

I. First Plebeian...

1. military tribune: Publius Licinius Calvus- 400 BC
- magister equitum: Gaius Licinius- 368 BC
- consul: Lucius Sextius- 366 BC
- dictator: Gaius Marcius Rutilus- 356 BC
- censor: Gaius Marcius Rutilus- 351 BC
- praetor: Quintus Publilius Philo- 337 BC
- pontifex maximus: Tiberius Coruncanius- beteen 255-252 BC

II. Last Words

2. Gaius Julius Caesar died on March 15, 44 BC. According to William Shakespeare, Caesar's last words were, "Et tu, Brute," meaning, even you, Brutus. Caesar's dying words were recorded as being, "Kai su technon," meaning, and you my child.
- The emperor Nero Claudius Caesar, the last of Julio-Claudian emperors, died in AD 68. His last words were, "Qualis artifex pereo," meaning, what a showman the world is losing in me.
- The emperor Titus Flavius Vespasianus, the first emperor of the Flavian dynasty, died in AD 79. Vespasian's last words were, "Vae, puto deus fio," meaning, alas, I think I am becoming a god.
- Brutus, at the Battle of Philippi in 42 BC, when urged to flee, said, "Let us flee, not with our feet, but with our hands." He was referring to suicide, and killed himself after he made that statement.
- Before Augustus died in AD 14 at Nola, he declared, "Since well I have played my part, all clap your hands, and from the stage dismiss me with applause."
- Before Archimedes died in 212 or 211 BC, he exclaimed, "Noli turbare circulos meos," don't disturb my marbles (circles).

III. Leges

3. The Lex Publilia Voleronis of 471 BC gave the plebeians the right to assemble in tribes and choose their officers.
- The Lex Canuleia of 445 BC allowed intermarriage between plebeians and patricians.
- The Lex Ogulnia of 300 BC granted plebeians admittance to priestly colleges with patricians.
- The Lex Hortensia of 287 BC allowed for the decisions of the plebeians, plebiscita, to become binding on the entire population of Rome.

- The Lex Claudia of 218 BC stated that senators and sons of senators could not own a ship which could transport more than 300 amphorae, two handled jars. By the first century BC, the law had been violated so many times that it became disregarded.
- The Lex Villia Annalis of 180 BC established minimum age requirements for each magistracy.
- The Lex Gabinia of 67 BC gave Pompey the command against the pirates.
- The Lex Manilia of 66 BC granted Pompey the command against Mithradates VI.
- The Lex Vatinia of 59 BC allotted Caesar Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum.
- The Lex Pedia of 43 BC established the court where the assassins of Caesar were put on trial.
- The Lex Titia of 43 BC sanctioned the second triumvirate.

IV. **Spolia Opima:** the arms taken from an enemy leader's body who was killed in hand-to-hand combat by a general possessing sole command of his army. Spolia Opima means spoils of honor.

4. Romulus won the spolia opima against Acron.

- Aulus Cornelius Cossus won the spolia opima against Lars Tolumnius in 428 BC.

- Marcus Claudius Marcellus won the spolia opima against Viridomarus in 222 BC.

V. **Didius Julianus and Jugurtha**

5. We all know Jugurtha said that Rome was a city for sale, but who bought the empire at an auction in AD 193? Didius Julianus

VI. **Famous Historical Phrases**

6. The Romans were sacked by the Gauls at the Battle of Allia River, in 390 BC. As the Gauls were weighing the gold, the Romans were complaining about the weights on the scale. Brennus, the Senonian chieftain, hurled his sword onto the scale and exclaimed, "Vae victis," woe to the conquered!

- Cato the elder is famous for ending every speech that he said with the phrase, "Carthago delenda est," Carthage must be destroyed. Unfortunately, Cato the elder died in 149 BC, before Carthage was destroyed.

- After Pyrrhus defeated the Romans at Heraclea, in 280 BC, he exclaimed, "With an army like this, I could rule the world."
- After the Battle of Asculum in 279 BC, Pyrrhus said, "Another such victory, and we are surely lost." Pyrrhus won the battle, but his army lost so many men that it was more like a loss. The Battle of Asculum is also called the "Pyrrhic" victory.
- In 63 BC, while departing from the Mamertine, Cicero stated, "Vixerunt," (or, "Vixere") they have lived. Cicero was referring to the Catilinarian conspirators. They were put to death in the Tullianum, the dungeon, of the Mamertine. They have lived is a euphemism meaning, they are dead.
- On January 10, 49 BC Caesar crossed the Rubicon and declared, "Alea iacta est," the die is cast, meaning, there is no turning back. The senate told Caesar to leave his army on the north side of the Rubicon River, but he moved it to the south. By doing so, he declared war. Caesar marched on Rome with his army. That was the beginning of the civil war between Caesar and Pompey.
- While surveying the dead corpses, after the Battle of Pharsalus, Gaius Julius Caesar exclaimed, "Hoc voluerunt," they wanted this.
- After defeating Pharnaces at the Battle of Zela in 47 BC, Caesar proclaimed, "Veni, vidi, vici," I came, I saw, I conquered.
- Varus, while leading the three legions of the Roman army in AD 9, was attacked by Arminius of the Cherusci, in the Teutoburgian Forest, in Germany. The Romans were defeated. Rather than suffering the defeat, Varus committed suicide. After Augustus heard the news of the loss, he exclaimed, "Give me my three legions back!"
- Tiberius, the second emperor of the Julio-Claudian Dynasty, said, "Oderint dum probant," let them hate, provided they approve. Tiberius was speaking of the senators.
- Caligula, the third emperor of the Julio-Claudian Dynasty, declared, "Oderint dum metuant," let them hate, provided they fear. Caligula was referring to everyone who hated him.
- Before the Battle of the Mulvian Bridge in 312, Constantine had a dream in which he saw the words "In hoc signo vinces," in this sign, you will conquer.
- Ovid's reason for his exile to Tomi was "carmen et error," a poem, and a mistake. The poem was probably *Ars Amatoria*, the art of loving.
- Horace was famous for the phrase "aurea mediocritas," the golden

mean.

VII. Notable Roman Women

7. Tanaquil was the wife of the fifth king of Rome, Tarquinius Priscus. She explained that the next king of Rome would be Servius Tullius because he had a crown of fire hovering above his head. Tanaquil was the first great Roman matron.

8. Lucretia, the wife of Tarquinius Collatinus, was raped by the son of Tarquinius Superbus, Sextus. The rape brought the monarchy to an end.

9. Verginia was killed by her father in 449 BC to prevent Appius Claudius Crassus, the decemvir, from raping her.

10. Veturia, the mother of Coriolanus, and Volumnia, the wife of Coriolanus, persuade him not to lead the Volsci against the Romans in 491 BC.

11. In 40 BC, Octavia married Antony, in order to seal the Treaty of Brundisium. The last three emperors of the Julio-Claudian Dynasty were descended from Octavia and Antony.

VIII. Treaties

12. The Treaty with the Mamertini, in 264 BC, occurred when the Mamertines surrendered Messina to the Romans, in exchange for a Roman alliance.

- The Ebro Treaty of 226 BC stated that Hasdrubal could not participate in military activities north of the Ebro River.

- The Treaty of Brundisium, in 40 BC, consisted of Antony surrendering Gaul, and Antony marrying Octavia.

IX. Famous Juliae

13. Julia Agrippina was the mother of the emperor Nero. She was killed by Anicetus, who was following Nero's orders.

14. Julia Mamaea was the daughter of Julia Maesa, and the mother of Severus Alexander.

15. Julia Domna was the wife of Septimius Severus and the mother of Caracalla and Geta. Julia Domna committed suicide in 217.

16. Julia Maesa helped her grandson Elagabalus become emperor.

17. Julia Bassiana was the daughter of Julia Maesa, and the mother of Elagabalus. She was murdered with Elagabalus in 222.

X. Nicknames

- 18. Sulla- Felix: lucky
- Pompey- Magnus: the great
- Gnaeus Marcius- Coriolanus
- Gaius Julius Caesar Germanicus- Caligula: little boots
- Marcus Manlius- Capitolinus
- Marcus Aurelius Antoninus- Elagabalus and Caracalla
- Quintus Fabius Maximus- Cunctator: the delayer
- Publius Cornelius Scipio- Africanus
- Lucius Cornelius Scipio- Asiaticus
- Horatius- Cocles: one-eyed.

XI. Death of Crassus

19. At the Battle of Carrhae in 53 BC, Crassus was defeated and killed by the Parthians. The Parthians killed him by pouring molten gold down his throat. They did that because Crassus was known for being wealthy. In Euripides' play *Bacchae*, Crassus' head was used as a prop, as the head of Pentheus.

XII. Senatus Consultum Ultimum

20. The first *senatus consultum ultimum*, emergency decree of the senate, was issued to Lucius Opimius in 121 BC against Gaius Gracchus.

21. The second *senatus consultum ultimum* was issued to Marius in 100 BC against Saturninus.

XIII. First Roman to take Rome by force

22. Coriolanus was the first Roman to march on Rome, but who was the first Roman to seize Rome, in 88 BC? Sulla

XIV. Honorius

23. Many consuls achieve their positions through the *cursus honorum*, but this was not the case for all Romans. What Roman had the consulship bestowed upon him at birth? the emperor Honorius

XV. Loss of Military Standards and Recovery

24. The Roman standards, eagles, were lost at the Battle of Carrhae, in 53 BC, to the Parthians. In 20 BC, the Parthians returned the

standards.

XVI. Ater Dies: black days, days on which the Romans suffered devastating defeats. The Romans marked that date on their calendar as a black day.

25. At the Battle of Allia River in 390 BC the Gauls, under the Senonian chieftain Brennus, sacked Rome.

- At Caudine Forks in 321 BC, the Samnites under Gavius Pontius defeated Rome.

- At Heraclea in 280 BC, the Tarentines led by Pyrrhus defeated the Romans.

- At Ausculum in 279 BC, Pyrrhus led the Tarentines to a victory over the Romans.

- At Trebia River in 218 BC, Hannibal and the Carthaginians defeated the Roman army led by Tiberius Sempronius Longus.

- At Lake Trasimene in 217 BC Hannibal defeated the Roman consul Flaminius.

- At the Battle of Cannae in 216 BC, Hannibal defeated the Roman armies under the consuls Gaius Terentius Varro and Lucius Aemilius Paullus.

- At Arausio in 105 BC, the Cimbri and Teutones defeated the Roman forces under Gnaeus Mallius and Quintus Servilius Caepio.

- At the Battle of Carrhae in 53 BC, the Parthians had a victory over Rome under Marcus Licinius Crassus.

- At Teutoberg Forest in AD 9, Arminius of the Cherusci defeated the Roman forces under Publius Quinctilius Varus.

XVII. Closings of the Temple of Janus during the Republic

26. The closing of the Temple of Janus signified that Rome was at a time of peace.

27. The Temple first closed during the reign of Numa Pompilius.

28. The Temple of Janus also was closed in 235 BC, and by Augustus in 29 BC.

XVIII. Prefects of the Praetorian Guard

29. Lucius Aelius Sejanus was made prefect of the praetorian guard in AD 14, by the emperor Tiberius.

30. Sextus Afranius Burrus was made the prefect of the praetorian guard by Claudius in 51, and continued being prefect under Nero.

31. Quintus Naevius Cordus Sutorius Macro was appointed praetorian prefect in 31. He helped Tiberius overthrow Sejanus.

XIX. Firsts in Rome

32. The first ludi scaenici, dramas, in Ancient Rome were in 364 BC.

- The first tonsor, barber or dentist, came to Rome in 300 BC.
- The first exhibition of the gladiators was in 264 BC.
- The first play in Rome was in 240 BC, by Livius Andronicus.
- The first Greek physician, Archagathos, in Rome was in 219 BC.
- The first curia, senate house, in Rome was the Curia Hostilia.
- The first basilica, the Basilica Porcia, in Rome was in 184 BC.
- The first stone theater in Rome was Pompey's Theater, in 55 BC.
- The first time Rome had two plebeian consuls was in 172 BC.

XX. Walls

33. Hadrian's Wall was begun in 122 between Solway and Tyne.

34. The Antonine Wall was built in Britain; it was completed in 142.

35. Aurelian's Wall was constructed in Rome in 271.

XXI. Scipio and Hannibal

36. Scipio Africanus and Hannibal had a conversation some day before the Battle of Zama, in 202 BC. They were discussing some of their previous political campaigns. Scipio asked Hannibal whom he considered the greatest general. Hannibal's response was Alexander the Great. Scipio asked Hannibal whom he considered the second greatest general; he replied Pyrrhus. Scipio asked Hannibal what he ranked himself. Hannibal said he considered himself the third greatest general, but he also responded that he would rank himself above Alexander the Great if he defeated Scipio.

XXII. Foreign Cults introduced into Rome

37. Aeculepius came to Rome in the form of a black snake on Tiber Island, in 293 BC. Therefore, the Temple of Aesculapius was built on Tiber Island.

38. Magna Mater was brought from Pessius in Asia Minor in 204 BC, in the form of either a black stone, or a meteorite. In order for

the Romans to defeat Hannibal, as written in the Sibylline Books, they needed Magna Mater.

XXIII. Cicero's Death

39. Marcus Tullius Cicero was proscribed by Marcus Antonius, because of his *Philippics*. Herennius murdered Cicero, near Formiae on December 7, 43 BC, following instructions given to him. Cicero's head and hands were posted on the rostra. Fulvia either stuck a pin or a nail in his tongue.

XXIV. Edicts

40. The edict of Caracalla, *Constitutio Antoniniana*, of 212 bestowed Roman citizenship upon all free men and women who resided in the Roman Empire.

41. Diocletian's edict of 297 prohibited the religion Manichaeism throughout the Roman Empire.

42. Galerius issued the edict of toleration on April 30, 311, which legally recognized Christians, and ended the persecutions.

43. Licinius published rules, in 313, for religious freedom, known as the Edict of Milan.

44. In 391, Theodosius the Great issued a law at Milan closing and banning pagan temples and pagan cults.

XXV. Plebeian Secessions

45. The plebeians first seceded to the Mons Sacer (the Sacred Mount) in 494 BC. The result was the *Lex Publilia Voleronis* of 471 BC which officially recognized tribunes.

46. The second secession of the plebeians occurred in 449 BC. The result was the *Valerian-Horatian laws*, which stated the duties of the tribunes.

47. Another secession of the plebeians was in 287 BC. The *Lex Hortensia* was established after that secession. It gave plebiscita the force of law.

XXVI. Slave Revolts

48. The Great Slave War in Sicily lasted from 135-132 BC. The first slave revolt began in Enna because the slaves' masters, Damophilus and Megallis, were so cruel to them. The slaves became infuriated after being treated so badly, and killed their masters. Eunus, a

Syrian slave from Apamea, lead the revolt. The slaves killed and captured people in the city of Enna. Slaves in different parts of the Ancient World heard of those revolts, and they also rose against their masters. Rome, Athens, and Delos were other sites where the revolts took place. The revolts kept proceeding until the Roman general Rupilius salvaged Tauromenium. The rebels became so hungry that they ate the children, women, and eventually each other. Rupilius put down the slave revolts in many cities.

49. The second slave war in Sicily was from 104-100 BC.

50. The third slave revolt was from 73-71 BC. Spartacus, a Thracian gladiator, started the revolt in the ludi gladiatorii, gladiatorial schools, in Capua. In 73 BC, he was victorious over two Roman commanders. Crixus, a Celtic lieutenant in Spartacus' revolt, was defeated in 72 BC. In that same year, Spartacus annihilated Lucania. The remaining rebels whom Crassus captured were crucified, and Spartacus was killed.

XXVII. Mirror Dates

51. In 396 BC, the military pay was first introduced, and the ten year siege of Veii ended. In AD 396, Stilicho defeated Alaric in Greece.

- In 312 BC, the Appian Way, the Via Appia, and the Appian Aqueduct, the Aqua Appia, were started by the censor Appius Claudius Caecus. In AD 312, Constantine the Great defeated Maxentius at the Battle of the Mulvian Bridge.

- Philip V was defeated at the Battle of Cynoscephalae, in 197 BC. In AD 197, Decimus Clodius Albinus was defeated near Lugdunum.

- In 70 BC, Cicero defeated Hortensius at the trial of Verres, establishing himself as Rome's greatest orator; Publius Vergilius Maro was born in 70 BC; Pompey's and Crassus' first consulship was in 70 BC. The Fall of Jerusalem was in AD 70.

- On March 15, 44 BC, Gaius Julius Caesar was assassinated at the foot of Pompey's statue in Pompey's theater. Britain became a province in AD 44, under the emperor Claudius.

- In 9 BC, the Ara Pacis, the altar of peace, was dedicated. Varus was defeated by Arminius at the Battle of Teutoberg Forest in AD 9.

XXVIII. Famous Places of Exile

52. Publius Ovidius Naso was exiled by Augustus, in AD 8, to Tomi

on the western side of the Black Sea.

53. Marcus Tullius Cicero was exiled in 58 BC to Thessalonica in Macedonia.

54. Julia, the daughter of Augustus, was banished by Augustus in 2 BC to Pandateria. In AD 4 she was permitted to move to Rhegium. Julia's mother, Scribonia, voluntarily went into exile with her daughter.

55. Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa Postumus was exiled to Planasia in AD 7 by the Roman Senate.

XXIX. Patres Patriae: fathers of the country, was an honorary title given to citizens for doing an outstanding act of service.

56. Cicero was given the title pater patriae in 63 BC.

57. Augustus was given this title in 2 BC.

XXX. Novi Homines

58. A novus homo, a new man, was the first man in his family to become consul.

59. Cicero, Marius, and Cato the Elder were novi homines.

XXXI. 1000th Anniversary of Rome

60. The 1000th anniversary of Rome was in 247. Philip I, Philip the Arab, was the emperor during that time.

XXXII. Vaballathus

61. Septimius Vaballathus was the son of Zenobia and Odenathus. When Vaballathus was a child, he was made Odenathus' successor, after he was killed, with his mother as his guardian. Vaballathus was appointed governor in 272.

XXXIII. Vindex

62. Gaius Julius Vindex revolted from Nero, when he was the governor of Transalpine Gaul, in 68. Lucius Verginius Rufus defeated Vindex in that same year.

XXXIV. Odenathus

63. Septimius Odenathus was a nobleman of Palmyra. He aided the Romans against Sapor I and Quietus. Odenathus died in 267.

XXXV. Gavius Pontius

64. Gavius Pontius was the Samnite general at the Battle of Caudine Forks, in 321 BC. The Romans were defeated at Caudine Forks.

XXXVI. Viriathus

65. Viriathus, a Lusitanian captain in the Lusitanian War, won a series of battles against five different Roman Commanders, from 146-141 BC. In 141 BC, Viriathus trapped the Roman consul Fabius Maximus Servilianus. However, Viriathus saved his life, in exchange for a treaty in which the Romans declared the Lusitanians were free.

XXXVII. Ariovistus

66. Ariovistus, a chief of the Germans, was routed by Caesar, in 58 BC, and Ariovistus and his army fled across the Rhine River.

XXXVIII. Clodius Pulcher

67. Clodius Pulcher trespassed at the Bona Dea festival, disguised as a woman, in December of 62 BC. He was tried by Cicero in May of 61 BC, but was acquitted by the jury, which was given an irresistible bribe.

XXXIX. Sertorius

68. Quintus Sertorius rose a rebellion in Spain, in 80 BC, against the Lusitanians. In 79 and 78 BC, Sulla's comrade Metellus Pius tried to contain Sertorius' revolt. In 77 BC, Sertorius received reinforcements from militants in the rebellion of Lepidus, including their leader Marcus Perperna. Since Sertorius was an ally of Mithradates, citizens thought that he would march on Italy. The Roman Senate sent more reinforcements under the command of Pompey, in 77 BC. In 72 BC, Perperna murdered Sertorius, and Pompey quickly defeated Perperna.

XL. Perperna

69. After Perperna joined Sertorius, he lost many battles to Pompey. Sertorius won most of his battles. Perperna, in an act of jealousy, killed Sertorius in 72 BC.

XLI. Masinissa

70. Masinissa, the king of Numidia, helped his father defeat Syphax,

the king of western Numidia. Masinissa was the commander of Numidian cavalry from 211-206 BC, for the Carthaginians. Masinissa joined Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus in 204 BC. He helped Scipio Africanus defeat and capture Syphax at the battle of the Great Plains in 203 BC. Masinissa also helped the Romans at the Battle of Zama in 202 BC. Masinissa died a peaceful death in his bed, in 90 BC.

XLII. Famous Enemy Women

71. Rome declared war against Queen Teuta of Illyria, in 229 BC, because the Illyrian pirates killed a Roman ambassador. That was known as the First Illyrian War, which endured until 228 BC.

72. Cleopatra VII, queen of Egypt, became queen in 51 BC, after the death of her father, Ptolemy XII. Caesar and Cleopatra had a son named Caesarion. Antony and Cleopatra had twins named Alexander and Cleopatra. Cleopatra committed suicide after Octavian captured Alexandria, on August 3, 30 BC.

73. Boudicca lead the rebellion of the Iceni, aided by the Trinovantes, in 61 BC. They sacked Camulodunum, Londinium, and Verulamium. Paulinus routed Boudicca's army, and she killed herself with poison.

74. Zenobia, the wife of Odenathus, king of Palmyra, had power in Vaballathus' name, after Odenathus' death of 267. She tried to expand her kingdom beyond Syria, in 270. In 272, Aurelian put an end to the expansion of her kingdom by capturing her in Palmyra; he spared her life.

XLIII. Conspiracies

75. In 63 BC, Cicero was elected consul of Rome, defeating Catiline. Catiline, with the help of some other men who were not elected for office, tried to become consul by using force. They were going to march on Rome on October 27, 63 BC, but the senate issued an emergency decree on October 21. Cicero was aware of the Catilinarian conspiracy, but wanted to wait until he had enough information to convict Catiline of extortion. His first oration against Catiline was delivered on November 8, 63 BC. The conspirators whom Catiline had given orders to prepare in Rome, told some ambassadors from the Gallic tribe Allobroges their plan. The envoys delivered the information to Cicero. Cicero captured the

conspirators immediately and delivered a persuasive speech to the Senate on December 3, which the Senate believed was true. The people involved with the Catilinarian conspiracy were executed on December 5, 63 BC. In January of 62 BC, Catiline was trapped between two armies. Marcus Petreius defeated and killed him near Pistoria.

76. Gaius Calpurnius Piso was the leader of the conspiracy against Nero in 65. The plan was to have Nero assassinated, and make Piso emperor. However, the conspiracy failed, and Gaius Calpurnius Piso was executed in 65.

XLIV. Founders of Rome

- 77. first founder of Rome: Romulus
- second founder of Rome: Camillus
- third founder of Rome: Marius

XLV. Comitia: assembly which voted on positions of office.

- 78. comitia curiata- assembly which approved the new king, who was suggested by a committee.
- comitia tributa- elected less important offices.
- comitia centuriata- elected major offices.

XLVI. Consulships of Marius

79. Marius was elected consul seven times. His consulships were in the years of 107, 104, 103, 102, 101, 100, and 86 BC.

XLVII. Memorials

- 80. The Arch of Constantine was built in Rome, in 315.
- The Arch of Septimius Severus was dedicated in 203.
- Trajan's column was built in 112, in Trajan's Forum. It portrayed the Dacian Wars.
- The Arch of Titus commemorated his capture of Jerusalem in AD 70. It was constructed by his brother Domitian.

XLVIII. Noteworthy Emperors

- 81. Diocletian- established the tetrarchy in AD 293.
- Julian the Apostate- reinstated Paganism as the official religion of Rome, in AD 360.
- Theodosius II- reinstated Christianity as the official religion of

Rome. Theodosius II became emperor in the East in AD 408.

- Marcus Opellius Macrinus- first emperor of Rome who was not a senator, AD 217.

- Trajan- first emperor from one of the Roman provinces, AD 98.

- Nerva- first emperor elected by the senate, AD 96.

XLIX. Battles of Pyrrhus

82. The Romans were defeated by Pyrrhus of Epirus in 280 BC, at the Battle of Heraclea.

- The Romans were also defeated by Pyrrhus at Asculum in 279 BC. The Battle of Asculum was nicknamed the Pyrrhic victory.

- Curius Dentatus defeated Pyrrhus at Beneventum (previously called Malventum) in 275 BC. Pyrrhus left Italy after that battle, and died in 272 BC.

L. Marius' Victories

83. In 106 BC, with the help of his quaestor, Sulla, Gaius Marius captured Jugurtha, the king of Numidia.

- In 102 BC, Marius defeated the Ambrones and Teutones near Aquae Sextiae.

- In 101 BC, near Vercellae, Marius and Catulus were victorious against the Cimbri.

LI. Macedonian Wars

84. The First Macedonian War was from 214-205 BC. In 214 BC, the Roman admiral Valerius Laevinus landed a small Roman army at Apollonia. In 212/211 BC, Laevinus made alliances with the Aetolians and Attalus I of Pergamum. In 206 BC, the Aetolians made peace with Philip V. In 205 BC, Philip V and Rome made a treaty at Phoenice, which concluded the First Macedonian War.

- The Second Macedonian War lasted from 200 BC to 196 BC. In 200 BC, the Romans declared war on Philip V of Macedon, and set up a military base at Apollonia. In 199 and 198 BC, the Aetolians and Achaeans joined Rome, respectively. Titus Quinctius Flamininus, the Roman commander, defeated the Macedonian forces at Aous River in 198 BC. The Romans had a decisive victory over the Macedonians at Cynoscephalae, in 197 BC. Philip's scouts found Flamininus' army on the other side of the ridge of Cynoscephalae, while heading towards the valley of the Enipeus, as his forces were

marching across Thessaly. Philip decided to launch a sneak attack against the Romans. Philip's first Macedonian division was in the phalanx, the battle formation where soldiers carried spears nearly twenty feet long. After they reached the acme of the hill in the phalanx, the Macedonians charged the left wing of the Roman army, and put it to flight. Due to Flamininus' quick thinking, the right wing of the Roman army and the Aetolian aids attacked the second division of the Macedonian army which did not reach the top of the hill, and was not ready in battle formation. The second Macedonian division was easily separated. A Roman military tribune ordered the maniples, sections of legions which were divided into two centuries, of the second and third lines in the legion to attack the first Macedonian division from behind. In 196 BC, the Senate declared that the Greek cities were free, just as Flamininus did. Philip had to surrender, but was still in charge of Macedon.

- The Third Macedonian War was from 172 BC to 167 BC. In 171 BC, Rome declared war on King Perseus of Macedon. Perseus had help from some cities of Boeotia, from Epirus, and from Genthius, an Illyrian chief. Rome was supported by Pergamum, Rhodes, and the Achaeans. King Perseus defeated the Roman consul Publius Licinius Crassus near Larissa in 171 BC. The Roman army led by Lucius Aemilius Paullus defeated Perseus at Pydna in 168 BC. At the Battle of Pydna, the Macedonian army was in the phalanx. They attacked the Romans over level ground. The Roman army, rather than being broken up, stayed in battle formation and went to higher ground. The Macedonians followed the Romans onto higher ground. The Macedonian battle formation was broken up. The Romans separated into maniples and devastated the Macedonian army. Lucius Aemilius Paullus sacked the country of Epirus, capturing 150,000 prisoners, turning them into slaves. Macedonia's government was turned into four republics.

- The Fourth Macedonian War began when Andriscus made a royalist party, and declared war on Rome. In 148 BC, a Roman army under Quintus Caecilius Metellus chased Andriscus out of Macedonia, and into Thrace. Macedonia was made a Roman province in 147 BC.

LII. Baths

85. The baths of Caracalla were dedicated in 216, as established by

Jerome. The baths of Caracalla were eventually turned into an opera.

- The bath of Diocletian were dedicated between 305 and 306. The baths of Diocletian were turned into a museum.

- The baths of Agrippa were the first great baths, built by Marcus Agrippa.

LIII. Notable Years with Multiple Emperors

86. 69- Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian

- 193- Pertinax, Didius Julianus, Septimius Severus

- 238- Maximinus, Gordian I, Gordian II, Balbinus, Pupienus, Gordian III

LIV. Basilica

87. The Basilica Porcia, the first named law courts in Rome, were built by Cato the Elder in 184 BC.

- Julius Caesar began building the Basilica Julia. It was dedicated in 46 BC, when it was not completed.

- The Basilica Constantini were started by Maxentius and finished by Constantine the Great, after the year 313.

LV. Connection of Caesar to Venus

88. Caesar said that he was a descendent of Venus. He derived that theory because Venus' son was Aeneas, and Aeneas' son was Iulus. Caesar said the cognomen Julius was came from Iulus.

LVI. Rostra

89. The original rostra was first decorated with the prows of the ships from the naval battle of Antium, in 338 BC.

LVII. Jugurthan War

90. Rome declared war against Jugurtha, the king of Numidia and adopted son of Micipsa, in 112 BC. In 111 BC and 110 BC, the consuls Lucius Calpurnius Bestia and Spurius Postumius Albinus conducted the war against Jugurtha, respectively. In 110 BC, Aulus Postumius Albinus, the brother of Spurius, tried his turn against Jugurtha, in Africa. Jugurtha forced Aulus' army to surrender, but spared the troops, who went under the yoke. The Roman consul Quintus Caecilius Metellus took over the Roman forces in

Africa, in 109 BC. Metellus was successful against Jugurtha. Gaius Marius took over the command against Jugurtha in 107 BC. In 107 BC, Marius destroyed and captured Capsa. In 106 BC, Marius captured Jugurtha's principal treasure-house near the river Muluccha. In 106 BC, Bocchus of Mauretania, modern day Morocco, handed Jugurtha over to Sulla, the quaestor of Marius.

LVIII. Signet Rings

91. Sulla had a signet ring depicting the capture of Jugurtha.
92. Pompey's signet ring had a lion with a spear between its paws.

LIX. Barbarian Invasions

93. Alaric and the Visigoths sacked Rome on August 24, 410.
 - At the Battle of the Catalaunian Plains Flavius Aetius and the Visigoths defeated Attila and the Huns, in 451.
 - Gaeseric and the Vandals sacked Rome in June of 455.

LX. Caesar's Comment on Cato the Younger's Death

94. "Oh Cato, I begrudge you your death, for you begrudged me the sparing of your life." Caesar made that statement at Utica in 46 BC.

LXI. First Tetrarchy

95. The first tetrarchy was established by Diocletian in AD 293. The tetrarchy consisted of two Augusti and two Caesars. During the tetrarchy, the empire was divided into two sections, the east and the west. Of the first tetrarchy, the two Augusti were Diocletian and Maximian, and the two Caesars were Constantius Chlorus and Galerius. Maximian and Constantius Chlorus ruled the western half of the empire, and Diocletian and Galerius ruled the other half.

LXII. Important Years

96. In 133 BC, all of the following events occurred: Tiberius Gracchus was tribune, Tiberius Gracchus was murdered, Attalus III bequeathed Pergamum to Rome, and Numantia was sacked by Scipio Aemilianus.
 - In 63 BC, the death of Mithradates, the Catilinarian conspiracy, the birth of Octavian, and Caesar being elected pontifex maximus occurred.
 - In 43 BC, Antony was defeated by Octavian at Mutina, Cicero

was killed, Octavian had his first consulship, and the second triumvirate was formed.

LXIII. Bibulus and Caesar

97. Caesar and Bibulus were aediles, praetors, and consuls together, in years 65, 62, and 59, respectively. The consulship of Bibulus and Caesar was jokingly referred to as the consulship of Julius and Caesar because during their consulship, Bibulus stayed in his house and watched for omens.

LXIV. Famous Birthplaces and Deathplaces

98. The historian Titus Livius was born at Patavium in 59 BC. Asinius Pollio criticized Livy's style of writing, which he called patavinitas.

- Gaius Marius was born near Arpinum around the year 157 BC.

- Marcus Tullius Cicero was born at Arpinum on January 3, 106 BC.

- Publius Vergilius Maro was born in 70 BC at Andes near Mantua.

- Gaius Valerius Catullus was born at Verona around 84 BC.

- Quintus Horatius Flaccus was born at Venusia in 65 BC.

- Publius Ovidius Naso was born at Sulmo in 43 BC.

- Augustus was born at Velitrae in 63 BC, and died at Nola in AD 14.

- Constantius Chlorus died at Eboracum, modern day York, in 306.

- Caracalla was murdered near Carrhae on April 8, 217.

LXV. Temple of Concord

99. The Temple of Concord was founded by Camillus in 367 BC, to celebrate the reconciliation of social orders.

LXVI. Terentilius Harsa

100. In 462 BC, the tribune Terentilius Harsa was the first person to propose the recording of Roman Law.

LXVII. Husbands of Terentia

101. Terentia's husbands were: Marcus Tullius Cicero, Gaius Sallustius Crispus, and Marcus Valerius Messalla Corvinus.

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