannibal, the son of Hamilcar.

219 BC Hamilcar lays siege to Sargentum, a Roman ally in Iberian. Sargentum sends ambassadors to Rome, but the city falls before any aid is sent. Hannibal rebuilds Sargentum and renames it New Carthage.

180 BC Viriathus was born in Lobriga (Lorica, the roman name) in the Hermínius mountains, current Loriga, "Serra da Estrela" in the central Portugal.

167 BC Paulus, Anicius and Octavius are awarded a triumph by the senate.

An attempt to stop the granting of a triumph to Paulus fails. Perseus are led in triumph into Rome.

167 BC Attempts to make peace between Pergamun and Solovetius, leader of the Gauls, are fruitless.

167 BC Aemilius Paulus proclaims at Amphipolis the freedom of the Macedonians and lays down the constitution of Macedonia. Laebo is sent to destroy the city of Antissa on Lesbos and transfer the inhabitants to Methymna.

167 BC L. Anicius advances into Epirus and takes Phanota. He then marches into Molossia where the cities of Passaron, Tecmon, Phylace and Horreum oppose him. He takes the four cities, and thus pacifies Epirus. Anicius returns to Scodra. Here he proclaims the freedom of the Illyrians, and lays down its constitution.

167 BC Attalus, brother of Eumenes, comes to Rome asking for help against the Gauls. Rhodes loses its status as allied. They are required to withdraw from Caria and Lycia. The Rhodians reduces the Caunians to submission and defeats the Mylasensians and Alabandians near Orthosia.

167 BC 1 December The triumph of Cn. Octavius.

166 BC The alliance with Prusias is renewed.

166 BC Perseus gains the alliance of king Gentius of the Illyrians.

Perseus sends envoys to Rhodes and to Eumenes and Antiochus. Negotiations between Perseus and Eumenes come to nothing.

166 BC L. Anicius succeeds Appius Claudius in Illyria. Consul Lucius Aemilius Paulus leaves Rome for Macedonia.

166 BC Ptolemy and Cleopatra comes to Rome with the news that king Antiochus of Syria had attacked Egypt, winning a naval victory at Pelusium. The senate send envoys to Antiochus telling him to abstain from

war.

166 BC 17 February The triumph of L. Ancinus. Gentius is led in triumph into Rome.

155 BC The Lusitanians under Puncius ravages Roman Spain. Punicus first defeats praetor Manilius and then praetor Calpurnius Piso. With the aid of the Vettones, Punicus lays siege to the Blastophænicæ, who are Roman subjects. Punicus is slain by a stone and succeeded by Cæsar.

154 BC Segeda, a city of the Celtiberian tribe Belli begins building city walls and force the Titthi to join them. The Senate forbids this, but is not heeded.

154 BC King Prusias of Bithynia ravages the territory of Attalus, king of Pergamon and a Roman ally. The Roman Senate commands Prusias to cease his plundering and to arrive at the border with 1000 men to negotiate with Attalus. Prusias instead arrive with his whole army and Attalus and the Roman ambassadors flee to Pergamus. Prusias takes Nicephorium and lays siege to Pergamus. New ambassadors arrive from Rome ordering Prusias to pay war indemneties to Attalus. Prusias consents to this and retreats.

153 BC Mummius defeats Cæsar of the Lusitanians, but the battle turns under the pursuit, and Cæsar is victorius. Mummius ambush the Lusitanians and defeats them. Some Lusitaniansn under Caucenus invades the Cunei, who are Roman subjects and take the city of Conistorgis. Some crosses into Africa, while other lays siege to Ocile. Mummius defeats both parties. He returns to Rome in triumph and is succeeded in command by Marcus Atilius.

153 BC The praetor Nobilior is sent against Segeda. The Segedians flee to the Arevaci who join them against the Roman. They choose Carus as their general. Carus defeats the Romans in an ambush, but is himself slain during the pursuit. Nobilior marches against Numantia, the city of the Arevaci. Noblior assaults the city, but the Celtiberians sally forth and defeats the Roman. Ocilis revolts to the Celtiberians.

152 BC Marcus Atilius invades Lusitania, taking their largest city Oxthracæ. Many Lusitanians and some Vettones surrender. Atilius is succeded by Servius Galba.

152 BC Claudius Marcellus succeeds Nobilior in command in Spain. He forces the capitulation of Ocilis. The Celtiberians ask for peace, but this is rejected by the Senate, against Marcellus' wishes.

151 BC The Lusitanians revolts. They defeat Galba.

151 BC Consul Ilicinius Lucullus is appointed commander of the army headed

for Spain. The Belli, Titthi and Arevaci surrender to Marcellus before Lucullus arrives in Spain. Lucullus invades the territory of the Vaccæi. Lucullus takes the city of Cauca by treachery, killing all the men and sacking the city. Lucullus lays siege to the city of Intercatia. A treaty is made between Lucullus and the Intercatii when both sides begin suffering of famine. Lucullus attempts to take Pallantia, but is forced to withdraw into Turditani territory after being harassed by the Pallantian horse.

150 BC Galba and Lucullus each campaigns in Lusitania, winning many victories. Galba massacres many Lusitanians who had come to him to surrender.

148 BC The Lusitanians invades Turditania. Gaius Vetilius is sent against them. The Lusitanians choose Viriathus as their leader.

148 BC Nicomedes, the son of Prusias of Bithynia and currently residing in Rome, petitions the Senate on behalf of his father to release Prusias from the payment he still owns Attalus of Pergamon. This is refused. Nicomedes and Menas, Prusias' envoy, lay plans to overthrow Prusias. They gain the aid of Attalus. Prusias makes formal accusation against Nicomedes and Attalus at Rome. Attalus invades Bithynia and the people turn against Prusias. Prusias retreats to Nictæa. The Romans leave Prusias to his fate. Prusias flees to Nicomedia, but the inhabitants open the gate for Nicomedes and Prusias is stabbed to death. Nicomedes succeeds Prusias as king of Bithynia.

147 BC Viriathus ambushes the Romans at Tribola. Vetilius is captured and killed. The Romans retreat to Carpesus.

146 BC Viriathus ravages Carpetania. Gaius Plautius is sent from Rome against him, but is defeated. Viriathus continues his plundering.

145 BC Fabius Maximus Æmilianus is sent against Viriathus.

144 BC Maximus defeats Viriathus.

143 BC The Arevaci, Titthi and Belli revolts against Rome. Quintus Pompeius Aulus defeats Viriathus. Viriathus takes Itucca and ravages the country of the Bastitani.

142 BC Fabius Maximus Servilianus succeeds Quintus. He defeats Viriathus in two engagements, but in the last Viriathus rallies his men and defeats the Romans. With constant incursions, Viriathus forces Servilianus back to Itucca. Viriathus retreats to Lusitania. Servilianus invades Lusitania, and takes the towns of Escadia, Gemella and Obolcola. Viriathus defeats Servilianus at Erisana. Peace is made between Viriathus and Rome. Viriathus is declared a friend of Rome and his people keep the land they

occupies.

140 BC Rome declares war against Viriathus. Cæpio, successor of Servilianus, takes Arsa and pursues Viriathus to Carpetania. Cæpio ravages the territory of the Vettones and the Callaici. Viriathus sends men to Cæpio to negotiate peace, but the Romans suborn them to assassinate Viriathus. Cæpio turns them against Viriathus. They assassinate Viriathus. Tantalus is chosen as the Lusitanians' new leader. He attempts to take New Carthage, but this fails. Hard pressed, Tantalus surrenders to Cæpio.

138 BC Sextus Junius Brutus is sent against the many guerilla bands in Lusitania. He plunders the Lusitanians' homelands, crossing both the river Durius and the Lethe. He defeats and subdues the Bracari.

92 BC The Romans order Mithridates Eupator of Pontus to restore Cappadocia to Ariobarzanes. Mithridates obeys, but leaves an army under command of Socrates Chrestus, brother of Nicomedes II of Bithynia.

90 BC Socrates Chrestus overthrows his brother Nicomedes II of Bithynia and usurps the government. Ariobarzanes of Cappadocia is driven out by Mithraas and Bagoas, whom install Ariarthes as king of Cappadocia. The Romans send Manius Aquilius to restore Nicomedes and Ariobarzanes, and order Lucius Cassius, the governor of Asia, and Mithridates of Pontus to cooperate. Mithridates refuses, but Nicomedes and Ariobarzanes are restored nevertheless. Cassius and Manius urge Nicomedes and Ariobarzanes to make incursions into Pontus.

88 BC Nicomedes of Bithynia, having promised the Romans large sums to restore him to power, invade Pontus as far as Amastris. Mithridates retreats, although he has his forces in readiness. Mithridates sends Pelopidas to parley with the Romans without results. Mithridates sends his son Ariarthes into Cappadocia. Ariarthes drives out Ariobarzanes. Pelopidas is again sent to the Roman generals. They order Mithridates to leave Nicomedes and Cappadocia alone. Manius and Cassius begin collecting forces in Bithynia, Cappadocia, Paphlagonia and Galatia. A fleet commanded by Minucius Rufus and Gaius Popillius is assembled at Byzantium. They are aided by Nicomedes. Mithridates receives aid from Armenia Minor.

Mithridates' generals, Neoptolemus and Archelaus engage Nicomedes at Amnias. The Bithynians flee before the onslaught of Mithridates' scythed chariots and Nicomedes is forced to flee to Paphlagonia. Neoptolemus inflicts a crushing defeat upon Manius at Protophachium. Cassius retreats to Apamea, Nicomedes to Pergamus and Manius towards Rhodes. Mithridates overruns Bithynia, Phrygia and Mysia, and subjugates Lycia, Pamphylia and

the rest as far as Ionia. Manius Aquilius is captured and Mithridates has molten gold poured down his throat. He is openly received by the cities of Magnesia, Ephesus and Mitylene. On his return from Ionia, Mithridates takes Stratonicea. Rome declares war upon Mithridates. Command of the war and the government of Asia is given Cornelius Sulla. On Mithridates' orders all Romans and other Italians in Asia are murdered. Those that escape, including Cassius, the proconsul, travel to Rhodes. Mithridates travel to Cos where he is welcomed by its inhabitants. Mithridates then launch an attack upon Rhodes, but is defeated at sea by Demagoras. An assault upon the city also fails. Mithridates retreats to the mainland and leave the war to his generals. Archelaus is sent to Greece to gain allies against the Romans.

87 BC Archelaus takes Delos and turns it over to the Athenians and thus gains the alliance of Athens. Aristion becomes a tyrant of Athens with the aid of Mithridates. The Achæans, the Lacedæmonians and Boetia, except Thespiæ joins Mithridates. Archelaus lay siege to Thespiæ. Another of Mithridates' generals, Metrophanes, ravages Etuboca and the territory of Demetrias and Magnesia. Brutius marches down from Macedonia and defeats Metrophanes. Brutius then proceeds into Boetia where he has an indecisive battle with Archelaus and Aristion. When Archelaus receive reinforcements, Brutius retreats to Piræus, but Piræus also falls to Archelaus. At this time Sulla arrives in Greece and he crosses over to Attica. Most of Boeotia switch back to the Romans. An attempt by Sulla to take Piræus by assault fails. Sulla begins constructing earthworks and in the proceedings, he demolishes the Long Walls. After having received reinforcements by sea, Archelaus sallies forth from the city, but is beaten back and forced to retreat into the city. Sulla sends Lucullus to Alexandria to obtain a fleet against Mithridates.

61 BC Orgetorix of the Helvetii persuades his people to attempt to conquer Gaul. Orgetorix gains the alliance of Catamantaledes of the Sequani and Dumnorix of the Aedui. These three make plans to seize power in their tribes, but they are discovered. When summoned to trial, Orgetorix draws together a huge following, but then mysteriously dies, possibly by suicide. Nevertheless, the Helvetii continue their plans to invade Gaul, joined by the Rauraci, Tulingi, Latobrigi and the Boii

58 BC March The Helvetii with their allies begin their migration westwards to cross the Rhone at Geneva, which is in the territory of the Allobroges, recently subdued by the Romans. Caesar hastens to Geneva where he is met by ambassadors from the Helvetii. With his army not yet assembled, Caesar

replies that he needs time to deliberate.

58 BC 12 April Caesar answers the Helvetian ambassadors that he can not allow their passage through Roman territory. The Helvetii try to force their crossing, but are defeated.

58 BC With the aid of Dumnorix of the Aedui, the Helvetii obtain the right from the Sequani to march through their territory. Leaving Titus Labienus in command at Geneva, Caesar returns to Italy where he levies two legions, joined by three legions from Aquileia, Caesar marches into the Alps where he defeats the Cenabones, the Graioceli and the Caturiges. He then marches through the territories of the Vocontii and the Allobroges to the Segusiani. The Helvetii begin to ravage the lands of the Aedui. The Aedui, the Ambarri and the Allobroges plead to Caesar for aid. The Helvetii cross the Saone. Caesar attacks the one of four cantons, the Tigurine, which had not yet crossed the river, and inflicts upon them a bloody defeat. Caesar then crosses the Saone himself. Parleys fail and some minor skirmishings take place. Dumnorix uses his influence among the Aedui to hinder supplies reaching the Romans, but this is discovered by Caesar. Caesar defeats the Helvetii whom retreat into the territories of the Lingones. Caesar threatens the Lingones to not supporting the Helvetii with corns. The Helvetii are forced to surrender, but some men of the Verbigene escape and cross the Rhine into Germania. Caesar resettles the Helvetii, the Tulingi and the Latobrigi in their original territories.

44 BC March When the content of Caesar's will are made public, riots break out and the Liberators flee the city. C. Octavius is named as Caesar's chief heir. Octavius assumes the name C. Julius Caesar Octavianus. Many of the troops at Brundisium join his cause.

44 BC 15 March C. Julius Caesar is cut down at a meeting of the senate. The "Liberators" are led by L. Cassius Longinus and M. Junius Brutus

44 BC 17 March The senate declares amnesty for the Liberators, and decrees a public funeral for Caesar.

44 BC April Octavianus enters Rome. He is ignored by M. Antonius, leader of the Caesarian camp.

44 BC November Antonius tries to assume command of Cisalpine Gaul. Brutus resists this and retreats to Mutina. Octavianus raises a private army from Caesar's veterans.

43 BC Pompeius seizes Sicily

43 BC Octavianus marches to Rome and is elected consul

43 BC 1 January The senate grants Octavianus propraetorian power.

43 BC 20 March Sextus Pompeius is appointed prefect of Rome's fleet and Italy's coastal zones by the senate.

43 BC April In two engagements, Octavianus beats Antonius who flees to Transalpine Gaul.

43 BC November Octavianus, Antonius and M. Aemilius Lepidus form a "Board of Three for Organizing the State. The triumvirs divide the western provinces among themselves.

42 BC Antonius and Octavianus defeats the Liberators at Phillipi in Macedonia. Cassius and Brutus commit suicide.

41 BC Octavianus begin settling his veterans in Italy. The dispossessed are not compensated for their loss. Their case is lobbied by the consul Lucius Antonius.

40 BC Pompeius blockades Italy

40 BC Spring M. Antonius moves west and lays siege to Brundisium. Octavianus marches south to confront him. They reach agreement in the Pact of Brundisium. Antonius is married to Octavianus' sister Octavia.

40 BC Hostilities breaks out between Octavianus and L. Antonius. L. Antonius retreats to Perusia. He surrenders after several months of siege.

39 BC Summer The Treaty of Misenum. Antonius, Octavianus and Pompeius reach an agreement which gives Pompeius control over Corsica, Sardinia and Sicily.

38 BC Pompeius again blockades Italy

36 BC Lepidus claims Sicily for himself. Octavianus marches against him, and Lepidus's men desert. Lepidus is stripped of his powers and confined to house arrest

36 BC Antonius begins to involve himself in sporadic contests with the Parthians and Armenians.

36 BC Octavianus, Lepidus and M. Vipsanius Agrippa prepare for the assault on Sicily.

36 BC 3 November The Battle of Naulochus. Agrippa destroys Pompeius' fleet. Pompeius flees but is murdered not long afterward.

35 BC Octavianus defeats the tribes of Illyricum.

34 BC Antonius seizes Armenia

33 BC Agrippa is appointed aedile.

32 BC Summer Italy and the western provinces swear an oath of allegiance to Octavianus personally.

32 BC Octavianus seizes Antonius' will from the Vestal Virgins. War is declared on Cleopatra.

32 BC January Consuls C. Sosius and Ahenobarbus, and pro-Antonius

senators, flee from Rome to Alexandria. Antonius begins forming his own senate in Alexandria and officially renounces Octavia.

31 BC 2 September Agrippa defeats Antonius' fleet at Actium. Antonius and Cleopatra flee to Egypt. Antonius' army defects to Octavianus.

30 BC Octavianus annexes Egypt as a province of Rome.

30 BC Summer Octavianus reaches Egypt. Antonius' navy and cavalry defects to Augustus.

30 BC 1 August Octavianus defeats Antonius' infantry. Antonius and Cleopatra commits suicide.

29 BC August Octavianus returns to Rome. He celebrates three triumphs.

27 BC Augustus leaves Rome to tour Gaul and Spain

27 BC 13 January Octavianus declares that he will retire to a private life. The senate insist that Octavianus remains the head of the state, granting him command of Spain, Gaul, Syria, Cyprus and Egypt.

27 BC 16 January Octavianus is named Augustus.

25 BC C. Claudius Marcellus is married to Julia, Augustus daughter.

24 BC Augustus returns to Rome

23 BC Marcellus falls ill and dies. Agrippa receives imperium proconsulare

23 BC Augustus relinquishes the consulship, and receives proconsular power over the whole empire.

23 BC Summer A conspiracy against Augustus is unearthed. The two principals, Fannius Caepio and Varro Murena are executed.

22 BC Augustus is granted the title "Father of his Country". Julia and her daughter Julia is banished to Pandateria accused of adultery

22 BC Augustus leaves Rome for the East

20 BC The Partians formally returns the eagles lost by M. Crassus, Decidius Saxa and M. Antonius

19 BC Augustus returns to Rome. He is granted censorial powers

18 BC Augustus receives tribunician powers

12 BC Tiberius campaigns in Pannonia and Germania

12 BC Agrippa dies. Julia marries Tiberius.

12 BC Lepidus dies of natural causes. Augustus becomes pontifex maximus.

6 BC Tiberius retires to Rhodes

4 AD Tiberius returns from retirement and adopt Nero Claudius Drusus Germanicus. He is renamed Germanicus Julius Caesar. Tiberius is granted proconsular and tribunician power

6 AD Agrippa Postumus is disinherited and banished to Planasia. The aerarium militare is founded to fund veteran pensions

9 AD P. Quinctilius Varus and three legions are trapped and killed in the Battle of the Teutoburg Forest.

14 AD 19 August Augustus dies peacefully at Nola in Campania. He is succeeded by Tiberius. The legions in Germania offer their allegiance to Germanicus, but he refuses

15 AD Germanicus campaigns against the Chatti and the Cherusci led by Arminius.

16 AD Germanicus defeats Arminius at Idistaviso, marking the nominal submission of all the tribes west of Elbe

17 AD Suppression of Tacfarinas in Africa

17 AD Tiberius brings the Praetorian Guard into the city

FINAL NOTES ABOUT VIRIATHUS

VIRIATHUS [180 - 139 BC] Freedom Fighter in Lusitania

Viriathus was born in Lorica, in the Hermínius mountains and led a revolt of the Lusitanians in a guerilla war against the Romans. The war had erupted after the Roman Servius Galba, who governed Hispania as propraetor, treacherously massacred thirty thousand of the Lusitanians.

Viriathus inflicted a series of severe defeats on Roman forces between 147 and 139 BC. He was murdered during truce negotiations and soon afterwards the rebellion collapsed. Viriathus is still a revered hero in Portuguese history.