

Late Republic Timeline (all dates BCE)

146	Carthage is destroyed, end of the Third Punic War Rome sacks Corinth and dissolves the Achaean league. Greece is ruled by Rome.
133	Attalus III, the last king of Pergamon, bequeaths the whole of Pergamon to Rome. Land reforms by Tiberius Gracchus.
107 - 102	Gaius Marius reforms the Roman army
106	Cicero is born.
91 - 89	Social War between Rome and its Italian allies. Italians granted Roman citizenship.
89 - 63	Mithridatic Wars between Mithridates VI and Roman Republic .
88 - 87	First Civil War between Marius and Sulla. First march on Rome by Sulla.
83 - 82	Sulla's second march on Rome. [Pompey is part of Sulla's forces.] Mass Proscriptions.
80	Sulla gives Pompey his first triumph in Rome.
73 - 71	Revolt of Spartacus
70	Pompey and Crassus are made consuls.
67	The Gabinian Law is passed, giving Pompey great power to deal with pirates.
66	The Manilian Law is passed, giving Pompey great power to deal with Mithridates VI of Pontus.
63	Consulship of Cicero, Catilinarian conspiracy. The Roman general Pompey defeats the Seleucid Antiochus XIII and incorporates Syria as a province of the Roman empire.
61	Pompey celebrates his triumph over Mithridates
60 - 53	First Triumvirate between Caesar, Pompey and Crassus.
59	Julius Caesar's first consulship (with Bibulus).
58 - 51	Julius Caesar's conquest of Gaul.
58 - 57	Cicero is exiled from Rome.
55	Caesar attempts to invade Britain.
54	Caesar successfully invades Britain but withdraws to Gaul.
53	Battle of Carrhae. Crassus is captured and executed by the Parthians.
52	Pompey becomes sole consul.
51	Caesar's siege and capture of Uxellodunum ends the Gallic War.
49	Caesar crosses the Rubicon. Civil war between Caesar and Pompey begins. Caesar appointed dictator.
48	Pompey assassinated in Egypt.
44	Caesar becomes dictator for life. On the 'Ides of March' (15th) Caesar is killed by conspirators including Brutus and Cassius. Octavian, son of Caesar's niece Atia, is posthumously adopted as his heir.
43 - 36	Second Triumvirate: Antony, Octavian, and Lepidus (official approval by the Roman Senate). Mass proscriptions including Cicero.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC (c. 260 - 30 BCE)

