

Key Characters Timeline

Date BC	Pompey	Caesar	Crassus	Cicero	Clodius	Cato
753	Romulus and Remus founded Rome					
509	King Tarquinius Superbus was overthrown leading to the transition of Rome from a monarchy to a republic	King Tarquinius Superbus was overthrown leading to the transition of Rome from a monarchy to a republic	King Tarquinius Superbus was overthrown leading to the transition of Rome from a monarchy to a republic	King Tarquinius Superbus was overthrown leading to the transition of Rome from a monarchy to a republic	King Tarquinius Superbus was overthrown leading to the transition of Rome from a monarchy to a republic	King Tarquinius Superbus was overthrown leading to the transition of Rome from a monarchy to a republic
146	Destruction of Corinth and Carthage leads to social change in Rome. Influx of wealth, slaves and veteran soldiers to Rome, who no longer had employment on unworked farms. Rome became overcrowded, unemployment and poverty grew. A new class, the equites, emerged.	Destruction of Corinth and Carthage leads to social change in Rome. Influx of wealth, slaves and veteran soldiers to Rome, who no longer had employment on unworked farms. Rome became overcrowded, unemployment and poverty grew. A new class, the equites, emerged.	Destruction of Corinth and Carthage leads to social change in Rome. Influx of wealth, slaves and veteran soldiers to Rome, who no longer had employment on unworked farms. Rome became overcrowded, unemployment and poverty grew. A new class, the equites, emerged.	Destruction of Corinth and Carthage leads to social change in Rome. Influx of wealth, slaves and veteran soldiers to Rome, who no longer had employment on unworked farms. Rome became overcrowded, unemployment and poverty grew. A new class, the equites, emerged.	Destruction of Corinth and Carthage leads to social change in Rome. Influx of wealth, slaves and veteran soldiers to Rome, who no longer had employment on unworked farms. Rome became overcrowded, unemployment and poverty grew. A new class, the equites, emerged.	Destruction of Corinth and Carthage leads to social change in Rome. Influx of wealth, slaves and veteran soldiers to Rome, who no longer had employment on unworked farms. Rome became overcrowded, unemployment and poverty grew. A new class, the equites, emerged.
133	The Land Bill of Tiberius Gracchus					
88-87	Civil war between Sulla and Marius					
84			Joins Sulla against Marius.			
83						
82	Pompey secured Sicily for Sulla. Sulla became dictator.	Julius Caesar was stripped of the High Priesthood and his inheritance by Sulla who had become Dictator of Rome.	Sulla became dictator of Rome.	Sulla became dictator of Rome.	Sulla became dictator of Rome.	Sulla became dictator of Rome.
81	Pompey secured the Roman province in North Africa for Sulla, defeating Marius' supporters. Pompey demanded a triumph from Sulla.					
80	Sulla's consulship					
79			Crassus has been collecting money from Sulla's proscriptions. Sulla meanwhile, stands down from being dictator.	Cicero studies rhetoric in Athens and Rhodes between 79-77.		
78	After Pompey suppressed the rebellious consul Lepidus, he asked the Senate for proconsular imperium in Hispania.	Sulla died. This meant Julius was able to return to Rome.				

77		Back in Rome, Julius became a lawyer and gained a name for the way he attacked and defended in court.		Cicero returns from Athens and marries Terentia.		
76	From 76-71 Pompey was in Hispania trying to defeat Sertorius' army.					
75		Julius decided to go to Rhodes, Greece to learn the skills of oration. On the way he was captured by pirates and held to ransom. He was in captivity for a month until the ransom was paid. After he was released, Caesar then executed the pirates.		Cicero serves as quaestor in western Sicily.		
74						
73			During the Spartacus revolt (73-71), Crassus offered to equip, train and lead new troops, at his own expense, after several legions had been defeated and their commanders killed in battle.			
72		Caesar served as military tribune.				
71	Pompey succeeded in bringing Spain under the control of the Senate. He was awarded a triumph for his victories.		Crassus captured and killed 6,000 slaves from the Spartacus revolt.	Verres from 73-71 was serving his quaestorship in Sicily.		
70	Served as consul with Crassus, despite being only 35 and holding no previous magistracy. Pompey's games for his Triumph are this year.		Crassus became consul with Pompey (returned full power to the tribunes and allowed the equites back on the jury).		Census year. Verres Trial.	
69		Caesar served his quaestorship in Spain. Caesar's aunt, Julia, dies. He parades the Marius mask around Rome.		Cicero is aedile. Cicero successfully defends his first senator in court - Marcus Fonteius - against an accusation of extortion during his recent governorship in Cisalpine Gaul. Fonteius had worked to protect the equites, so in defending him Cicero grew his political network of supporters.		
68					Clodius was a legate.	
67	The Lex Gabinia - Pompey was given imperium to rid the Mediterranean of pirates. Pompey overrode Metellus.	After returning from Spain, Julius married Pompeia, a granddaughter of Sulla, whom he was to divorce in 61. Between 67-66 he supported the laws passed to give Pompey imperium .		Cicero didn't support The Lex Gabinia.	Served in Third Mithradatic War as legate (military deputy).	He served as military tribune in Macedonia. Famed for spurning the luxurious lifestyle instead living and eating with his men.

66	The Lex Manilia - Pompey was given an extended command of the army and sent to defeat Mithridates in the East. This responsibility had previously been held by Lucullus.		Crassus bankrolled Caesar for his campaign for aedileship.	Serves his praetorship at the age of 40. Cicero supports Pompey through his speech Pro Lege Manilia. Defended Cluentius in his speech, Pro Cluentio. He won the support of Cluentius and his friends, by championing the cause of the equites.	Clodius was accused of an incestuous relationship with his sister.	
65	Pompey defeated Mithridates.	Caesar served as aedile. He staged lavish Games using money loaned from Crassus.	Crassus was censor.	Pro Cornelio case. Cicero managed to defend the ex-tribune who faced strong opposition from the optimates and was being accused of treason, flatter Pompey and soothe Pompey's critics. Issued his first speech in the Senate: On the Egyptian Kingdom. Cicero aimed to gain the trust of the optimates by opposing Crassus' annexation of Egypt.	Clodius prosecuted Catiline for extortion, then colluded with him in his acquittal.	
64	Pompey conquered Syria and made it a Roman province.			Delivered a speech known as 'oratio in candida toga' in a bid to win the election for consul. He lampooned the characters and shameful pasts of both Antonius and Catiline.		He served as quaestor, or public treasurer. Gained exceptional reputation for honest dealing.
63	Pompey conquered Phoenicia (Lebanon), and made it a Roman province. Pompey gained control of Jerusalem and made it subservient to Syria.	Caesar was elected and served Pontifex Maximus – largely due to bribes.		Cicero's consulship. The agrarian legislation of the tribunes, led by Rullus. Cicero spoke against the bill. The trial of Rabirius, whom Cicero defended. The trial of Piso, whom Cicero defended. The lex Tullia de ambitu (bribery law) which Cicero supported. The Catiline Conspiracy, Cicero advocated for the conspirators to be executed (and gained support from the core elite). The Trial of Murena, whom Cicero successfully defends.		Cato strongly supported the prosecution of Murena (the consul elect for 62 BC). Supported Cicero in the Catiline Conspiracy. Cato names Cicero 'parens patriae'.