

The background of the cover is a photograph of a classical column with a Corinthian capital, illuminated by warm, golden light against a blue sky with some clouds. The column is the central focus, with another column partially visible to the right.

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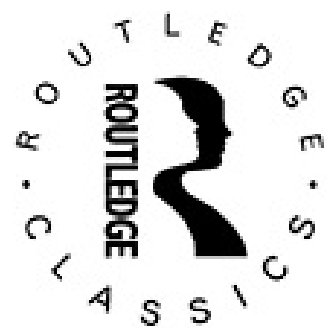
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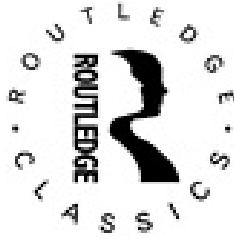
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From the Gracchi to Nero

A history of Rome from 133 B.C. to A.D. 68

With a new foreword by Dominic Rathbone



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CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

- Tiberius Gracchus, tribune, proposes a land law. Opposed by tribune Octavius who is deposed; land law passed and land-commission established. Pergamum bequeathed to Rome by Attalus III. Gracchus murdered. Scipio Aemilianus storms Numantia and settles Spain. Slave war continues in Sicily
- 133
- 132 Court established to punish Gracchus' supporters. Land-commission working. Slave-war ended and Sicily reorganized. Revolt of Aristonicus in Asia Minor
- 131 *Lex tabellaria* of tribune Papius Carbo establishes secret ballot for legislation
- 130 Aristonicus defeated by Perperna
- 129 Death of Scipio Aemilianus. Organization of province of Asia
- 126 Law of tribune Pennus *de peregrinis*. Sardinia restless
- 125 M. Fulvius Flaccus, consul, proposes enfranchisement of the Latins. Revolt of Fregellae
- 124 Defeated Fregellans settled at Fabrateria. War against Arverni and Allobroges in Gaul
- 123 First tribunate of Gaius Gracchus who proposes many laws. *Lex Rubria* (or 122) establishes Junonia on the site of Carthage; later repealed. *Castellum* at Aquae Sextiae near Massilia
- 122 Second tribunate of Gaius Gracchus and further legislation. Opposition of M. Livius Drusus. Gracchus fails to win re-election for 121. Balearic Islands subdued and colonies founded at Palma and Pollentia
- 121 Senate passes the 'last decree'. Civil disorder in which Gaius Gracchus is killed; his followers executed by Opimius. Defeat of Arverni and Allobroges; Via Domitia constructed in southern Gaul
- 120 Trial and acquittal of Opimius
- 119 Marius, as tribune, carries legislation to improve voting methods. Gracchan land-commission abolished. *Lex agraria*
- 118 Colony at Narbo Martius in southern Gaul. Adherbal, Hiempsal and Jugurtha become joint rulers of Numidia
- 117 Death of Hiempsal
- 116 Jugurtha consolidates his position. Senatorial commission sent to settle Numidian affairs
- 115 Aemilius Scaurus, consul, regulates apportionment of freedmen in tribes
- 114 Marius in Spain. Scordisci defeat C. Cato in Macedonia
- 113 Cn. Carbo defeated at Noreia by Cimbri
- 112 Jugurtha sacks Circa. Rome declares war on Jugurtha
- 111 *Lex agraria (lex Thoria?)*. Temporary agreement with Jugurtha
- 110 Mamilian enquiry. Renewal of war in Africa; surrender of Aulus Albinus
- 109 Metellus gains some success against Jugurtha
- 107 Marius, elected consul, enlists volunteers and *proletarii*; succeeds Metellus and captures Capsa. Tigurini defeat Cassius in Gaul
- 106 Birth of Cicero and Pompey. Caepio's *lex iudiciaria*. Marius advances into western Numidia. Bocchus of Mauretania surrenders Jugurtha to Sulla
- 105 Cimbri and Teutones destroy armies of Caepio and Mallius at Arausio
- 104 Judiciary law of Servilius Glaucia. Marius, consul II, reorganizes Roman army. *Lex Domitia* concerning election to the priestly colleges. Second Sicilian Slave War
- 103 Saturninus tribune: corn law, *lex de maiestate*, land-allotments for Marius' veterans. Marius, consul III, trains army in Gaul
- 102 Marius, consul IV, defeats Teutones near Aquae Sextiae. M. Antonius sent to Cilicia to deal with pirates
- 101 Marius, consul V, and Catulus defeat Cimbri near Vercellae
- Marius consul VI. Legislation of Saturninus. Marius breaks with Saturninus and Glaucia; rioting in Rome; *senatus consultum ultimum*; Marius restores order. Death of Saturninus and Glaucia. Birth of Julius Caesar. Second Sicilian Slave War ended. Colony settled at Eporedia in Gallia Cisalpina
- 99 Reaction in favour of Senate
- 98 *Lex Caecilia Didia*. Marius leaves Rome for Asia. Revolt in Lusitania
- 97 Sulla praetor (rather than in 93?) and ordered to install Ariobarzanes as king of Cappadocia in 96
- 96 Ptolemy Apion dies; bequeaths Cyrene to Rome
- 95 *Lex Licinia Mucia*: expulsion order. Rome orders Mithridates out of Paphlagonia and Cappadocia. Tigranes becomes king of Armenia

- 94 Death of Nicomedes III (Euegetes) of Bithynia
- 92 Condemnation of Rutilius Rufus *de repetundis*. Suppression of Latin *rheto*rs by censors
- 91 Tribune of M. Livius Drusus, whose plans for the allies fail; his assassination. Outbreak of Social War; massacre of Romans at Asculum
- 90 Roman reverses in Social War. *Lex Iulia*
- 89 Victories of Strabo and Sulla. *Lex Plautia Papiria*. *Lex Pompeia*
Sulpicius Rufus tribune. Proposal to transfer the Mithridatic command from Sulla to Marius. Sulla marches on Rome with his army, captures the city, repeals Sulpicius' legislation and passes some laws to strengthen the Senate. Marius escapes. Social War limited to Samnites who gradually yield. Mithridates overruns Asia Minor; massacres many Romans and Italians; joined by Athens
- 88 Sulla and Marius occupy Rome; massacre of Sulla's supporters. Sulla lands in Greece and besieges Athens. Carbo consul 87–86
- 87 Marius, consul VII, dies. Flaccus and Fimbria sent to Asia. Sulla takes Athens and defeats Mithridates' armies at Chaeronea and Orchomenus
- 86 Sulla negotiates Treaty of Dardanus with Mithridates. Settlement of Asia
- 85 New citizens distributed through all the tribes. Cinna killed by mutineers. Carbo remains sole consul
- 84 Sulla lands in Italy and is supported by Pompey. Murena begins a Second Mithridatic War
- 83 Civil War in Italy; Sulla victorious at the battle of the Colline Gate. Proscriptions. Sertorius leaves for Spain. Pompey defeats Sulla's opponents in Sicily. Sulla orders Murena to stop fighting against Mithridates
- 82 Sulla dictator; constitutional settlement and reform of criminal law. Pompey defeats Marians in Africa. Sertorius driven out of Spain
- 81 Sulla consul. Sertorius returns to Spain. Ptolemy Auletes installed as king of Egypt
- 80 Sulla, no longer consul, resigns dictatorship in 79 (if not already in 80). Sertorius defeats Metellus Pius in Spain
- 79 Death of Sulla. Aemilius Lepidus challenges Sulla's constitution. P. Servilius campaigns against the pirates for three years in Lycia, Pamphylia and Isauria
- 78 Lepidus defeated by Catulus and Pompey; dies in Sardinia. Pompey appointed against Sertorius
- 77 Attempts to restore powers to tribunes. Sertorius successful against Metellus and Pompey
- 76 *Lex Aurelia* allows tribunes to hold other offices later. Cicero quaestor in Sicily.
- 75–74 Death of Nicomedes who bequeaths Bithynia to Rome
- 74 Cyrene made a Rome province. Reinforcements sent to Spain. M. Antonius given command against the pirates. Mithridates invades Bithynia; Lucullus sent against him
- 73 Tribune Licinius Macer agitates for reform. *Lex Terentia Cassia* deals with distribution of corn. Rising of Spartacus at Capua. Lucullus relieves Cyzicus and defeats Mithridates on the Rhyndacus
- 72 Spartacus continues successfully. Sertorius assassinated by Perperna; Pompey defeats Perperna and settles Spain. L. Lucullus campaigns against Mithridates in Pontus. M. Lucullus defeats Thracian tribes. M. Antonius defeated by pirates of Crete
- 71 Spartacus defeated by Crassus. Pompey returns from Spain. Lucullus defeats Mithridates who flees to Tigranes
- 70 First consulship of Pompey and Crassus. Restoration of tribunician powers. *Iudicia publica* reorganized. Trial of Verres, governor of Sicily. Birth of Virgil
- 69 Lucullus invades Armenia and captures the capital, Tigranocerta
- 68 Mithridates returns to Pontus. Unrest in Lucullus' army but he captures Nisibis
- 67 *Lex Gabinia* invests Pompey with extraordinary command against the pirates whom he clears from the whole Mediterranean
- 66 *Lex Manilia* gives Pompey command against Mithridates, who is finally defeated. First Catilinarian 'conspiracy'. Cicero, praetor, delivers speech *de imperio Pompei*
- 65 Crassus censor; his intrigues for influence in Spain and Egypt fail. Pompey campaigns in the Caucasus. Birth of Horace
- 64 Pompey in Syria; end of Seleucid monarchy
- 63 Cicero consul. *Lex agraria* of Rullus. Caesar elected Pontifex Maximus. Birth of Octavian (Augustus). Conspiracy of Catiline; execution of conspirators. Pompey in Damascus and Jerusalem; end of Hasmonean power. Mithridates dies in Crimea
- 62 Defeat and death of Catiline at Pistoia. Clodius profanes *Bona Dea* festival. Pompey settles the East (including making Syria a province), returns to Italy and dismisses his army (Dec.)
- 61 The Senate opposes Pompey's *acta*; his triumph. Trial of Clodius. Caesar governor of Further Spain. Revolt of the Allobroges.

Aedui appeal to Rome

60 Caesar returns from Spain; his agreement with Pompey and Crassus, the 'first triumvirate'

59 Caesar consul; carries legislation. Pompey marries Julia, Caesar's daughter. Caesar receives Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum under *lex*

Vatinia; Senate adds Transalpine Gaul. Senate recognizes Ptolemy Auletes as king of Egypt

58 Tribune of Clodius: corn-law. Cicero exiled; Cato sent to Cyprus which is annexed. Caesar defeats Helvetii and Ariovistus. Ptolemy driven out of Alexandria

57 Rioting in Rome between Clodius and Milo. Return of Cicero (Sept.). Pompey concerned with food-supply. Caesar defeats Belgae and Nervii

56 Disagreement among the triumvirs. Cicero attacks Caesar's land-law. Conference at Luca (April). Cato returns from Cyprus. Caesar camp aigns against Veneti and Morini

55 Second consulship of Pompey and Crassus. The three triumvirs receive fresh commands. Caesar massacres Usipetes and Tencteri; bridges the Rhine; invades Britain

Pompey remains near Rome and governs Spain through legates. Death of Julia (Sept.). Rioting in Rome. Caesar's second British expedition; revolt in north-east Gaul. Crassus, in Syria, prepares for Parthian campaign. Gabinius, governor of Syria, restores Ptolemy to his throne

53 Continued rioting in Rome; no consuls elected until July. Crassus defeated and killed by Parthians at Carrhae. Unrest in Gaul partly pacified by Caesar

52 Milo kills Clodius (Jan.). Pompey sole consul until August. Law of the Ten Tribunes. Revolt of central Gaul under Vercingetorix. Caesar repelled from Gergovia. Besieges Alesia; Vercingetorix surrenders

51 Optimate attacks on Caesar, who gains support of Curio. Revolt of Bellovaci; siege of Uxellodunum. Parthian invasion of Syria. Cicero sent as governor to Cilicia. Death of Ptolemy Auletes. Ptolemy XIII marries Cleopatra; joint rulers

50 Curio vetoes discussion of a successor to Caesar. Pompey ill during summer. Curio proposes that both Caesar and Pompey disarm: vetoed. Pompey asked by consul Marcellus to save the State (Nov.). Tribunes leave Rome. Caesar organizes Gaul and crosses the Rubicon into Italy

49 Civil War. Pompey crosses to Greece. Caesar, dictator I for eleven days, carries emergency legislation and goes to Spain where he defeats Pompeian forces at Ilerda. Surrender of Massilia. Curio defeated and killed in Africa

48 Caesar consul II. Disturbances in Italy; Milo killed. Caesar crosses to Greece: campaign of Dyrrachium; defeats Pompey at Pharsalus. Pompey murdered in Egypt. Caesar arrives in Egypt; Alexandrine War; Cleopatra queen. Pharnaces of Bosphorus defeats Domitius Calvinus in Pontus

47 Caesar dictator II (*in absentia*); Antony, his Master of Horse, tries to maintain order in Italy. Caesar defeats Pharnaces at Zela, settles the East and returns to Italy; quells a mutiny in Campania. He passes legislation on debt and sails against the Pompeian forces in Africa

46 Caesar defeats Pompeians at Thapsus; organizes Africa Nova. Suicide of Cato. Caesar, dictator II and consul III, returns to Rome and holds triumph. Legislation. Reform of calendar. Caesar leaves for Spain (Nov.)

45 Caesar, dictator III and consul IV, defeats Pompeians at Munda (March). Returns to Rome and receives exceptional honours

44 Caesar dictator IV (for life) and consul V. Refuses crown at Lupercalia. Conspiracy and murder of Caesar (15 March). Octavian returns from Greece. Antony receives command in Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul. Cicero's first *Philippic* against Antony

43 Antony's siege of Mutina raised. Deaths of consuls Hirtius and Pansa. D. Brutus killed in Gaul. Octavian declared consul (Aug.). Triumvirate of Octavian, Antony and Lepidus (Nov.). Proscriptions: death of Cicero. M. Brutus in Macedonia, Cassius in Syria

42 Julius Caesar deified as Divus. Sextus Pompeius controls Sicily. Brutus and Cassius, defeated at Philippi, commit suicide (Oct.). Birth of emperor Tiberius

41 Perusine War in Italy. Antony in Asia Minor; meets Cleopatra and visits Alexandria

40 L. Antonius surrenders Perugia to Octavian. Agreement at Brundisium partitions the Roman world (Oct.). Antony marries Octavia. Parthians invade Syria. Herod recognized as king of Judaea by Senate. Virgil's *Fourth Eclogue*

39 Agreement at Misenum between Antony, Octavian and Sextus Pompeius. Ventidius defeats Parthians at Mt. Amanus

38 Octavian marries Livia (Jan.). Naval successes of Sextus Pompeius. Victory of Ventidius at Gindarus; Antony captures Samosata

37 Pact of Tarentum; triumvirate probably renewed. Herod and Sosius capture Jerusalem. Antony marries Cleopatra at Antioch. Amyntas made king of Galatia, and Polemo of Pontus; Archelaus succeeds in Cappadocia

36 Tribunician sacrosanctity granted to Octavian. Offensive against Sextus Pompeius who is defeated off Naulochus in Sicily. Lepidus ceases to be a triumvir. Antony fails to capture Phraaspa and retires through Armenia

- 35 Octavian campaigns in Illyria. Death of Sextus Pompeius
- 34 Octavian in Illyria. Antony invades Armenia; celebrates a triumph at Alexandria. The 'Donations of Alexandria'
- 33 Octavian consul II. Antony in Armenia; winters (33–32) with Cleopatra at Ephesus
- 32 Octavian justifies his acts to the Senate. Antony divorces Octavia. Octavian publishes Antony's will in Rome. Antony and Cleopatra winter (32–31) in Greece
- 31 Octavian consul III (and each year until 23); defeats Antony at Actium (Sept.) and winters in Asia
- 30 Tribunician power offered to Octavian but probably declined. Suicide of Antony. Octavian enters Alexandria. Suicide of Cleopatra
- 30–28 M. Crassus campaigns in Balkans. Cornelius Gallus in Egypt
- 29 Octavian's triple triumph. Dedication of temple of Divus Iulius
- 28 Octavian and Agrippa hold census: *lectio Senatus*. Temple of Apollo on Palatine dedicated. Mausoleum of Augustus begun. Messalla campaigns in Spain
- 27 Constitutional settlement. Octavian receives name of Augustus and *imperium* for ten years (Jan.). Triumph of Crassus. Augustus in Gaul and Spain until 25. The first Pantheon built by Agrippa
- 26 Disgrace and suicide of Cornelius Gallus. Arabian expedition of Aelius Gallus launched
- 25 Marriage of Julia and Marcellus. Varro defeats the Salassi. Tarraconensis organized as a province. Annexation of Galatia on death of Amyntas. Gallus in Arabia Felix. Success of C. Petronius in Ethiopian War (25–23)
- 23 Augustus ill. Conspiracy of Caepio and Murena. Constitutional resettlement. Augustus resigns consulship and receives *proconsulare imperium maius* and full tribunician powers. Death of Marcellus. Agrippa sent to East. Publication of first three books of Horace's *Odes*
- 22 Augustus refuses dictatorship, and consulship for life, but accepts the *cura annonae*. Augustus in Greece and Asia for three years
- 21 Agrippa marries Julia
- 20 Parthia returns Roman standards. Tiberius enters Armenia and crowns Tigranes
- 19 Augustus returns to Rome. Arch of Augustus in Rome. Agrippa pacifies Spain. Cornelius Balbus campaigns against the Garamantes. Deaths of Virgil and Tibullus
- 18 Augustus' *imperium* renewed for five years. Agrippa co-regent with *imperium maius* and *tribunicia potestas*. *Leges Iuliae*. *Lectio Senatus*
- 17 Augustus adopts Gaius and Lucius, his grandsons. Ludi Saeculares celebrated; Horace's *Carmen Saeculare*
- 16–13 Augustus in Gaul
- 16 Agrippa in East. Noricum incorporated
- 15 Tiberius and Drusus defeat Raeti and Vindelici and reach Danube
- 14 Agrippa assigns Bosporan kingdom to Polemo
- 13 Return of Augustus; renewal of his *imperium* for five years. Tiberius consul. Return of Agrippa. Death of Lepidus. Dedication of theatre of Marcellus. Vinicius campaigns in Pannonia
- 12 Augustus becomes Pontifex Maximus. Death of Agrippa. Tiberius in Pannonia. Drusus dedicates altar near Lugdunum and campaigns in Germany until 9
- 11 Tiberius divorces Agrippina and marries Agrippa's widow, Julia
- 9 Death of Drusus near the Elbe. Dedication of Ara Pacis in Rome
- 8 Augustus' *imperium* extended for ten years. Census. Deaths of Horace and Maecenas. Tiberius in Germany
- 7 Rome divided into fourteen *regiones*
- 6 Tiberius given *tribunicia potestas* for five years. He retires to Rhodes. Paphlagonia added to Galatia
- 5 Augustus' twelfth consulship. C. Caesar introduced to public life
- 4 Death of Herod the Great
- 2 Augustus consul for thirteenth time; becomes Pater Patriae. Exile of Julia. Dedication of temple of Mars Ultor

A.B.

1 C. Caesar in Syria
2 Tiberius returns to Rome from Rhodes. Death of L. Caesar. C. Caesar settles Armenia
3 Augustus' *imperium* renewed for ten years
4 Death of C. Caesar in Lycia. Augustus adopts Tiberius who receives *tribunicia potestas* for ten years. Tiberius adopts Germanicus and goes to the German front. *Lex Aelia Sentia*
5 Tiberius advances to the Elbe
6 *Aerarium militare* and office of Praefectus Vigilum created. Revolt in Pannonia and Illyricum. Maroboduus recognized as king of the Marcomanni. Judaea made a province; assessment made by Sulpicius Quirinius, legate of Syria
8 Claudius becomes an augur. Ovid banished. Pannonians surrender
9 *Lex Papia Poppaea*. Revolt in Dalmatia crushed. Defeat of Varus by Arminius in Germany with loss of three legions
12 Triumph of Tiberius
13 Augustus' *imperium* renewed for ten years. Tiberius receives *tribunicia potestas* for ten years and proconsular *imperium* coordinate with that of Augustus
14 Lustrum held. Death of Augustus (19 Aug.). Accession of Tiberius. Sejanus made a Praetorian Prefect. Legions in Pannonia and Germany

revolt. Drusus sent to crush mutiny in Pannonia. Germanicus crosses the Rhine against the Marsi
15 Germanicus attacks the Chatti. Achaea and Macedonia transferred from the Senate to the *princeps* and attached to Moesia
16 Libo Drusus accused; suicide. Germanicus again invades Germany; he is recalled
17 Triumph of Germanicus. Cn. Piso legate of Syria. Earthquake in Asia Minor. Cappadocia and Commagene organized as imperial provinces. Revolt of Tacfarinas in Africa. Death of Livy
18 Tiberius, consul III, with Germanicus. Germanicus in East. Armenia granted to Artaxias. Germanicus goes to Egypt
19 Jews expelled from Rome. Arminius killed. Piso leaves Syria. Death of Germanicus at Antioch
20 Trial and suicide of Piso
21 Tiberius, consul IV, with his son Drusus. Tiberius retires for a time to Campania. Revolt of Florus and Sacrovir in Gaul. Trouble in Thrace
21-
22 Castra Praetoria built in Rome
22 Drusus granted tribunician power
23 Death of Drusus
24 Defeat and death of Tacfarinas in Africa
25 Cremutius Cordus accused; suicide
26 Trouble checked in Thrace. Pontius Pilate appointed prefect of Judaea
27 Tiberius withdraws to Capreae
28 Revolt of the Frisii
29 Death of Livia. Banishment of Agrippina the elder
30 Publication of the *History* of Velleius Paterculus
31 Tiberius, consul V, with Sejanus. Gaius receives *toga virilis*. Sejanus put to death. Macro appointed Praetorian Prefect
33 Death of Agrippina on island of Pandateria. Gaius quaestor. Financial difficulties in Rome. Possible date of the Crucifixion of Jesus Christ
34 Tetrachy of Philip incorporated into Syria
36 Pontius Pilate sent to Rome by L. Vitellius, governor of Syria
37 Death of Tiberius (16 March). Accession of Gaius (Caligula); he is consul with Claudius. Commagene reestablished as a client kingdom
38 Death and deification of Drusilla. Jewish disturbances in Alexandria. Polemo II receives Pontus and Cotys Armenia Minor
39 Gaius goes to the Rhine. Julia and Agrippina exiled
40 Gaius' expedition to the Channel; returns to Rome. Ptolemy of Mauretania murdered in Rome; revolt in Mauretania. Jewish embassy from Alexandria to Rome. Agrippa I receives kingdom of Antipas. Judaea restless
41 Gaius murdered (24 Jan.). Claudius made emperor. The Chauci

defeated. Claudius settles Alexandrian trouble. Agrippa I receives Judaea and Samaria. Exile of Seneca to Corsica

- 42 Revolt of Scribonianus in Dalmatia; his suicide. Mauretania organized as two provinces
- 43 Expedition to Britain. Lycia made an imperial province
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- 44 Claudius' triumph over Britain. Achaea and Macedonia transferred to Senate. Death of Agrippa I; Judaea reverts to provincial status
- 46 Thrace made a province
- 47 Triumph of Aulus Plautius for conquest of Britain. Claudius and L. Vitellius censors. *Ludi Saeculares*. Corbulo campaigns against the Frisii. Ostorius Scapula in Britain
- 48 Messalina killed. Claudius marries Agrippina
- 49 Seneca recalled from Corsica and made praetor and Nero's tutor
- 50 Claudius adopts Nero as guardian for Britannicus. Agrippa II rules in Chalcis
- 51 Burrus made Praetorian Prefect. Vespasian consul. Caratacus defeated in Wales. Vologeses king of Parthia (or in 52). Gallio proconsul in Achaea (51–52)
- 53 Nero marries Octavia. Parthians occupy Armenia and Tiridates recovers the throne
- 54 Death of Claudius. Accession of Nero. Claudius deified
- 55 Britannicus poisoned. Pallas dismissed. Corbulo goes to the East
- 56 *Praefecti aerarii* replace *quaestores aerarii*
- 57 Nero orders senators and knights to take part in Games
- 58 Nero refuses perpetual consulship. Corbulo captures Artaxata
- 59 Nero murders Agrippina; establishes Greek Games. Corbulo takes Tigranocerta
- 60 Neronia established. Corbulo settles Armenia; governor of Syria. Festus succeeds Felix as governor of Judaea
- 61 Revolt of Boudicca and Iceni in Britain
- 62 Death of Burrus. Tigellinus made Praetorian Prefect. Seneca disgraced. Nero divorces Octavia and marries Poppaea. Octavia murdered. Paetus surrenders to the Parthians at Rhandeia
- 64 Great fire at Rome. Persecution of the Christians. Domus Aurea begun. Mission to Ethiopia. Cottian Alps made a province (64–65); Pontus incorporated into Galatia
- 65 Conspiracy of Piso. Suicides of Seneca and Lucan. Death of Poppaea. Musonius Rufus exiled
- 66 Nero crowns Tiridates king of Armenia in Rome and goes to Greece. Thrax Paetus condemned. Conspiracy of Vinicius at Beneventum. Nero marries Statilia Messalina. Temple of Janus closed. Suicide of Petronius. Rebellion in Palestine
- 67 Nero at Corinthian canal. Corbulo ordered to commit suicide. Vespasian in command in Judaea; Josephus surrenders to him
- 68 Nero returns to Italy. Death of Nero (6 June). Galba, accepted by Senate and Praetorians, enters Rome (autumn). Verginius Rufus opposes Vindex's rebellion in Gaul. Defeat and death of Vindex. Vespasian attacks Jerusalem
- 69 After death of Galba and brief reigns of Otho and Vitellius, Vespasian becomes emperor and reaches Rome in the summer of 70

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