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by Epirote king Pyrrhus of Epirus has defeated a Roman army following their deployment of war elephants at Heraclea Lucania. 279 sq.C. Battle of Askulum: A Greek force led by Epirote king Pyrrhus defeated a Roman army at the modern Ascoli Satriano, despite suffering heavy losses. 275 sq.C. Battle of Beneventum
(275 .C.): Roman and Epirote armies meet in a bloody battle at Benevento. 272 .C. Pyrrhian War: Pyrrhus withdrew from Epirus with his army. Pyrrhic War: Taranto surrendered to Rome. 267 sq.C. The number of stickers was raised from four to ten. 264 sq. 264 .C. Battle of Messana: A Roman force defeated a
Carthaginian and Siracusani garrivia at Messina. 242 sq.C. The office of the praetor qui inter peregrinos ius dicit, a Praetor with jurisdiction over foreigners, was created. 241 B.C. First Punic War: Sicily was organized as the province of Sicilia. 238 v.C. RentalSoldal War: Kartage surrendered his claims about Sardinia and
Corsica to Rome, 229 .C. Illustrious Wars: Rome invaded the territory of the Ardiaei, 228 v.C. Illustrious Wars: The Ardiaei surrendered some territory, including strategically significant ports, to Rome, ending the war. 225 sq.C. Battle of Telamon: A Roman army decisively defeated a Gallic invasion near modern
Talamone. The consul Gaius Atilius Regulus is dead. 219 .C. Illustrious Wars: Rome has invaded Hvar. 218 BC Second Punic Wars: Demetrius of Pharos fled to Macedonia. August 216 .C. 2 Battle of Cannae: The Cartagginian General Hannibal has decisively a numerically
superior Roman force Cannae defeated. 214 v.C. First Macedonian War: A Macedonian Navy Captured Oricum. Siege of Syracuse (214–212 .C:): Roman forces violate the inner citadel of Syracuse Syracuse its inhabitants slaughtered. 205 v.C.
First Macedonian War: Rome and Macedonia signed the Treaty of Phoenicia, according to which Macedonia rejected its alliance with Cartthesis in exchange for Roman recognition of its gains in Illyria, 204 BC Second Punic War: The consul Scipio Africanus landed an invasion fleet at Utica, 202, C. 19 October Battle of
Zama: A Roman army defeated the carthage decisively, probably near modern Sakiet Sidi Youssef. 201 B.C. Second Punic War: Kartage accepts Roman conditions for peace, including disarmament, a war disclaimer of tens of thousand talents, and ending the war. 2nd Century BC Year Date Event 200 BC Second
Macedonian War: A Roman Navy arrived in Illyria to lighten a Macedonian siege of Abydos. 197 sq.C. The provinces of Hispania Citerior were organized. The number of quaestors has been increased to twelve. The number of Praetors has been increased to six. 196. C. Second Macedonian War:
Macedonia surrendered its conquests in Greece and agreed to pay a war freedom and end the war. 192 v.C. Roman-Seleucid War: The Seleucid Empire signed the Treaty of Apamea, under which it surrendered all territory west of the Taurus
Mountains to the Roman customers Rhodes and Pergamon and agreed to disarm its fleet and pay a war indemnity of fifteen thousand talents silver to Rome. 180 e..C. The Lex Villia annalis, who established minimum ages for high office and required a minimum of two years in private life between offices, was passed.
172 v.C. Third Macedonian War: Rome declares war on Macedonia. 167 .C. Third Macedonia. 167 .C. Third Macedonia war: The Macedonia war: The Lusian War: The Lusians of Hispania Ulterior rebelled against Rome. 150 .C. Fourth Macedonian
War: An andriscus rebelled against Rome, claiming to be Perseus' son and the rightful king of Macedonia. 149 BC Third Punic War: Rome declares war on Carthage. The Lex Calpurnia was passed and established a Praetor-led court to hear appeals against extrajunctionary taxes levied by governors in the provinces.
148 ft.C. Fourth Macedonian War: Andriscus was surrendered to Rome to be executed. 146 p.C. Third Punic War: Roman forces breached the armies of the Achaean League at Corinth. The province of
Macedonia was organized. The province of Africa was organized on capted Carthaginian territory. 139 v.C. Lusite War: The Lusite leader Viriatus was appointed by his three ambassadors to Rome Audax, and murdered Minurus. Lex Gabinia tablelaria: requires a secret ballot in elections of all magistrates. 133 v.C. The
Tribune of the Plebs Tiberius Gracchus was beaten to death by a mob senators led by Pontifex Maximus Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasica Serapio (consul 138 v.C.). 121 sq.C. The province of Gallia Narbonensis was organized. The first Senatus consultum ultimum was passed, which granted the consul Lucius Opimius
emergency powers to defeat the parties of Gaius Gracchus, 112, C. Jugurthine War: Rome declares war on Numbers, 107, C. Gaius Marius introduced the Marian reforms of the military, among them the establishment of a standing army and the recruitment of non-property owners, 106 BC
Marius was re-elected consul, Jugurthine War: The Numidian king Jugurtha was captured in Mamertine Prison, October 105, C. 6 Battle of Arausio: A coalition of the Cimbri and Teutons inflicted a serious defeat on the Roman army at the modern Orange, About a hundred thousand Roman soldiers were killed, 104 sq.C.
Marius was elected consul for the first of three years in a 1990s. 102 V.C. Battle of Aguae Sextiae: Rome decisively defeated by a
numerically inferior Roman power. About a hundred thousand Cimbri soldiers and civilians were killed along with their King Boiorix. 1st Century BC Year Date Event 100 BC Marius was elected to consul. December 10 Assassinations hired by Marius political allies Lucius Appuleius Saturn and Gaius Servilius Glaucia beat
Gaius Memmius, a candidate for the consulship. 91 V.C. Social War (91-88 v.C.): The Roman clients in Italy the Marsi, the Paeligni, the Hirpini, the Iapyges, Pompeii, Venosa, Lucania and Samnium rebelled against Rome. 88 sq.C. Sulla's first civil war: The consul
Sulla led an army of its parties across the pomerium to Rome. Social War (91-89 .C...): The war ended at Epirus. 85 v.C. First Mithridatic War: A peace has been agreed between Rome and Pontus under which the latter has returned to its prewar borders. 83 BC Sulla's
second civil war: Sulla landed with an army at Brindisi. Second Mithridatic War: The Roman general Lucius Licinius Murena invaded Pontus, 82 BC Sulla's second Mithridatic War: Murena withdraws from Pontus. Sulla thanks dictatorship after enacting numerous
reforms in the same year. 80 sq.C. Final consulship of Sulla, he leaves Rome once the year is over. Sertorian War: Quintus Sertorius landed on the Iberian Peninsula in support of a Lustic rebellion. 73 B.C. Third Mithridatic War: Pontus invaded Bithynia. Servile War: Some seventy gladiators, slaves from Lentulus
Batiatus in Capua, made a violent escape. 72 V.C. Certorical War: Marcus Perpenna Vento, by now the leader of the Romans in revolt in Iberia, executed by door General Pompey. 71 B.C. Third Servile War: The slaves in rebellion were decisively defeated by Roman forces near Petelia. Their leader, Spartacus, was
killed. 66 sq.C. The last of the Cilician pirates was wiped out by Pompey. 63 B.C. Third Mithridatic War: Defeated, the Pontian king Mithridates VI of Pontus ordered his friend and bodyguard to kill him. Siege of Jerusalem (63 .C.): Pompey conquered Jerusalem and entered the Sanctuary of the Second Temple. Cicero
was elected consul. Second Catholic conspiracy: A conspiracy; A conspira
Caesar and censor Marcus Licinius Crassus. 59 BC Consulship of Julius Caesar. 58 .C. Gallic Wars: Roman forces have hindered the western migration of Britain: Julius Caesar's first invasion of Britain. 54 v.C. 2nd Invasion of Britain: Julius Caesar's second invasion of
Britain. 53 v.C. May 6 Battle of Carrhae: A Parthian army decisively defeats a numerically superior Roman invasion force near Harran. Crassus was killed. 50 v.C. Gallic Wars: The last Gaulish rebels were defeated. January 49 .C. 10 Caesar's Civil War: Julius Caesar crossed the Rubicon illegally with his army in Italy.
January 48 .C. 4 Caesar's Civil War: Emperor landed at Durrës in pursuit of Pompey and his parties the optimates. 46 BC November Caesar left Africa for Iberia in pursuit of Pompey and his parties the optimates. 46 BC November Caesar left Africa for Iberia in pursuit of Pompey and his parties the optimates. 46 BC November Caesar left Africa for Iberia in pursuit of Pompey and his parties the optimates. 46 BC November Caesar left Africa for Iberia in pursuit of Pompey and his parties the optimates. 46 BC November Caesar left Africa for Iberia in pursuit of Pompey and his parties the optimates. 46 BC November Caesar left Africa for Iberia in pursuit of Pompey and his parties the optimates.
senators in the Theater of Pompey. 43 e..C. 27 November The Lex Titia was passed, and granted the Second Triumphant Octarias (later known as August), Mark Antony and Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, the power to make and eliminate laws and appoint magistrates. 42 B.C. Liberators' civil war: August and Antony led
some thirty legions to northern Greece in pursuit of Caesar's assassins Marcus Junius Brutus the Younger and Gaius Cassius Longinus. October 23 Liberators' civil war: Brutus committed suicide after being defeated in battle. 33 BC Antony's Parthian War: A campaign led by Antony against the Parthian Empire ended in
failure. The Second Triumpher has expired. 31 e..C. September 2 Battle of Actium: Forces loyal to August defeated Antony and his lover Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, in a naval battle near Actium. August 30 .C. 1 Final War of the Roman Republic: Antony's forces defected to August. He committed suicide. August 30 .C. 1
committed suicide, probably in Roman custody and by snake bite. The province of Egypt was organized. August took the title pharaoh. 29 sq.C. Hadia was annexed to Rome. Cantabrian Wars: Rome deploys some thousand soldiers against the Cantabri in Iberia. January 27 .C. 16Th Senate granted August the titles
august, majestic and principals. 25 sq.C. August signaled his cousin Marcus Claudius Marcellus (Julio-Claudian dynasty) as his chosen successor by marrying him to his only daughter Julia the Elder. Roman client Amyntas of Galatia has passed away. August organized its territory as the province of Galatia. August 24
BC's campaigns against the Cantabrians in Hispania Tarraconensis, the Canabrian Wars, ended. 23 sq.C. Coin reform of August: August, the exploitation of and reformed centralised the composition and value of the Roman currency. Marcellus died. August 21 .C. August married Julia to his general Marcus Vipsanius
Agrippa. 19 BC Cantabrian Wars: The last major combat operations ended. The Cantabri and Astures are appropriate. 17 B.C. August took on the sons of Agrippa and Julia, his grandsons Gaius Caesar, and Lucius Caesar, as his own sons. 16 sq.C. Raetia and Noricum were conquered and annexed to Rome. 12 B.C.
Germanic wars: Roman forces crossed the Rhine in Germania. Agrippa died of fever. August 11.C. August, he married Julia to his general not stepson Tiberius. 9 b.C. The Roman general Nero Claudius Drusus died from injuries sustained from falling from a horse. Pannonia was annexed and recorded in Illyricum. 6
sq.C. August, Tiberius offered tribunician power and imperium over the eastern half of the Empire. Tiberius refused and announced his retirement to Rhodes. August vas awarded Pater Patriae, father of the country, by the Senate. [5] August, Julia convicted of adultery and betrayal, wiped out her marriage
to Tiberius and defiled her with her mother, Scribonia, with Ventotene. Centuries: 1st · 2nd · 3rd · 4th · 5th · 6th · 7th · 8th · 9th · 10th · 12th 
February 21 Gaius Caesar died in Lycia from wounds suffered in battle. August adopted Tiberius as his son and granted him tribunician power. AD August 6 deposited Herodes Argelaus, ethnarch in Samaria, Judea and Idumea, and organized the province of Judea in its territories. Bellum Batonianum: The Daysitiate, a
Romanian people, rose against the Roman authority in Illyricum. AD 9 Bellum Batonianum: The Daysitiate chieftain Bato (Daysitiate chieftain) surrendered to Roman forces. September Battle of the Teutoburg Forest.
Publius Quinctilius Varus, the commander of Roman forces in Germania, committed suicide. AD 10 accept command of Roman forces in Germania, committed suicide. AD 14 August 19 has passed away. Germanicus, son of
Nero Claudius Drusus and adoptive son of Tiberius, was appointed commander of Roman forces in Germania. Germania and Pannonia respectively. AD 15 Lucius Seius Strabo was appointed governor of Egypt. His son
Sejanus remained as the only prefect of the Praetorian Guard. AD 16 Battle of the Wester River: A Roman army led by Germanicus decisively defeated a Germanicus decision de
province of Cappadocia. Antiochus III of Commagene, king of Commagene,
on Tiberius' orders. AD 22 Tiberius granted Drusus Julius Caesar tribunician power and tagged him as his pick as a successor. AD 23 September 14 Drusus Julius Caesar died, possibly after being poisoned by Sejanus or his wife, Livilla. AD 26 Tiberius retired to Capri and left Sejanus in charge of Rome through his
office. AD 28 The Frisii hanged their Roman tax collectors and expelled the governor. AD 31 18 October Sejanus was executed on Tiberius' orders. Tiberius invited Germanicus' son Caligula to join him on Capri. AD 37 16 March Tiberius died. His will
jointly left his offices to Caligula and Drusus Julius Caesar's son, his grandson Tiberius Gemellus. AD 38 Tiberius Gemellus was killed on Caligula's orders. AD 40 Ptolemia of Mauretania, king of Mauretania and a Roman client, was killed during a state visit to Rome on Caligula's orders. His slave Aedemon rose up in
rebellion against Roman rule. AD 41 The General Gaius Suetonius Paulinus was appointed to suppress the rebellion in Mauretania. January 24, Caligula was killed by centurion Cassius Chaerea. The Praetorian Guard awarded Nero Claudius Drusus's son Claudius princes. Claudius princes. Claudius princes.
King Herod Agrippa. AD 42 The territory of the former Mauretania is organized in the provinces of Mauretania Caesariensis and Mauretania Fingitana. AD 43 Roman conquest of Britain: Senator Aulus Plautius led four legions in Great Britain in support of King Verica of the Atrebates. Claudius annexed Lycia as a
province in the Empire. AD 46 The Odrysian King Rhoemetalces III, a Roman was killed by anti-Roman uprisings. Odrysia was included in the Empire as the province of Thracia. AD 48 Claudius' wife Messalina was executed for conspiracy. Claudius appointed Herod Agrippa's son Herod Agrippa II king of Judea.
Appointed. Claudius married his niece, Germanicus' daughter Agrippina the Younger. AD 50 Claudius adopted Agrippina's son Nero as his own son. AD 54 13 October Claudius died. Nero succeeded him as principals. AD 55 11 February Claudius's young natural son, Britannicus, is dead, probably by poison. AD 58
Roman-Parthian War from 58–63: Roman forces attacked Armenia in support of their preferred King Tigranes VI of Armenia against the Parthian candidate Tiridates I of Armenia against the Parthian candidates I of 
the Ysni and the Trinovants against Rome. AD 61 Battle of Watling Street: Some eighty thousand soldiers and civilians among the Iceni and Trinovantes were killed, likely in the modern West Midlands, ending Boudica's uprising. AD 63 Roman-Parthian War from 58–63: The Roman and Parthian Empires agreed that
Tiridates and its descendants would remain kings of Armenia as Roman clients, ending the war. AD 64 July 18 Great Fire of Rome: A fire began that would cause massive property damage and loss of life over six days in Rome. Nero started building his big and extravagant villa the Domus Aurea. AD 65 19 April Pisonian
conspiracy: Nero was briefed on a broad conspiracy to assassinate him and appoint senator Gaius Calpurnius Piso leader of Rome. AD 66 First Jewish-Roman War: The Jewish-Roman W
Senate had declared him an enemy of the state and ordered that he be brought to the Forum to be beaten to death in public. He ordered Galba, governor of Hispania Tarraconensis, as ruler of Rome. Zealot Temple Siege: The forces of Ananus ben Ananus, the
Jewish former High Priest of Israel, laid siege to the Zeal in the Second Temple. AD 69 January 15 The Praetorian Guard killed Galba and awarded Otho ruler of Rome. April 16 After his defeat by Vitellius, the commander of the Roman army on the lower Rhine, near modern Calvatone, and to prevent further civil war,
Otho committed suicide. Revolt of the Batavi: Gaius Julius Civilis, commander of the Batavi aids in the Rhine legions, turned against Rome. December 72 Vitellius was executed in Rome by troops
loyal to Vespasian. AD 70 Uprising of the Batavi: Following a series of battlefield reversals, Civilians accept peace terms from Roman General Titus violated the walls of Jerusalem, sacked the city and destroyed the Second Temple. AD 71 Roman
conquest of Britain: Roman forces have modern AD 73 16 April Siege of Masada; Roman forces breach the Walls of Masada, a mountain stronghold held by the Jewish extremist sect the Sicarii. AD 77 Gnaeus Julius Agricola was appointed consul and governor of Britain. AD 79 23 June Vespasian died. He was
succeeded by his son Titus. August 24 Eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79: Mount Vesuvius erupted, destroying the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum. AD 80 Rome was partially destroyed by fire. March The Colosseum is complete. AD 81 13 September Titus died of fever. He was succeeded by his younger brother
Domitian. AD 85 Agricola was taken back to Rome. AD 86 Domitian's Dacian War: The Dacian War: Decebalus agreed to return all Roman warriors and accepted its status as a Roman customer in exchange for an annual subsidy of eight million sestertii, ending
the war. AD 89 January 1 Lucius Antonius Saturn, governor of Germania Superior, revolted against Domitian rule. Saturn was executed. AD 96 September 18 Domitian was killed by members of the royal household. Nerva was declared ruler of Rome by the Senate. AD 97 Nerva took on general and former consul Trajan
as his son. AD 98 January 27 Nerva died. Trajan succeeded him. 2nd Century Year Date Event 101 First Dacian War: Rome invaded Dacia. September Second Battle of Tapae: Dacian War: Rome invaded Dacia. September Second Battle of Tapae: Dacian War: Rome invaded Dacia. September Second Battle of Tapae: Dacian War: Rome invaded Dacia. September Second Battle of Tapae: Dacian War: Rome invaded Dacia. September Second Battle of Tapae: Dacian War: Rome invaded Dacia. September Second Battle of Tapae: Dacian War: Rome invaded Dacia. September Second Battle of Tapae: Dacian War: Rome invaded Dacia. September Second Battle of Tapae: Dacian War: Rome invaded Dacia. September Second Battle of Tapae: Dacian War: Rome invaded Dacia. September Second Battle of Tapae: Dacian War: Rome invaded Dacia. September Second Battle of Tapae: Dacian War: Rome invaded Dacia. September Second Battle of Tapae: Dacian War: Rome invaded Dacia. September Second Battle of Tapae: Dacian War: Rome invaded Dacia. September Second Battle of Tapae: Dacian War: Rome invaded Dacia. September Second Battle of Tapae: Dacian War: Rome invaded Dacia. September Second Battle of Tapae: Dacian War: Rome invaded Dacia. September Second Battle of Tapae: Dacian War: Rome invaded Dacian War: Rome invade
Rome, ending the war, 105 Second Dacian War: Traiaan responded to the resumption of raids on Roman settlements in Hadia by invading Dacia, 106 Battle of Sarmisegetusa; Roman forces breached the Dacian capital Sarmisegetusa; Roman forces breached the Dacian war: Traiaan responded to the resumption of raids on Roman settlements in Hadia by invading Dacia, 106 Battle of Sarmisegetusa; Roman forces breached the Dacian war: Traiaan responded to the resumption of raids on Roman settlements in Hadia by invading Dacia, 106 Battle of Sarmisegetusa; Roman forces breached the Dacian war: Traiaan responded to the resumption of raids on Roman settlements in Hadia by invading Dacia, 106 Battle of Sarmisegetusa; Roman forces breached the Dacian war: Traiaan responded to the resumption of raids on Roman settlements in Hadia by invading Dacia, 106 Battle of Sarmisegetusa; Roman forces breached the Dacian war: Traiaan responded to the resumption of raids on Roman settlements in Hadia by invading Dacia, 106 Battle of Sarmisegetusa; Roman forces breached the Dacian war in the D
Soter died. March 22, Nabatea was annexed to the Roman empire as the province of Arabia Petraea, Second Dacian War: The Dacian
Parthian Wars: Trajan launched an expedition against Parthia. Trajan's column was erected in Trajan's Forum to commemorate the victory over Dacia. 114 Trajan deposited armenian king Parthamasiris from Armenia, a Roman client, and organized the province of Armenia on its territory. 115 Kitos War: The Jews in
Cyrus rose up against Roman authority. 116 The provinces of Mesopotamia and Assyria were organized on territory conquered from Parthia. Trajan captured the Parthian captured the Parthian captured the rebel
stronghold of Lod and executed many of its inhabitants. August 8, Trajan died. August 10 The Senate accepts the general Hadrian as ruler of Rome, following the documents indicating that he was adopted by Trajan. Osroes I deposited his son Parthamaspates from Parthia and replaced him as shah of Parthia. 118
Hadrian withdrew from the areas of Armenia, Assyria and Mesopotamia, allowing the return of their respective client monarchies. 119 A rebellion took place in Britain. 122 The construction of Hadrian's Wall on the northern border of Britain has begun. 123 Hadrian arrived in Mauretania to suppress a local uprising. 124
Hadrian travelled to Greece. 126 Hadrian returned to Rome. The rebuilt Pantheon is dedicated to Agrippa, its original builder. 132 Bar Kokhba uprising: Simon bar Kokhba uprising: Simon bar Kokhba insurgency: The insurgency
ended at a cost of tens of thousands of Roman soldiers and killed about six hundred thousand Jewish rebels and civilians, including bar Kokhba. Judea and Syria Palaestina. 136 Hadrian adopted Lucius Aelius as his son and successor. 138 January Lucius Aelius died.
February 25, Hadrian adopted Antoninus Pius as his son and successor, granting him three-goat power and imperium, provided he in turn takes on Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus as his sons. July 10, Hadrian died, likely from congestive heart failure. July 11 antoninus succeeded Hadrian. 141 Roman conguest of
Britain: Roman forces invaded modern Scotland under the command of British Governor Quintus Lollius Urbicus. 142 The construction of the Antonine Wall on the northern border of Britain has begun. March 161, 7 Antoninus died. He was succeeded by Marcus and Lucius Verus. Roman War of 161–166: The Parthian
Empire deposited and installed the Armenian king Sohaemus of Armenia, a Roman client, and installed Bakur. 165 Antonine Plague: A pandemic, likely from smallpox or measles, began that would kill about five million people throughout the Roman Empire. 166 Roman Parthian War from 161–166: Roman forces sacked
the Parthian capital Ctesiphon, 169 Lucius Verus died of diseases, leaving Marcus the only ruler of Rome, Marcomannic Wars; A coalition of Germanic tribes led by the Marcomannic Wars; A coalition of Germanic tribes led by the Marcomannic Wars; A coalition of Germanic tribes led by the Marcomannic Wars; A coalition of Germanic tribes led by the Marcomannic Wars; A coalition of Germanic tribes led by the Marcomannic Wars; A coalition of Germanic tribes led by the Marcomannic Wars; A coalition of Germanic tribes led by the Marcomannic Wars; A coalition of Germanic tribes led by the Marcomannic Wars; A coalition of Germanic tribes led by the Marcomannic Wars; A coalition of Germanic tribes led by the Marcomannic Wars; A coalition of Germanic tribes led by the Marcomannic Wars; A coalition of Germanic tribes led by the Marcomannic Wars; A coalition of Germanic tribes led by the Marcomannic Wars; A coalition of Germanic tribes led by the Marcomannic Wars; A coalition of Germanic tribes led by the Marcomannic Wars; A coalition of Germanic tribes led by the Marcomannic Wars; A coalition of Germanic tribes led by the Marcomannic Wars; A coalition of Germanic tribes led by the Marcomannic Wars; A coalition of Germanic tribes led by the Marcomannic Wars; A coalition of Germanic tribes led by the Marcomannic tribes l
to return Roman war and provide troops to the Auxilia, ending the war. 177 Marcus co-ruled his natural son Commodus was strangled to death.
193 January 1 The Praetorian Guard has the consul Pertinax of Rome at the Castra Praetoria. March 28, Pertinax was killed by the Praetorian Guard the highest bid, from Rome, April 9, Pescennius Niger, the legatus Augusti pro praetore of
Syria Palaestina, was proclaimed by its legions ruler of Rome. April 14 The Legion XIV Gemina awarded its commander Septimius Severus as ruler of Rome and sentence Julianus to death. 194 Battle of Issus (194): Niger's forces were decisively
defeated by the armies of Septimius Severus at Issus. 196 Clodius Albinus, the commander of Roman troops in Britain and Iberia, took the title Imperator Caesar Decimus Clodius Septimius Severus at Issus. 196 Clodius Albinus meet in the war at Lugdunum. Albinus
committed suicide or was killed. Roman Parthian Wars: Septimius Severus sacked the Parthian capital Ctesiphon. 198 Septimius Severus appointed his oldest natural son Caracalla co-ruler with himself. 3rd century Year Date Event 208 Roman invasion of Caledonia 208–210: Septimius Severus invaded modern
Scotland. 209 Septimius Severus co-ruled his youngest natural son Publius Septimius Geta with himself and Caracalla. February 211, 4 Septimius Severus died. Roman invasion of Caledonia 208–210: Caracalla ended the campaign. December 26, Geta was killed in his mother's arms by members of the Praetorian
Guard who are loyal to Caracalla. 212 Constitutio Antoniniana was an edict issued by Caracalla stating that all free women in the Empire would be given the same rights as Roman men. April 217, 8, Caracalla was killed by a member of his
bodyquard. The Praetorian Guard awarded them prefect Macrinus ruler of Rome. June 218, 8, Macrinus was captured and executed by an army loyal to Elagabalus, thought to be the extramarital son of Caracalla. March 222, 11, Elagabalus was killed by the Praetorian Guard, who installed his young cousin Severus
Alexander as ruler of Rome. 230 Roman-Persian Wars: The Sasanian shah Ardashir I have invaded Mesopotamia and Syria. 232 Roman-Persian Wars: Alexander was killed in a mutiny of the Legion of XXII Primigenia at Mainz. March 20 The army elected
Maximinus Thrax, commander of the Legion IV Italica, ruler of Rome, March 238, 22 Gordian I, governor of Africa, accepted the reign of Rome at the ence of rebels in his province. He appointed his son Gordian II to rule jointly with him. April 2 The Senate accepted Gordian I and Gordian II as rulers of Rome. Battle of
Karthage (238): Forces loyal to Gordian I and Gordian I were defeated by the army of Capelianus, the governor of Numidia, who claimed fealty to Maximinus Gordian I committed suicide. April 22 The Senate elected two senators, Pupienus and Balbinus, as joint rulers of the Empire. Facing popular
opposition to Pupienus and and The Senate gave Gordian I's young grandson Gordian III the title Caesar. May Maximinus was killed along with his son during a mutiny of the Legion II Parthica at Aquileia. July 29, Pupienus and Balbinus were tortured and killed by the Praetorian Guard in their barracks. 243 Battle of
Resaena: Roman forces defeat the Sasanian Empire at Resaena. 244 Battle of Misiche; The Sasanian Empire at Resaena. 244 Battle of Misiche; near modern Fallujah. Gordian III was killed, probably by a fellow Roman. He was succeeded by Philip the Arab, the prefect of the Praetorian Guard, who was
forced to cede Mesopotamia and Armenia to the Sasanian Empire. 249 Philip died at Verona in battle with Decius, commander of Roman forces in Pannonia and Hadiah. 251 Decius jointly appointed his natural son Herennius Etruscus co-ruler of Rome with himself. Battle of Abritus: Roman forces were dealt a bloody
defeat by the Goths near modern Razgrad. Decius and Herennius were killed. The armies of the Danube region awarded their commander Trebonian Gallus ruler of Rome. Gallus adopted Hostilian as his son. Plaque of Cyprian: Most Hostile died, probably
from plaque. Gallus jointly appointed his natural son Volusian co-ruler with himself. 253 Battle of Barbalissos: A Sasanian force destroyed a Roman army at Barbalissos. August Gallus and Volusian died in a mutiny at Terni. The army awarded Aemilian, governor of Pannonia and Hadia, ruler of Rome. Aemilian was killed
by his own soldiers in the face of the army of General Valerian (Emperor), October 22, Valerian gave his son Gallienus the title Caesar, 256 The Sasanian Empire conquered and sacked Antioch, 257 Valerian conquered Antioch, 258 The Goths invaded Asia Minor, 260 Death of dacian king Regalian who became Roman
emperor for a short period of time. 260 Valerian was imprisoned by the Sasanian empire during truce negotiations. September The general Postumus was declared ruler of Rome in the Gallic Empire. 264 Valerian died in custody. 267 Odaenathus, the king of Palmyra and a Roman client, was killed. His widow Zenobia
took power as regent for their son Vaballathus. 268 Gallienus was killed by his soldiers during a siege of Pontirolo Nuovo. September The General Claudius Gothicus was declared ruler of Rome by his soldiers. 269 Postumus was killed by his soldiers, who in turn awarded one of their own, Marcus Aurelius Marius,
Emperor of the Gallic Empire. Marius was murdered by Victorinus, formerly prefect of Postumus' Praetorian Guard, who replaced him as emperor of the Gallic Empire. Zenobia conquered Egypt. Battle of Naissus: Roman forces decisively defeat the at modern Niš, stalling an invasion of the Balkans. January 270,
Claudius Gothicus died. He was succeeded by his brother Quintillus. April Quintillus. April Quintillus Died Aguileia. September became Aurelian ruler of Rome. 271 Battle of Fano: A Roman force defeated the Juthungi on the Metauro. Victorinus was murdered by an officer he cuckolded. Tetricus I, praeses of Gallia Aguitania were
awarded Emperor of the Gallic Empire. He appointed his natural son, Tetricus II, to jointly rule with him. 272 Zenobia was arrested en route to refuge in the Sasanian Empire. 273 Palmyra rebelled against roman authority and was destroyed. 274 Battle of Châlons (274): Aurelian defeats the forces of Tetricus I and
Tetricus II at modern Châlons-en-Champagne. September 275, Aurelian was killed by the Praetorian Guard. September 25 The Senate elected Tacitus (Emperor) ruler of Rome. June 276, Tacitus died. Marcus Aurelius Probus, commander of Roman forces in the east and Tacitus' half-brother, was awarded ruler of Rome.
by his troops. Florian, prefect of the Praetorian Guard and commander of Roman forces to the west, was awarded ruler of Rome by his troops. September Florian was killed near Tarsus by his troops after a defeat at the hands of Probus. 279 Probus has launched a campaign against the Vandals in Illyricum. 282 The
Praetorian Guard elected their prefect Carus ruler of Rome. Probus was murdered. Carus gave his sons Carinus and Numerian the title Caesar. 283 Carus died. 284 Numerian their ruler and proclaimed him August. July 285 Battle of the Margust.
Forces loyal to Diocletian defeat Carinus in the war on the Morava. Carinus is dead. Julie Diocletian gave Maximian the title Caesar. 286 Carausian Insurgent: The Navy Commander Carausius declares himself emperor in Britain and northern Gaul. April 2 Diocletian proclaims Maximian augustus from the west, ruling
himself as august of the east. 293 Diocletian founded the Tetrarchy and gave Constantius Chlorus appointment to hold the office of Emperor under Maximian to the west and Galerius to keep the title among itself to the east. Carausian Revolt: Constantius Chlorus won Carausius' Gallic areas. Carausius was murdered by
his finance minister. Allectus, who replaced him as emperor in Britain, 296 Carausian Revolt; Allectus was defeated in battle and killed at Calleva Atrebatum, 4th Century Year Date Event 301 Diocletian issued the Edict on maximum prices, reforming the currency and setting price ceilings on a number of goods. February
303, 24 February Diocletian Persecution: Diocletian Persecution: Diocletian issued its first edict against Christians, calling for the destruction of Christians of their government positions and political rights. 305 1 May and Maximian abdicated. Constantius and Galerius were elevated to
augusti to the west and east. Galerius Parius Valerius Valerius Valerius Valerius Valerius Valerius Valerius Severus as a august in the west and Maximinus II Caesar in the July 306, 25, Constantine the Big August. Galerius recognized Flavius Valerius Severus as a august in the west and
granted Constantine the Great the lesser title of Caesar, which he accepted. Civil Wars of the Tetrarchy: Rioters in Rome awarded Maximian's son Maxentius invited Maximian to regain the title august. 307 Civil Wars of the Tetrarchy: Flavius
Valerius Severus surrendered to Maximian at Ravenna. Civil wars of the Tetrarchy: Galerius laid siege to Rome. Many of his soldiers defected to Maxentius and he was forced to flee. 308 Civil Wars of the Tetrarchy: After a failed coup against his son Maxentius, Maximian was forced to flee to Constantine's court.
November 11, Maximian resigned as August. Galerius appointed Licinius from the west and confirmed his recognition of Constantine the Great as Emperor of the Tetrarchy: Maximian was forced to commit suicide after a failed coup against Constantine the Great. May 311 Galerius died.
Licinius and Maximinus agreed to divide the eastern Empire between themselves. Civil Wars of the Tetrarchy: Constantine the Great concluded an alliance with Licinius and offered his half-sister Flavia Julia Constantia to him in marriage. Civil wars of the Tetrarchy: Maximinus entered a secret alliance with Maxentius.
December 3 Diocletian died, possibly from suicide. October 312, 28 Battle of the Milyian Bridge: Constantine the Great and Licinius
issued the Edict of Milan, allowing for restitution to Christians injured during the prosecutions, Maximinus defeats a significantly numerically superior strength loval to Maximinus at modern Corlu, Maximinus fled to Nicomedia, August, Maximinus died at Tarsus,
314 October 8 Battle of Cibalae: Constantine the Great dealt a bloody defeat to Licinius' forces at the modern Vinkovci. 317 Battle of Mardia: After a bloody battle, probably at modern Harmanli, Licinius retreated from contact with Constantine the Great. March 1, Licinius Constantine recognized the Great as its
meerderes, ceded all its territories outside Thrace and agreed to deposit and execute Valerius Valens, who he raised until August. July 324, 3 Battle of Adrianople (324): Licinius suffered a bloody defeat at the hands of Constantine the Great on the Maritsa. September 18 Battle of Constantine the Great had a decisive
defeat to the remnants of Licinius' army. Licinius surrendered, May 325, 20 First Council of Nicaea; An Ecumenical Council Called By Door the Great at Nicaea opened what the Nicaea opened what the Nicaea opened what the Nicaea; An Ecumenical Council Called By Door the Great at Nicaea opened what the Nicaea; An Ecumenical Council Called By Door the Great at Nicaea opened what the Nicaea; An Ecumenical Council Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Council Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Council Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Council Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Council Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Council Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Council Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Council Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Council Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Council Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Council Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Council Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Council Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Council Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Council Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Called By Door the Great at Nicaea; An Ecumenical Called By Door the Gre
executed. 326 Constantine the Great ordered the death of his eldest son, Crispus. May 330, 11 Constantine the Great moved its capital to Byzantium, renamed the city of Constantine the Great campaigned against the
Sarmatians. 337 Roman-Persian Wars: The Sasanian shah Shapur II invaded Armenia and Mesopotamia. May 22 Constantine the Great's three sons declared themselves Augusti and divided their father's empire into three parts, with Constantine II (Emperor) receiving
Britain, Iberia, Gaul and Illyria, Constantine II against the Alemanni. Constantine II granted Illyria to his brother Constants. 340 Constantine II invaded
Italy. He was crushed and slain at Aguileia by Constans, who inherited his territory. 341 Constant and Constantius II issued a ban against pagan sacrifice. 344 Siege of Singara: Sasanian forces failed to capture the Roman stronghold of Singara. January 350, 18 Magnentius, commander of the Joviians and Herculians,
was crowned by his legions ruler of Rome. Constants were murdered in Elne by followers of Magnentius. June 3, Constantius Chlorus' grandson Nepotian entered Rome with a group of gladiators and there declared himself imperator. June 30 Marcellinus (master's officiorum), one of Magnentius' generals, entered Rome
and executed Nepotian. March 351, 15, Constantius II granted his cousin Constantius II defeats Magnentius in a bloody battle in the valley of the Drava. 353 Battle of Mons Seleucus: Constantius II dealt Magnentius a decisive defeat at the modern
La Bâtie-Montsaléon. Magnentius committed suicide. 354 Gallus were killed. November 355, 6 Constantius II declares Julian (Emperor) Emperor and commands Him in Gaul. 357 Battle of Strasbourg: Julian defeats a significantly superior Alemanni force near Argentoratum, solidifying Roman control west of the Rhine.
February 360 The Petulantes. commanded east of Paris in preparation for a war with the Sasanian Empire, instead mutated and proclaimed Julian as his successor before he died of fever. March 363, 5 Julian's Persian War: Roman forces begin from Antioch on a
punitive expedition against the Sasanian Empire. June 26 Battle of Samarra: Sasanian forces harassed a Roman army in retreat at Samarra a failed siege of their Jovian (emperor), august. Julie Julian's Persian War: Jovian agreed to cede the
five provinces east of the Tigris to the Sasanian Empire and end the war. February 364, 17 Jovian, died. February 26 The Army awarded General Valentinian the Great appointed his younger brother Valens with rule over the eastern Empire and continued as a august in the west
November 375, 17 Valentinian the Great died of a stroke. His son Gratian, then junior august in the west, succeeded him as a senior august. November 22 The army awarded Valentinian the Great's young son, Valentinian II, august of the west. 376 Flight Hunnic aggression, the Goths, led by Thervingi chief Fritigern,
force decisively defeats the Roman army near Edirne. Valens was killed. 379 January 19 Gratianus named the general Theodosius I the Great issued the Edict of Thessalonica, making Christianity the state church of the Roman Empire. 382 October Gothic War
(376-382); The Goths were previously made of Rome and granted land and autonomy in Thrace and executed by mutineers to the Masters equitum Andragathius, 392.15 May Valentinian II was found in his residence. He may have been killed by his quardian, the
Frankish General Arbogast. August 22, Arbogast Eugenius declared August and ruler to the west. January 393, 23, Theodosius appointed the Great his younger son, Honorius (Emperor) august to the west. September 394, 6 Battle of the Frigidus: Forces loyal to Theodosius the Great defeated and killed Arbogast and
Eugenius, likely near the Vipava. January 395, 17, Theodosius died the Great. His eldest son Arcadius succeeded him as august in the Western Roman Empire under the rule of Magister militum Stilicho. 398 Gildonic War: Gildo, coming
from Africa, died after a failed rebellion against the Western Roman Empire. 5th Century Year Date Event 402 The capital of the Rhine: A coalition of foreign tribes including the Vandals, Alans and Suebi invaded the Western Roman
Empire over the Rhine. 408 May Arcadius died. 410 24 August Bag of Rome (410): Rome was sacked by the under their king Alaric I. End of Roman rule in Britain: The last Roman forces left Britain. February 421, 8 Honorius appointed his dressing-in law Master of Militum Constantius III co-ruler of the Western Roman
Empire with himself. September 2, Constantius III died. August 423, 15 Honorius died. The Western Roman patrician Castinus declared the primicerius Joannes augustus. October 424, 23 The Byzantine Augustus Theodosius II the Younger, the Calligraphy named the young Valentinian III, his cousin and Constantius III's
son, Emperor with rule over the west. His mother, Galla Placidia, was appointed regent. 425 Joannes was executed in Aquileia. 447 Battle of the Utus: The Huns under Attila defeated a Byzantine army in a bloody battle near the Vit. 450 28 Julie Theodosius the Younger died in a driving accident. 452 Attila leaves his
invasion of Italy after a meeting at the Mincio with the pope Pope Leo I. 455 March 16 Valentinian III was killed on the orders of senator Petronius Maximus was killed by a mob as he attempted to flee Rome in the face of
a Vandal advance. June 2 Bag of Rome (455): The Vandals entered and began bagging Rome. July 9 The Magister militum Avitus was declared August of the Western Roman Empire at Toulouse by the Visigotic king Theodoric II. October 456, 17, Avitus was forced to flee Rome following a military coup by the general
Ricimer and the domesticus Majorian. 457 Avitus died. January 27 The Byzantine august Marcian died. February 28 The Byzantine augustus Leo I the Thracian appointed Majorian died. February 28 The Byzantine august Marcian died. February 28 The Byzantine august Majorian died. February 29 The Byzantine august Majorian died. February 20 The Byzantine august Majorian di
being tortured near the Staffora on Ricimer's orders. November 19 The Senate elected Libius Severus died. April 467, 12, Leo the Thrakian elevated the come Anthemius to caesarean with dominion over the Western Roman Empire.
468 Battle of Cap Bon (468): The Vandal Kingdom destroyed a combined Western Roman and Byzantine invasion fleet at Cap Bon. July 472, 11, Anthemius died in flight after Ricimer's conquest of Rome. Maximus' son Olybrius was awarded august of the Western Roman Empire. August 18, Ricimer died. Ricimer's
cousin Gundobad succeeded him as Magister militum and won the title Patrician. Olybrius died. March 473, 3 The Germanic elements of the Western Roman Empire. Gundobad reeled off his Western Roman titles to succeed his father as king of Burgdia. 474 Leo the
Thracian appointed Julius Nepos, his nephew and governor of Dalmatia, ruler of the Western Roman Empire as opposed to Glycerius. January 18, Leo died the Thrakian. He was succeeded by his grandson Leo II (emperor). February 9 has Zeno (Emperor) with his young son, Leo II, co-august of the Bistanteyn Empire.
Julie Nepos Deposited Deposited November 17, Leo II died, possibly after being poisoned by his mother Ariadne (Emperor), January 475, Zeno was forced to flee Constantinople for his home country of Isauria in the face of a popular uprising. January 9 basilis coast, brother of Leo the Thracian's widow Verina, was
awarded the Bistantyn Senate as august of the Bistantyn Empire, Nepos appointed Orestes (father of Romulus Augustulus) Magister militum and commander-in-chief of the Western Roman Capital Ravenna, forcing Nepos to flee to Dalmatia, October 31
Orestes declares his young son Romulus August of the Western Roman Empire. August 476, Zeno Constantinople recaptured and accepted Basiliscus' surrender. August 476, Zeno Constantinople recaptured and accepted Basiliscus' surrender.
August 28, Odoacer caught and executed Orestes at Piacenza. September 4 Odoacer conquered the Western Roman capital Ravenna, forced Romulus to abdicate and declare himself king of Italy. The Senate sent Zeno the imperial regalia of the Western Roman Empire. April 480, 25 Nepos was killed in his residence
in Split, April 491 9, Zeno died, 6th Century Year Date Event 518 July 9 August Anastasius I Dicorus died, April 527, 1 August Justin I died, April 529, 7 The Codex Justinian, which sought to consolidate and reconcile inconsistencies in
Roman law, was announced. 532 Justinian the Great commands the construction of the Hagia Sophia in Constantinople. June 533, 21 Vandal War: A bezantine force under the General Belisarius departs for the Vandal Kingdom. September 13 Battle of Ad Decimum: A Byzantine army defeated a Vandal force near
Karthage, December 15 Battle of Tricamarum; The Byzanttines defeated a Vandal army and forced their king Gelimer into flight, March 534 Vandalian War; Lymer surrendered to Belisarius and accepted his offer of a peaceful retirement in Galatia, ending the war. The territory of the Vandal Kingdom has been
reorganised as the praetoric prefecture of Africa. 535 Gothic War (535-554): Byzantine forces crossing from Africa invaded Sicily, then an Ostrogotic possession. December 536 Gothic War (535-554): Byzantium took Rome with little Ostrogotic resistance. December 537, 27 The Hagia Sophia was completed. July 552
Battle of Taginae: A Byzantine army dealt a decisive defeat to the Ostrogoths at Gualdo Tadino. The Ostrogoth king Totila was killed. 553 Battle of Mons Lactarius: An ostrogoth king died. March 565
Belisarius died. November 14, Justinian the Great died. 568 The Lombards invaded Italy. 573 The general Narcisses died. 2007 Honda CRF 2000 2007 Honda CRF 2000 2007 Honda TR500 II began to suffer from fits of insanity. 578 October 5 Justin II died. 582 August 14 Tiberius II Constantine died. 7th Century Date Event 602 Byzantine—
Sasanian War from 602-628: The Sasanian Empire Declares War on Byzantium. August 607, 1 August Phocas dedicated the Phocas Column in the Roman Forum. 626 June Siege of Constantinople. April 634 Muslim conquest of the Levant: A Rashidun army
departs Medina for the Levant. January 640 Muslim conquest of Egypt: A Rashidun force laid siege to Pelusium. The legions of the Eastern Roman army were reorganized into themes. November 641, 8 Siege of Alexandria (641): Byzantine authorities in the Egyptian capital Alexandria have surrendered to the besieged
Rashidun army. 663 Basileus Constant II visited Rome. 698 Battle of Karthage (698): A Umayyad siege and blockade of Karthage forced the refuge of Byzantine forces. The city was conquered and destroyed. 8th Century Date Event 717 Siege of Constantinople (717–718): The Umayyad Caliphate besieged the city of
Constantinople, 718 15 August Siege of Constantinople (717-718); The Umayvad Caliphate lifts the siege of Constantinople due to Starvation, Disease and an unusually harsh winter, 730 Basileus Leo III the Isaurian promulgated an edict banning the adification of religious images, beginning the first Byzantine
Iconoclasm. October 787, 23 Second Council of Nicaea: An ecumenical council in Nicaea ended what endorsed the admonging of images and pleaded with the body of the iconoclast basileus Constantine V to
restore the Empire and mark the beginning of the second Byzantine Iconoclasm. 843 The Byzantine Iconoclasm. 843 The Byzantine Iconoclasm. September 867, 24 basileus Michael III was killed by his fellow basileus Basil I, who
became sole ruler of the Empire. 10th Century Year Date Event 976 10 January Basileus John I Tzimiskes died. His fellow basileus and nephew Basil II became sole ruler of the Empire. 11th Century Year Date Event 1002 Byzantine Conquest of Bulgaria: Byzantine Forces Invaded Bulgaria. July 1014, 29 Battle of
Kleidion: Basil dealt a decisive and bloody defeat to Bulgarian forces in the Belasica near Klyuch. 1018 Byzantine Conquest of Bulgaria in the Territory of the Former Empire, With Significant Autonomy for Themselves. December 1025 15 Basil died. 1054
July 16 East West Schism: The papal legume name Humbert of Silva Candida laid on the altar of Hagia Sophia a document showing the eradication of I Cerularius, the patriarch of Constantinople, proclaims. 1071 April 15 from Bari: Italo-Norman forces captured Bari, capital of the catechycon of Italy. August 26 Battle of
Manzikert: The Byzantine Empire was decisively defeated by a Seljuk force near Malazgirt. The basileus Romanos IV Diogenes was captured. 1081 April 1 Nikephoros III Botaneiate was deposited and replaced as basileus by Alexios I Komnenos. April 1091, 29 Battle of Levounion: The Byzantine army has a bloody
defeat to a Pecheneg invasion force. June 1097, 19 June Siege of Nicaea: The Rum occupants of Nicaea surrendered to Byzantine and First Crusty Leader Bohemond I of Antioch declared himself Prince of Antioch. 12th Century Year Date Event 1118 15
August Reign of John II begins: To be considered the greatest Komnenoi emperor, he begins to control extensive damage. 1124 War with Venice begins: About the non-renewal of trade privileges by John II Komnenos. 1126 The war with
Venice ends in defeat: The Venetian navy devastates the coasts of Greece, forcing the emperor to return. 1127 Hungarians invade the Empire: Invaders go far south as Philippolis. 1129 Invasion Hungarians was gunned down 1136 John II launching his first serious campaign in the east. 1137 John II conquers the
Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia. 1139 John II vassalizes the Principality of Antioch. 1143 Death of John II: his death marks the beginning of straight deterioration. 1167 July 8 Battle of Cirmium: Byzantium decisively defeated a
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Hungarian force at Sirmium. September 1176, 17 Battle of Myriokephalon: A Byzantine invasion force was crushed and forced to retreat through a mountain pass through Rum near Lake Beyşehir. September 1180 24 Basileus Manuel I Komnenos died. October 1185, 26 Uprising of Asen and Peter: A tax revolt began in Paris that would lead to the founding of the Second Bulgarian Empire. Date event 1204 13 April Siege of Constantinople (1204): Fourth Crusaders breached and sacked Constantinople, deposited the basileus Alexios V Doukas and founded the Latin Empire under their leader Baldwin I, Latin Emperor as Latin Emperor. Theodore I Laskaris was awarded basileus but forced to flee with his court to settle the Empire of Nicaea at Nicaea. April Alexios I of Trebizond, a grandson of former basileus Andronikos I Komnenos, declares himself ruler of Trebizond. 1205 Michael I Komnenos Doukas, a descendant of Alexios I Komnenos, declares himself ruler of Trebizond. 1205 Michael I Komnenos Doukas, a descendant of Alexios I Komnenos, declares himself ruler of Trebizond. 1205 Michael I Komnenos Doukas, a descendant of Alexios I Komnenos, declares himself ruler of Trebizond. 1205 Michael I Komnenos Doukas, a descendant of Alexios I Komnenos, declares himself ruler of Trebizond. 1205 Michael I Komnenos Doukas, a descendant of Alexios I Komnenos, declares himself ruler of Trebizond. 1205 Michael I Komnenos Doukas, a descendant of Alexios I Komnenos, declares himself ruler of Trebizond. 1205 Michael I Komnenos Doukas, a descendant of Alexios I Komnenos, declares himself ruler of Trebizond. 1205 Michael I Komnenos Doukas, a descendant of Alexios I Komnenos, declares himself ruler of Trebizond. 1205 Michael I Komnenos Doukas, a descendant of Alexios I Komnenos, declares himself ruler of Trebizond. 1205 Michael I Komnenos Doukas, a descendant of Alexios I Komnenos Doukas, a descendant of Alexios I Komnenos Doukas I K

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