Click to verify



```
De tv gids van TVgids.nl is al bijna twintig jaar d plek om te zien wat er nog op televisie is? Gebruik dan onze Primetime
pagina. Hier tonen we de programmas die op tv zijn vanaf 19:00 uur. Ben je meer genteresseerd in wat er nu en straks op televisie is? Daar helpen we je zien wat er op dit moment op jouw favoriete tv zenders te zien is en wat er direct daarna zal beginnen. Wil je meer
controle over de tv gids? Pas hem dan aan naar jouw eigen voorkeuren door een gratis account aan te maken. Hier kun je zelf instellen welke zenders je wil zien en in welke volgorde. Daarnaast kun je meldingen aanzetten, zodat je de start van een favoriet televisie programma nooit meer hoeft te missen! Legenda: A= Actualiteit S= Sport L= Live H=
Herhaling = Nederlandse ondertiteling Integer number 3This article is about the number and is not to be confused with (ze), (ezh), (yogh), or (ayn). For the keyboard symbols, see List of emoticons. This article
includes a list of general references, but it lacks sufficient corresponding inline citations. (February 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Natural number 2 3 4 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 List of numbers Integers 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
CardinalthreeOrdinal3rd(third)Numeral systemternaryFactorizationprimePrime2ndDivisors1, 3Greek numeralRoman numeralIII, iiiLatin prefixtre-/ter-Binary112Ternary103Senary36Octal38Duodecimal312Hexadecimal316Arabic, Kurdish, Persian, Sindhi, UrduBengali, AssameseChineseDevangarSantaliGe'ezGreek (or
)HebrewJapanese/KhmerArmenianMalayalamTamilTeluguKannadaThaiN'KoLaoGeorgian// (Gani)Babylonian numeralsMorse code... __3 (three) is a number, numeral and digit. It is the natural number following 2 and preceding 4, and is the smallest odd prime number and the only prime preceding a square number. It has religious and
cultural significance in many societies.[1]The use of three lines to denote the number 3 occurred in many writing systems, including some (like Roman and Chinese numerals) that are still in use. That was also the original representation of 3 in the Brahmic (Indian) numerical notation, its earliest forms aligned vertically.[2] However, during the Gupta
Empire the sign was modified by the addition of a curve on each line. The Ngar script rotated the lines clockwise, so they appeared horizontally, and ended each line with a short downward stroke on the right. In cursive script, the three strokes were eventually connected to form a glyph resembling a 3 with an additional stroke at the bottom: The
 Indian digits spread to the Caliphate in the 9th century. The bottom stroke was dropped around the 10th century in the western Arabic") of the digit symbols developed, including modern Western 3. In contrast, the Eastern Arabs retained and enlarged that
stroke, rotating the digit once more to yield the modern ("Eastern") Arabic digit "".[3]In most modern Western typefaces with text figures, on the other hand, the glyph usually has the height of a lowercase letter "x" and a descender: "". In
some French text-figure typefaces, though, it has an ascender instead of a descender. A common graphic variant of the digit three has a flat top, similar to the letter (ezh). This form, sometimes called a banker's 3, can stop a forger from turning the 3 into an 8. It is found on UPC-A barcodes and standard 52-card decks. [citation needed] This section
does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (June 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message) A natural number is divisible by 3. This known as the divisibility rule of 3. Because of
this, the reverse of any number that is divisible by three (or indeed, any permutation of its digits) is also divisible by three leaves a remainder of one (bases 4, 7, 10, etc.).[citation needed]3 is the second smallest prime number and the first odd prime number. 3 is
a twin prime with 5, and a cousin prime with 7.A triangle is made of three sides. It is the smallest non-self-intersecting polygon and the only polygon and the only polygon not to have proper diagonals. When doing quick estimates, 3 is a rough approximation of , 3.1415..., and a very rough approximation of e, 2.71828...3 is the first Mersenne prime. 3 is also the first of five
known Fermat primes. It is the second Fibonacci prime (and the second Fibonacci prime (and the second Fibonacci prime triangular number, [4] and Gauss proved that every integer is the sum of at most 3 triangular numbers. Three is the only prime which is one less than a perfect square.
Any other number which is n 2 {\displaystyle n} 1 for some integer n {\displaystyle n} is not prime, since it is (n {\displaystyle n} 1 and n {\displaystyle n} + 1). This is true for 3 as well (with n {\displaystyle n} 1 and n {\displaystyle n} + 1).
are greater than 1 so their product is not prime. There is some evidence to suggest that early man may have used counting limits. Early peoples had a word to describe the quantities of one, two, and three but any quantity beyond was simply denoted as "Many".
This is most likely based on the prevalence of this phenomenon among people in such disparate regions as the deep Amazon and Borneo jungles, where western civilization's explorers have historical records of their first encounters with these indigenous people.[5]Multiplication1234567891011121314151617181920212232425501001000100003
x36912151821242730333639424548515457606366697275150300300030000Division 12345678910111213141516171819203 x31.510.750.60.50.4285710.3750.30.30.270.250.2307690.21428570.20.18750.176470588235294110.160.1578947368421052630.15x
30.30.611.31.622.32.633.33.644.34.655.35.666.36.6Exponentiation 12345678910111213141516171819203x39278124372921876561196835904917714753144115943234782969143489074304672112914016338742048911622614673486784401x31827641252163435127291000133117282197274433754096491358326859800The triangle, a
polygon with three edges and three vertices, is the most stable physical shape. For this reason it is widely utilized in construction, engineering and design.[6]Three is the symbolic representation for Mu, Augustus Le Plongeon's and James Churchward's lost continent.[7]This section is in list format but may read better as prose. You can help by
 converting this section, if appropriate. Editing help is available. (October 2023) This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (October 2023) (Learn how and when to remove this message) See also: Triple
deitySymbol of the Triple Goddess showing the waxing, full and waning MoonMany world religions contain triple deities or concepts of trinity, the Greek goddess
hecate and the Triple Goddess of Wicca. According to Pythagorean school, the number to equal the sum of all the terms below it, and the only number whose sum with those below equals the product of them and itself. [8] The Shield of the Trinity is a diagram of the Christian doctrine of
the Trinity. Three (, formal writing: , pinyin sn, Cantonese: saam1) is considered a good number in Chinese culture because it sounds like the word "death" (pinyin sn, Cantonese: sei2). The phrase "Third time's the charm" refers to the
superstition that after two failures in any endeavor, a third attempt is more likely to succeed.[9] However, some superstitions say the opposite, stating that luck, especially bad luck, is often said to "come in threes".[10]One such superstitions say the opposite, stating that luck, especially bad luck, is often said to "come in threes".[10]One such superstitions say the opposite, stating that luck, especially bad luck, is often said to "come in threes".[10]One such superstitions say the opposite, stating that luck, especially bad luck, is often said to "come in threes".[10]One such superstitions say the opposite, stating that luck, especially bad luck, is often said to "come in threes".[10]One such superstitions say the opposite, stating that luck, especially bad luck, is often said to "come in threes".[10]One such superstitions say the opposite, stating that luck, especially bad luck, is often said to "come in threes".[10]One such superstitions say the opposite stating that luck, especially bad luck, is often said to "come in threes".[10]One such superstitions say the opposite stating that luck, especially bad luck, is often said to "come in threes".[10]One such superstitions say the opposite stating that luck, especially bad luck, is often said to "come in threes".[10]One such superstitions say the opposite stating that luck, especially bad luck, is often said to "come in threes".[10]One such superstitions say the opposite stating that luck, especially bad luck, is often say that luck, especially bad luck, is often say that luck, especially bad luck, espe
match or lighter. This superstition is sometimes asserted to have originated among soldiers in the trenches of the First World War when a sniper might see the first light, take aim on the second and fire on the third.[11][12]Mathematics portalCube (algebra) (3 superscript)ThriceThirdTriadTrioRule of three, U+025C LATIN SMALL LETTER
REVERSED OPEN E also known as Reversed epsilon ** Indu-Arabic numerals. Boston; London: Ginn and Company. pp.2729, 4041. ** Georges Ifrah, The Universal History of Numbers: From Prehistory to
the Invention of the Computer transl. David Bellos et al. London: The Harvill Press (1998): 393, Fig. 24.63^ "A000217 - OEIS". oeis.org. Retrieved 2024-11-28.^ Gribbin, Mary; Gribbin, Ma
7^ "Definition of THE THIRD TIME IS THE CHARM". www.merriam-webster.com. Retrieved 2024-12-08.^ See "bad Archived 2009-03-02 at the Wayback Machine" in the Oxford Dictionary of Phrase and Fable, 2006, via Encyclopedia.com.^ King, Stephen (1984-04-12). "1984, A BAD YEAR IF YOU FEAR FRIDAY THE 13TH". The New York Times.
ISSN0362-4331. Retrieved 2025-02-06. "THREE CIGARETTES". Sydney Morning Herald. 1935-12-07. Retrieved 2025-02-06. Wells, D. The Penguin Dictionary. Wikimedia Commons has media related to 3 (number). Tricyclopedic
Book of Threes by Michael EckThrees in Human Anatomy by John A. McNultyGrime, James. "3 is everywhere". Number 3The Positive Integer 3Prime curiosities: 3Retrieved from "2Not to be confused with BC-3 (disambiguation). Calendar
yearYearsMillennium1stmillennium1stmillenniumBCCenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcentury
year 2Assyrian calendar4748Balinese saka calendar4748Balinese saka calendar1164Ethiopian calendar5065507Chinese calendar542Burmese calendar542Burmese calendar542Burmese calendar4748Balinese saka calendar1164Ethiopian calendar10 9Hebrew calendar37583759Hindu
calendars- Vikram Samvat5455- Shaka SamvatN/A- Kali Yuga30983099Holocene calendar9998Iranian calendar624 BP 623 BPIslamic calendar2331Minguo calendar1914 before ROC1914Nanakshahi calendar1470Seleucid era309/310 AGThai solar calendar540541Tibetan
calendar(female Fire-Snake)124 or 257 or 1029to(male Earth-Horse)125 or 256 or 1028 Year 3 BC was a common year starting on Tuesday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year
of the Consulship of Lentulus and Messalla (or, less frequently, year 751 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 3 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. In Han China, a terrible drought strikes Shandong. [1] Construction of the Pont
 Julien in modern southern France.[2]December 24 Servius Sulpicius Galba, Roman emperor in AD 69.[3]Fu, Chinese grand empress of the Han Dynasty (approximate date)^ Charles A. Frazee (2002). Two Thousand years ago. Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing. p.133. ISBN978-0-8028-4805-5.^ Julien Bridge. Avignon & Provence^ "Galba | Roman
 Emperor, Death of Nero, Murder | Britannica.com. August 3, 2023. Retrieved September 22, 2023. Retrieved from "3Calendar yearYearsMillenniumBCCenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyB
entitiesCategoriesDeathsvte6 BC in various calendar643Byzantine calendar59055035504Chinese calendar599 598Berber calendar599 598Berber calendar539Burmese calendar539Burmese calendar643Byzantine calendar55035504Chinese calendar643Byzantine calendar590 598Berber calendar599 598Berber calendar599 598Berber calendar590 598Berber calendar599 598Berber calendar599 598Berber calendar598 598Berber calendar599 598Berber calendar59 598
(WoodTiger)2692 or 2485to (WoodRabbit)2693 or 2486Coptic calendar289 288Discordian calendar13 12Hebrew calendar37553756Hindu calendar9995Iranian calendar646 BH 645 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian
calendar6 BCVI BCKorean calendar2328Minguo calendar1917 before ROC1917Nanakshahi calendar1473Seleucid era306/307 AGThai solar calendar537538Tibetan calendar1473Seleucid era306/307 AGThai solar calendar1473Seleucid era306/307 AGThai solar calendar537538Tibetan calendar1917 before ROC1917Nanakshahi calendar1473Seleucid era306/307 AGThai solar calendar537538Tibetan calendar5
differ, see leap year error for further information) and a common year starting on Friday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Balbus and Vetus (or, less frequently, year 748 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 6 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini
calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Tiberius retires to Rhodes, to the annoyance of Emperor Augustus and Gaius Caesar. Unknown Possible birthdate of Jesus [2] Lady Ban (or Ban Jieyu), Chinese
concubine and poet (b. 48 BC)Cleopatra Selene II, Ptolemaic princess of Egypt (approximate date)Feng Yuan (or Zhaoyi), Chinese concubine of Liu Xin (b. 77 BC)Soseono, Korean queen of Goguryeo (b. 67 BC)Wikimedia Commons has media
related to 6 BC.^ Pettinger, Andrew (2012). The Republic in Danger: Drusus Libo and the Succession of Tiberius. OUP Oxford. pp.62ff. ISBN 978-0-19-960174-5.^ Spears, Tom (December 4, 2005). "Star of Wonder". Ottawa Citizen. p.A7. "Michael Molnar announced 10 years ago his conclusion that the Star of Bethlehem was in fact a double eclipse of
Jupiter in a rare astrological conjunction that occurred in Aries on March 20, 6 BC, and again on April 17, 6 BC. ... Mr. Molnar believes that Roman astrologers would have interpreted the double-eclipse as signifying the birth of a divine king in Judea." However, astronomical software such as Stellarium shows that on March 20, the occultation of
Jupiter by the Moon could not be seen from Rome, as the Moon passed by the planet without obscuring it. Furthermore, the event on April 17 began when Jupiter was 38 degrees above the horizon, at 2pm, i.e. in daylight, so it is extremely unlikely that this event would have been seen either. Retrieved from "4This article needs additional citations for
 verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "67 BC" news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (February 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 1 stmillennium 1 stmillennium 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) (Learn how and when the remove the rem
1stcenturyDecades80sBC70sBC60sBC 50sBC40sBCYears70BC69BC68BC67BC 66BC65BC64BCvte67 BC by topicPoliticsState leadersPolitical entitiesCategories Deathsvte67 BC in various calendarsGregorian calendar67 BCLXVII BCAb urbe condita687Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 257- PharaohPtolemy XII Auletes, 14Ancient Greek Olympiad
(summer)178th Olympiad, year 2Assyrian calendar4684Balinese saka calendar4684Balinese saka calendar478Burmese calendar704Byzantine calendar478Burmese calendar704Byzantine calendar478Burmese calendar478Bu
calendar36943695Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat10 9- Shaka SamvatN/A- Kali Yuga30343035Holocene calendar9934Iranian calendar709 BH 708 BHJavanese calendar1978 before ROC1978Nanakshahi calendar1534Seleucid era245/246 AGThai solar
calendar476477Tibetan calendar(female Water-Ox)60 or 321 or 1093to(male Wood-Tiger)61 or 320 or 1092 Year 67 BC was a year of the Consulship of Piso and Glabrio (or, less frequently, year 687 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 67 BC for this year has been used since the
early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Manius Acilius Glabrio and fights with great success. The lex Gabinia gives Pompey command of the Mediterranean and its
coasts for 50 miles inland for three years. He defeats the pirates in three months and pacifies Cilicia. Pompey divides the Mediterranean into 13 zones six in the West and seven in the East to each of which he assigns a fleet under an admiral. Pompey offers the ex-pirates and their families clemency, he settles them in agricultural colonies in eastern
Mediterranean lands. Pompey takes over the command of Lucius Licinius Lucullus in the war against Mithridates VI of Pontus, and reaps the fruit of the latter's victories. Lex Acilia Calpurnia: permanent exclusion from office in cases of electoral corruption. Lex Roscia theatralis. Julius Caesar reconciles with Pompey and Crassus [1] Julius Caesar marries
 Pompeia, a granddaughter of Sulla[1]Hyrcanus II becomes king of Judea, for first time (until 66 BC), upon the death of his mother, Salome Alexandra. Mithridates starts consolidating his power in Pontus; restoring his rule over his old
kingdom.Lucullus returnes to Pontus, but his troops refuse to campaign for him any longer and he withdrew to Galatia.December The army of the Han dynasty Chinese commander Zheng Ji is victorious over the Xiongnu in the Battle of Jushi.Arsinoe IV of Egypt, daughter of Ptolemy XII (and probably Cleopatra V) (d. 41 BC)Sextus Pompey, Roman
general and governor (d. 35 BC)Lucius Cornelius Sisenna, Roman general and historian (b. c. 120 BC)Salome Alexandra, gueen of Judea (b. 139 BC) a b LeGlay, Marcel; Voisin, Jean-Louis; Le Bohec, Yann (2001). A History of Rome (Seconded.). Malden, Massachusetts: Blackwell. p.128. ISBN 0-631-21858-0.Retrieved from "5Calendar
 eraXXXIII dynasty, 254- PharaohPtolemy XII Auletes, 11Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)17th Olympiad, year 3Assyrian calendar4681Balinese saka calendar475Burmese calendar54395440Chinese calendar (MetalDog)2628 or 2421to (MetalPig)2629 or
2422Coptic calendar353 352Discordian calendar1097Ethiopian calendar9931Iranian calendar691 BP 690 BPIslamic calendar353 352Discordian calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar2264Minguo
 calendar1981 before ROC1981Nanakshahi calendar1537Seleucid era242/243 AGThai solar calendar473474Tibetan calendar473474Tibetan calendar473474Tibetan calendar473474Tibetan calendar1537Seleucid era242/243 AGThai solar calendar473474Tibetan cale
and Crassus (or, less frequently, year 684 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 70 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. August In Rome, Cicero prosecutes former governor Verres; Verres exiles himself to Marseille before the trial
79 BC 70 BC. This section is transcluded from 78BC. (edit | history) In Rome, Marcus Aemilius Lepidus becomes consul. He attempts to undermine the Sullan reforms
 quarrels with his consular colleague, is sent to govern Transalpine Gaul, and initiates a rebellion against the Senate with his army there. The Senate sends Publius Servilius Vatia to Cilicia as governor, where he fights a successful campaign against the Piracy in southern Anatolia (Lycia, Pamphylia and Isauria), he is thereafter known by the agnomen
 Isauricus. The Tabularium is built in the Forum. The Third Dalmatian war begins. Julius Caesar returns to Rome after about two years of service in the army [1] This section is transcluded from 77BC. (edit | history) Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, Roman proconsul of Transalpine Gaul and leader of the Populares faction in the senate, is defeated by Quintus
Lutatius Catulus at the Milvian bridge outside Rome. The remnants of the rebels are wiped out by Pompey in Etruria. Lepidus, with some 21,000 troops, manages to escape to Sardinia. Soon afterwards he becomes ill and dies, his battered army, now under command by Marcus Perperna Vento, sails on to the Iberian Peninsula. [2] Pompeius marches
 along the Via Domitia through Gallia Narbonensis crossing the Pyrenees to Spain. He joins with Quintus Metellus Pius to suppress the revolt of Quintus Sertorius, but is at first unsuccessful. The city of Tigranakert of Artsakh is built. This section is transcluded from 76BC. (edit | history) Salome Alexandra becomes queen of Judea, after the death of her
husband, Alexander Jannaeus, until 67 BC. Hyrcanus II becomes high priest of Jerusalem for the first time, on the death of his father, Alexander Jannaeus, until 66 BC. The Third Dalmatian war ends with the capture of Salona by proconsul Gaius Cosconius and the victory of Rome. On the Iberian Peninsula, in the Roman province of Hispania Citerior,
the rebel forces of Quintus Sertorius defeat the republican army of Pompey the Great at the Battle of Lauron. This section is transcluded from 75BC. (edit | history) In Rome, the tribune Quintus Opimius speaks out against Sullan restrictions on the tribune quintus Opimius speaks out against Sullan restrictions on the tribune Quintus Opimius speaks out against Sullan restrictions on the tribune Quintus Opimius speaks out against Sullan restrictions on the tribune Quintus Opimius speaks out against Sullan restrictions on the tribune Quintus Opimius Speaks out against Sullan restrictions on the tribune Quintus Opimius Speaks out against Sullan restrictions on the tribune Quintus Opimius Speaks out against Sullan restrictions on the tribune Quintus Opimius Speaks out against Sullan restrictions on the tribune Quintus Opimius Speaks out against Sullan restrictions on the tribune Quintus Opimius Speaks out against Sullan restrictions on the tribune Quintus Opimius Speaks out against Sullan restrictions on the tribune Quintus Opimius Speaks out against Sullan restrictions on the tribune Quintus Opimius Speaks out against Sullan restrictions on the tribune Quintus Opimius Speaks out against Sullan restrictions on the tribune Quintus Opimius Speaks out against Sullan restrictions on the tribune Quintus Opimius Speaks out against Sullan restrictions on the tribune Opimius Speaks out against Sullan restrictions on the tribune Opimius Speaks out against Sullan restrictions on the tribune Opimius Speaks out against Sullan restrictions on the tribune Opimius Speaks Opi
 Sicily. Nicomedes IV of Bithynia bequeaths his kingdom to Rome on his death (75/4 BC). Angered by the arrangement, Mithridates VI of Pontus declares war on Rome and invades Bithynia, Cappadocia and Paphlagonia, thus starting the Third Mithridatic War. Third Mithridatic War. M. Aurelius Cotta is defeated by Mithridates in the Battle of
Chalcedon. Julius Caesar travels to Rhodes and is taken captive by pirates [3] In the Roman province of Hispania Ulterior a republican army under Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius defeats an army of Sertorian rebels at the Battle of Valentia. In the Roman province of Hispania Ulterior a republican army under Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius defeats an army of Sertorian rebels at the Battle of Valentia. In the Roman province of Hispania Ulterior a republican army under Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius defeats an army of Sertorian rebels at the Battle of Valentia. In the Roman province of Hispania Ulterior a republican army under Pompey the Great defeats an army of Sertorian rebels at the Battle of Valentia. In the Roman province of Hispania Ulterior a republican army under Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius defeats an army of Sertorian rebels at the Battle of Valentia. In the Roman province of Hispania Ulterior a republican army under Pompey the Great defeats an army of Sertorian rebels at the Battle of Valentia. In the Roman province of Hispania Ulterior a republican army under Pompey the Great defeats an army of Sertorian rebels at the Battle of Valentia. In the Roman province of Hispania Ulterior a republican army under Pompey the Great Roman province of Hispania Ulterior and Interior are republican army under Pompey the Great Roman province of Hispania Ulterior and Interior are republican army under Pompey the Great Roman province of Hispania Ulterior are republican army under Pompey the Great Roman province of Hispania Ulterior are republican army under Pompey the Great Roman province of Hispania Ulterior are republican army under Pompey the Great Roman province of Hispania Ulterior are republican army under Pompey the Great Roman province of Hispania Ulterior are republican army under Pompey the Great Roman province of Hispania Ulterior are republican army under Pompey the Great Roman province of Hispania Ulterior are republican army under Pompey the Great Roman province of Hispania Ulterior are republican army u
 Sertorian rebels at the Battle of Italica. In the Roman province of Hispania Citerior an army of Sertorian rebels fight each other to a draw. Quintus Sertorian rebels at the Battle of Sucro. At the 
 Sertorius is forced to withdraw leaving the battlefield to Pompey and Metellus (the republican commanders). Julius Caesar travels to Rhodes to study under Apollonius Molon. On his way across the Aegean Sea, he is kidnapped by Cilician pirates and held prisoner in the Dodecanese islet of Pharmacusa. The young Caesar is held for a ransom of twenty
 talents, but he insists they ask for fifty. After his release Caesar raises a fleet at Miletus, pursues and crucifies the pirates in Pergamon. Start of Golden Age of Latin Literature. This section is transcluded from 74BC. (edit | history) Nicomedes IV, last king of Bithynia bequeaths his kingdom to the Roman Senate upon his death (75/4 BC). Third Mithridation
 War: Battle of Cyzicus: Roman forces under Lucius Lucullus defeat the forces of Mithridates VI of Pontus.Marcus Antonius (father of Mark Antony), a praetor, receives wide-ranging powers and considerable resources to fight the pirates in
Anatolia, and is given the agnomen Isauricus. Cyrene becomes a Roman province. Pamplona is founded. This section is transcluded from 73BC. (edit | history) Third Servile War: Spartacus, a Thracian gladiator, escapes with around 70 slave-gladiator school at Capua. They defeat a small Roman force and equip themselves with captured
military equipment as well with gladiatorial weapons. Spartacus and his band of gladiators plunder the region surrounding Capua and retire to a defensible position on Mount Vesuvius: Spartacus defeats a Roman militia force (3,000 men) under Gaius Claudius Glaber. The rebel slaves spend the winter of 7372 BC training
arming and equipping their new recruits, as well as expanding their raiding territory, which includes the towns of Nola, Nuceria, Thurii and Metapontum. On the Iberian Peninsula (part of the Roman Republic) rebel leader Quintus Sertorius is assassinated by some of his own lieutenants (lead by Marcus Perperna).[a] Perperna takes command of the
rebel army. This section is transcluded from 72BC. (edit | history) Third Servile War: Spartacus moves with his followers northward to the Po Valley. Roman forces under Lucius Gellius Publicola defeat a group of slaves (30,000 men) led by Crixus near Mount Gargano. He kills two-thirds of the rebels, including Crixus himself. [5] Summer Spartacus and the policy of the rebels of 
his followers defeat the Roman forces under Gnaeus Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus and Gellius, forcing the Roman legions to retreat in disarray. Both consuls are recalled to Rome in disarray. Both consuls are recalled to Rome in disarray.
 defeats the Roman forces under Gaius Cassius Longinus, governor of Gallia Cisalpina. Autumn Spartacus and his followers withdraw to the Bruttium peninsula. At one juncture he contemplates attacking Rome but moves south. The Senate sends Marcus Licinius Crassus against Spartacus. [7] Winter Spartacus decides to camp near Thurii. Marcus
Licinius Crassus with 10 Roman legions tries to trap the rebels in the toe of Italy. He builds a trench and a low earth rampart (with a fortified palisade). Battle of Cabira: Lucius Lu
 Lucullus.On the Iberian Peninsula (part of the Roman Republic) rebel leader Quintus Sertorius is assassinated by some of his own lieutenants (lead by Marcus Perperna is defeated by Pompey the Great at the Battle of Osca, ending the Sertorian War in Spain. The Suebi and other tribes under
 King Ariovistus invade Gaul. This section is transcluded from 71BC. (edit | history) Third Servile War ends; Slave rebellion under leadership of Spartacus is crushed by a Roman army under Marcus Licinius Crassus. Slave rebellion under leadership of Spartacus is crushed by a Roman army under Marcus Licinius Crassus.
 with the pirates. He is compelled to concede a humiliating peace. Antonius dies in office the same year and is awarded, posthumously, with the cognomen Creticus.[8]Nessebar in modern-day Bulgaria comes under Roman rule. This section is transcluded from 70BC. (edit | history)August In Rome, Cicero prosecutes former governor Verres; Verres
exiles himself to Marseille before the trial is over. The office of censor is reinstated. Lucullus captures Sinop, then invades Armenia. Phraates III becomes the king of Parthia. Transcluding articles: 79 BC, 78 BC, 77 BC, 78 BC, 77 BC, 78 BC, 77 BC, 78 BC, 77 BC, 78 
Berenice IV Epiphaneia, Greek princess and queen of the Ptolemaic Kingdom (d. 55 BC)Liu Xiang, Chinese scholar, editor of the Lien zhuan, and father of Liu Xin (d. 6 BC)75BC Calpurnia, Roman noblewoman and wife of Julius CaesarGaius Asinius Pollio, Roman politician and poet (d. AD 4)Yuan of Han, Chinese
emperor of the Han Dynasty (d. 33 BC)73BC Herod the Great, client king of Judea (d. 4 BC)[9]Marcus Porcius Cato, assassin of Julius Caesar (d. 42 BC)71BC Wang Zhengjun, Chinese empress of the Han dynasty (d. 30 BC)Crinagoras, Greek epigrammatist (d. 18 BC)71BC Wang Zhengjun, Chinese empress of the Han dynasty (d. 30 BC)Crinagoras, Greek epigrammatist (d. 18 BC)71BC Wang Zhengjun, Chinese empress of the Han dynasty (d. 30 BC)Crinagoras, Greek epigrammatist (d. 18 BC)71BC Wang Zhengjun, Chinese empress of the Han dynasty (d. 30 BC)Crinagoras, Greek epigrammatist (d. 18 BC)71BC Wang Zhengjun, Chinese empress of the Han dynasty (d. 30 BC)Crinagoras, Greek epigrammatist (d. 18 BC)71BC Wang Zhengjun, Chinese empress of the Han dynasty (d. 30 BC)Crinagoras, Greek epigrammatist (d. 18 BC)71BC Wang Zhengjun, Chinese empress of the Han dynasty (d. 30 BC)Crinagoras, Greek epigrammatist (d. 18 BC)71BC Wang Zhengjun, Chinese empress of the Han dynasty (d. 30 BC)Crinagoras, Greek epigrammatist (d. 18 BC)71BC Wang Zhengjun, Chinese empress of the Han dynasty (d. 30 BC)Crinagoras, Greek epigrammatist (d. 18 BC)71BC Wang Zhengjun, Chinese empress of the Han dynasty (d. 30 BC)Crinagoras, Greek epigrammatist (d. 18 BC)71BC Wang Zhengjun, Chinese empress of the Han dynasty (d. 30 BC)Crinagoras, Greek epigrammatist (d. 18 BC)71BC Wang Zhengjun, Chinese empress of the Han dynasty (d. 30 BC)Crinagoras, Greek epigrammatist (d. 18 BC)71BC Wang Zhengjun, Chinese empress of the Han dynasty (d. 30 BC)Crinagoras, Greek epigrammatist (d. 18 BC)71BC Wang Zhengjun, Chinese empress of the Han dynasty (d. 30 BC)Crinagoras, Greek epigrammatist (d. 18 BC)71BC Wang Zhengjun, Chinese empress of the Han dynasty (d. 30 BC)Crinagoras, Greek epigrammatist (d. 18 BC)71BC Wang Zhengjun, Chinese empress of the Han dynasty (d. 30 BC)Crinagoras, Greek epigrammatist (d. 18 BC)71BC Wang Zhengjun, Chinese empress (d. 40 BC)7
BC)Gaius Maecenas, Roman politician (d. 8 BC)Transcluding articles: 79 BC, 78 BC, 77 BC, 76 BC, 77 BC, 76 BC, 77 BC, 76 BC, 77 BC, 78 B
politician and prime ministerTitus Quinctius Atta, Roman comedy writerVattagamani Abhaya, king of Sri Lanka76BC Alexander Jannaeus, king and high priest of Judea75BC Gaius Herennius, tribune of the plebs in 80 BC and legate to Quintus Sertorius during the Sertorian War, killed at the Battle of Valentia.Lucius Hirtuleius, right-hand-man of
 Quintus Sertorius during the Sertorian War, killed at the Battle of Saguntum. 74BC Lucius Aelius Stilo Praeconinus, Roman philologist Lucius Octavius, Roman politician and consul Nicomedes IV (Philopator), king of Bithynia Zhao of Han, Chinese emperor (b. 94).
 BC)73BC Devabhuti, king of the Shunga EmpireGaius Aurelius Cotta, Roman statesman and oratorQuintus Sertorian rebels during the Sertorian WarMarcus
 Perperna Vento, lieutenant of Quintus Sertorius during the Sertorian War71BC Castus, Gallic gladiator and rebel leader (presumably killed in battle) (b. 109 BC)Xu Pingjun, Chinese empress of
the Han dynasty70BC Mithridates I, king of CommageneSanatruces (or Sanatruk), king of Parthia the debate is whether he was assassinated in 73 or 72 BCE LeGlay, Marcel; Voisin, Jean-Louis; Le Bohec,
Yann (2001). A History of Rome (Seconded.). Malden, Massachusetts: Blackwell. p.128. ISBN0-631-21858-0. Appian, Civil
 Wars, 1:116; Florus, Epitome, 2.8; - Florus and Appian make the claim that the slaves withdrew to Mount Vesuvius, while Plutarch only mentions "a hill" in the account of Glaber's siege of the slave's encampment. Appian, Civil Wars, 1.117; Plutarch, Crassus 9:7; Livy, Periochae 96. Livy reports that troops under the (former) praetor Quintus Arrius
killed Crixus and 20,000 of his followers. Nic Fields (2009). Spartacus and the Slave War 7371 BC: A gladiator rebels against Rome, p. 62. ISBN 978-1-84603-353-7. Shaw, Brent D (2001). Spartacus and the Slave Wars. New York: Bedford/St. Martins, pp 17879. Pompey, Command (p. 20). Nic Fields, 2012. ISBN 978-184908-572-4 "Herod |
 Biography & Facts". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 7 April 2019. Hibbert, Christopher (1987). Rome: The Biography of a City. New York: Penguin. p.20. ISBN 0-14-007078-8. Retrieved from '
Postumius Albinus and Marcus Antonius. Han-Xiongnu WarThe Han general Li Guangli marches west from Jiuquan with 30,000 cavalrymen to attack the Tuqi King of the Right in the Tian Shan Mountains. After an initial victory, the Han are surrounded, and they lose more than 20,000 men while breaking out of the encirclement. The Han generals Lu
 Bode and Gongsun Ao march into the Zhuoxie Mountains, but they encounter no Xiongnu forces and turn back.[1] Autumn The Han general Li Ling leads 5000 crack infantry and a cavalry force from Juyan Lake into the eastern Altay Mountains but is pursued by Qiedihou Chanyu. After a desperate fighting retreat across more than 500km of Xiongnu
territory, the Han expedition runs out of arrows. Li Ling surrenders and his force disintegrates in the Tihan Mountains, about 50km from the Great Wall of China. Emperor Wu of Han has the 'Grand Historian' Sima Qian castrated after the latter argues in defense of Li Ling's surrender. [2] This section is transcluded from 98BC. (edit | history) Consuls:
Quintus Caecilius Metellus Nepos and Titus DidiusThe Senate passes the Lex Caecilia Didia which bans omnibus bills. Emperor Wu of Han sends the Han general Li Ling from Xiongnu captivity. Gongsun achieves little but receives incorrect information that Li has been training Xiongnu soldiers. Enraged,
 Emperor Wu exterminates Li's clan.[3]This section is transcluded from 97BC. (edit | history)Consuls: Gnaeus Cornelius Lentulus and Publius Licinius Crassus.C. Decianus, the prosecutor of Furius, is himself condemned for his remarks about the death of Saturninus. The Romans subdue the Maedi and Dardani.L. Domitius takes harsh measures to
restore order in Sicily. The censors, Flaccus and Antonius, remove M. Duronius from the senate because of his opposition to sumptuary laws. A decree of the Roman Senate bans human sacrifices. Sulla displays a lion hunt for the first time in games at Rome. Ariarathes VIII is forced out of Cappadocia by Mithridates, and dies soon afterwards. The Handalian sacrifices are the first time in games at Rome. Ariarathes VIII is forced out of Cappadocia by Mithridates, and dies soon afterwards. The Handalian sacrifices are the first time in games at Rome. Ariarathes VIII is forced out of Cappadocia by Mithridates, and dies soon afterwards. The Handalian sacrifices are the first time in games at Rome. Ariarathes VIII is forced out of Cappadocia by Mithridates, and dies soon afterwards.
generals Li Guangli, Gongsun Ao, Han Yue and Lu Bode lead armies into Xiongnu territory. The campaign achieves little, and Gongsun Ao suffers a defeat. Emperor Wu of Han condemns him to death due to his troops suffering heavy losses, but he escapes by feigning his death. He is eventually discovered and executed during the witchcraft trials of
91 BC.[4]Sujin becomes emperor of Japan (approximate date). This section is transcluded from 96BC. (edit | history) Consuls: Gaius Cassius Longinus and Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus Cyrene is left to the people of the Roman Republic by its ruler Ptolemy Apion. [5] Seleucus VI Epiphanes becomes king of the Seleucid Empire following the death of his
father Antiochus VIII Grypus, and defeating in battle Antiochus IX Cyzicenus.[6]Start of the Taishi era in the Han dynasty. This section is transcluded from 95BC. (edit | history)Consuls: Lucius Licinius Crassus and Quintus Mucius Scaevola PontifexPhilip I Philadelphus and Antiochus XI Ephiphanes succeeded as co-rulers after the deposition of
Seleucus VI Epiphanes. "Forty-metre structure" at Emain Macha (near modern Armagh, Northern Ireland) was built and destroyed, presumably for ritual or ceremonial purposes. Tigranes the Great becomes king of Armenia Finance (red to be a fixed by the companies) and the companies of the companies 
of Bithynia. The Shakas start to control northwest India. Consuls: Gaius Coelius Caldus and Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus. [7] The first (failed) attempt to open a Latin rhetorical school. Lucius Cornelius Sulla is elected praetor urbanus. This section is transcluded from 93BC. (edit | history) Roman consuls: Gaius Valerius Flaccus and Marcus
between Rome and Parthia, Sulla meets with a Parthian envoy, resulting in the parties recognizing the Euphrates as a common frontier. Sulla repulses Tigranes of Armenia from Cappadocia. Gaius Sentius becomes Roman governor of Macedonia. He serves until 88 BC. This section is transcluded from 91BC. (edit | history) Consuls: Sextus Julius Caesar
and Lucius Marcius Philippus. The tribune Marcus Livius Drusus proposes extending Roman citizenship to allied Italian cities, but is assassinated, leading to the Social War. Witchcraft Trials Emperor Wu of Han executes Prime Minister Gongsun He (the brother-in-law of Empress Wei Zifu) and his clan because Gongsun's son is accused of adultery with
the emperor's daughter Princess Yangshi and witchcraft. Following further accusations of witchcraft, the emperor executes hundreds of imperial officials and concubines. After convincing the emperor executes hundreds of imperial officials and concubines. After convincing the emperor executes hundreds of imperial officials and concubines. After convincing the emperor executes hundreds of imperial officials and concubines.
 witchcraft, and tens of thousands are executed across China, including former generals Zhao Ponu and Gongsun Ao.[8]'Rebellion' of Liu JuJuly - After Jiang Chong frames Crown Prince Liu Ju wills Jiang, former general Han Yue and their followers. Due to
 miscommunication, the emperor misinterprets this as a rebellion against himself, and he orders Prime Minister Liu Qumao to march against Liu Ju and their families. Learning that the charges against Liu Ju
were fabricated, Emperor Wu orders further executions.[9]September - The Xiongnu invade the prefectures of Shanggu and Wuyuan.[10]This section is transcluded from 90BC. (edit | history)Consuls: Lucius Julius Caesar and Publius Rutilius Lupus.Social War continues: Pompeius Strabo and Gaius Marius distinguish themselves. The Etruscans are
granted Roman citizenship.Corfinium in south-central Italy is the center of a rebellion against Rome. The Lex Iulia grants citizenship to all Italians who did not oppose Rome during the Social War. Cicero starts to serve in the Roman army. Nicomedes IV of Bithynia is defeated in battle by a coalition of Nicomedes' brother Socrates, and Mithridates VI of Bithynia is defeated in battle by a coalition of Nicomedes' brother Socrates, and Mithridates VI of Bithynia is defeated in battle by a coalition of Nicomedes' brother Socrates, and Mithridates VI of Bithynia is defeated in battle by a coalition of Nicomedes' brother Socrates, and Mithridates VI of Bithynia is defeated in battle by a coalition of Nicomedes' brother Socrates, and Mithridates VI of Bithynia is defeated in battle by a coalition of Nicomedes' brother Socrates, and Mithridates VI of Bithynia is defeated in battle by a coalition of Nicomedes' brother Socrates, and Mithridates VI of Bithynia is defeated in battle by a coalition of Nicomedes' brother Socrates, and Mithridates VI of Bithynia is defeated in battle by a coalition of Nicomedes' brother Socrates, and Mithridates VI of Bithynia is defeated in battle by a coalition of Nicomedes' brother Socrates, and Mithridates VI of Bithynia is defeated in battle by a coalition of Nicomedes' brother Socrates, and the Social War. Social W
 Pontus. Nicomedes flees to Rome. The Xiongnu invade the Prefectures of Wuyuan and Jiuquan and kill the commandants of both Prefectures. Emperor Wu of Han sends three armies against the Xiongnu under General-in-Chief Li Guangli, Ma Tong and Shang Qiucheng, marching from Wuyuan, Jiuqian and Xihe respectively. An army of Central Asian
 vassals of Han, under Cheng Mian, captures the king of the vassal state of Jushi, who is suspected of treachery. The Xiongnu General-in-Chief and the former Han general Li Ling fight indecisively against Shang's army.Li Guangli's nephew, as the new Crown Prince, and his in-law Prime Minister Liu Qumao seek to recommend Liu Bo, Li Guangli's nephew, as the new Crown Prince, and the former Han general-in-Chief and the former Han general Li Ling fight indecisively against Shang's army.Li Guangli and his in-law Prime Minister Liu Qumao seek to recommend Liu Bo, Li Guangli's nephew, as the new Crown Prince, and the former Han general Li Ling fight indecisively against Shang's army.Li Guangli and his in-law Prime Minister Liu Qumao seek to recommend Liu Bo, Li Guangli and his in-law Prime Minister Liu Qumao seek to recommend Liu Bo, Li Guangli and his in-law Prime Minister Liu Qumao seek to recommend Liu Bo, Li Guangli and his in-law Prime Minister Liu Qumao seek to recommend Liu Bo, Li Guangli and his in-law Prime Minister Liu Qumao seek to recommend Liu Bo, Li Guangli and his in-law Prime Minister Liu Qumao seek to recommend Liu Bo, Li Guangli and his in-law Prime Minister Liu Qumao seek to recommend Liu Bo, Li Guangli and his in-law Prime Minister Liu Qumao seek to recommend Liu Bo, Li Guangli and his in-law Prime Minister Liu Qumao seek to recommend Liu Bo, Li Guangli and his in-law Prime Minister Liu Qumao seek to recommend Liu Bo, Li Guangli and his in-law Prime Minister Liu Qumao seek to recommend Liu Bo, Liu Guangli and his in-law Prime Minister Liu Qumao seek to recommend Liu Bo, Liu Guangli and his in-law Prime Minister Liu Qumao seek to recommend Liu Bo, Liu Guangli and his in-law Prime Minister Liu Qumao seek to recommend Liu Bo, Liu Guangli and his in-law Prime Minister Liu Bo, Liu Guangli and his in-law Prime Minister Liu Guangli and his in-law Prime Minister Liu Bo, Liu Guangli and his in-law Prime Minister Liu Guangli and his in-law Prime Minister Liu Guangli and his in-law Prime Minister Liu Guangli a
while Li Guangli is on campaign, Liu Qumao and his wife are executed and Li Guangli's wife imprisoned, having been charged with cursing the emperor, Li Guangli and his 70,000 men penetrate as far as the Selenga River. A detachment crosses the river and defeats an army of
20,000 under the Xiongnu Left General-in-Chief, who is killed. However, Li Guangli is then defeated by Hulugu Chanyu's army of 50,000 in the Khangai Mountains and surrenders. Li Guangli marries Hulugu's daughter, and Emperor Wu exterminates Li's clan.[11]Transcluding articles: 99 BC, 98 BC, 97 BC, 96 BC, 95 BC, 94 BC, 93 BC, 92 BC, 91 BC
and 90 BC99BC Lucretius, Latin prominent philosopher and poet (d. c. 55 BC)98BC Nigidius Figulus, Roman philosopher (probable date) (d. 45 BC)Terentia, first wife of Cicero (d. AD 4).97BC Appius Claudius Pulcher, Roman consul (d. 49 BC)96BC Galeria Copiola, Roman dancer d. 9 AD95BC Clodia, daughter of Appius Claudius PulcherMarcus
 Porcius Cato Uticensis, Roman politician (d. 46 BC)94BC Zhao of Han, Chinese emperor (d. 74 BC)93BC Publius Clodius Pulcher, Roman politician and historian (d. 43 BC)Diodorus Siculus, Greek historian (approximate date)Pasherienptah III
 Egyptian high priest (d. 41 BC)Transcluding articles: 99 BC, 98 BC, 97 BC, 98 BC, 97 BC, 98 BC, 97 BC, 98 BC, 91 BC, and 90 BC98BC Emperor Kaika of Japan, according to legend.96BC Antiochus VIII Grypus, king of the Seleucid EmpireAntiochus IX Cyzicenus, king of the Seleucid EmpireAntiochus IX Cyzicenus, king of the Seleucid EmpireAntiochus VIII Grypus, king of the Seleucid EmpireAntiochus VIII Grypus VIII Grypus VIII Grypus VIII Grypus VIII G
 Apion, king of Cyrenaica (modern Libya)93BC Antiochus XI, king of the Seleucid EmpireFarnadjom, king of Caucasian Iberia92BC Antiochus XI Epiphanes, king of the Greek Seleucid Empire, drowned91BC Liu Ju, crown prince of the Han dynasty (b. 128 BC)Lucius Licinius Crassus, Roman consul (b. 140 BC)Marcus Livius Drusus, Roman
 politicianQuintus Caecilius Metellus Numidicus, Roman politicianWei Zifu, empress of the Han dynasty90BC Antiochus X Eusebes, Seleucid king (approximate date)Dionysios Trax, Greek grammarian (b. 170 BC)Li Yannian, Chinese musician (executed by Wu of Han)Pharnajom, king of Iberia (modern Georgia)^ Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The
 Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp.208209. ISBN 978-1628944167. Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp.213218. ISBN 978-1628944167. Qian, Sima. Records of the Grand Historian, Section: Li Ling. Sima, Qian. Records of the Grand Historian, Section: Xiongnu, Section and Control of the Grand Historian, Section: Li Ling. Sima, Qian. Records of the Grand Historian, Section and Control of the Grand Historian and Co
 Wei Qing & Huo Qubing.^ Berney, Kathryn Ann; Ring, Trudy; Watson, Noelle (1996). International dictionary of historic places. Chicago (Ill.) London: Fitzroy Dearborn. p.194. ISBN 978-1-884964-03-9.^ Houghton, Arthur (1989). "The Royal Seleucid Mint of Soli". The Numismatic Chronicle. 149: 1532. ISSN 0078-2696. JST 0078-
 Allan Chester; Coleman-Norton, Paul Robinson; Bourne, Frank Card (2003). Ancient Roman Statutes: A Translation with Introduction, Commentary, Glossary, and Index. The Lawbook Exchange, Ltd. p.62. ISBN 978-1-58477-291-0. Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp.224227. ISBN 978-1-58477-291-0.
1628944167. Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. pp.227233. ISBN978-1628944167. Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. pp.233235. ISBN978-1628944167.
1628944167. Retrieved from "8This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources: "90 BC" news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (April 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar
eraXXXIII dynasty, 234- PharaohPtolemy X Alexander, 18Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)172nd Olympiad, year 3Assyrian calendar4661Buddhist calendar455Burmese calendar54195420Chinese calendar (MetalTiger)2608 or 2401to (MetalRabbit)2609 or
2402Coptic calendar373 372Discordian calendar1077Ethiopian calendar97 96Hebrew calendar36713672Hindu calendar711 BP 710 BPIslamic calendar733 BH 732 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar2244Minguo
calendar 2001 before ROC 2001 Nanakshahi calendar 453454 Tibetan calendar 453454 Tibetan calendar (male Iron-Tiger) 37 or 344 or 1115 Year 90 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar (male Iron-Tiger) 37 or 344 or 1116 to (female Iron-Hare) 38 or 343 or 1115 Year 90 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar (male Iron-Tiger) 37 or 344 or 1116 to (female Iron-Hare) 38 or 343 or 1115 Year 90 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar (male Iron-Tiger) 37 or 344 or 1116 to (female Iron-Tiger) 37 or 344 or 1116 to (female Iron-Tiger) 38 or 343 or 34
year 664 Ab urbe condita) and the Third Year of Zhenghe. The denomination 90 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Lucius Julius Caesar and Publius Rutilius Lupus. Social War continues: Pompeius Strabo and Gaius
  Marius distinguish themselves. The Etruscans are granted Roman citizenship. Corfinium in south-central Italy is the center of a rebellion against Rome. The Lex Iulia grants citizenship to all Italians who did not oppose Rome during the Social War. Cicero starts to serve in the Roman army. Nicomedes IV of Bithynia is defeated in battle by a coalition of
Nicomedes' brother Socrates, and Mithridates VI of Pontus. Nicomedes flees to Rome. The Xiongnu invade the Prefectures of Wuyuan and Jiuquan and kill the commandants of both Prefectures. Emperor Wu of Han sends three armies against the Xiongnu under General-in-Chief Li Guangli, Ma Tong and Shang Qiucheng, marching from Wuyuan, Jiuqian
and Xihe respectively. An army of Central Asian vassals of Han, under Cheng Mian, captures the king of the vassal state of Jushi, who is suspected of treachery. The Xiongnu General-in-Chief and the former Han general Li Ling fight indecisively against Shang's army. Li Guangli and his in-law Prime Minister Liu Qumao seek to recommend Liu Bo, Li
Guangli's nephew, as the new Crown Prince, and while Li Guangli is on campaign, Liu Qumao and his wife are executed and Li Guangli and his 70,000 men penetrate as far as the Selenga River. A
detachment crosses the river and defeats an army of 20,000 under the Xiongnu Left General-in-Chief, who is killed. However, Li Guangli is then defeated by Hulugu's daughter, and Emperor Wu exterminates Li's clan.[1]Aulus Hirtius, Roman politician and
historian (d. 43 BC)Diodorus Siculus, Greek historian (approximate date)Pasherienptah III, Egyptian high priest (d. 41 BC)Antiochus X Eusebes, Seleucid king (approximate date)Pasherienptah III, Egyptian high priest (d. 41 BC)Antiochus X Eusebes, Seleucid king (approximate date)Pasherienptah III, Egyptian high priest (d. 41 BC)Antiochus X Eusebes, Seleucid king (approximate date)Pasherienptah III, Egyptian high priest (d. 41 BC)Antiochus X Eusebes, Seleucid king (approximate date)Pasherienptah III, Egyptian high priest (d. 41 BC)Antiochus X Eusebes, Seleucid king (approximate date)Pasherienptah III, Egyptian high priest (d. 41 BC)Antiochus X Eusebes, Seleucid king (approximate date)Pasherienptah III, Egyptian high priest (d. 41 BC)Antiochus X Eusebes, Seleucid king (approximate date)Pasherienptah III, Egyptian high priest (d. 41 BC)Antiochus X Eusebes, Seleucid king (approximate date)Pasherienptah III, Egyptian high priest (d. 41 BC)Antiochus X Eusebes, Seleucid king (approximate date)Pasherienptah III, Egyptian high priest (d. 41 BC)Antiochus X Eusebes, Seleucid king (approximate date)Pasherienptah III, Egyptian high priest (d. 41 BC)Antiochus X Eusebes, Seleucid king (approximate date)Pasherienptah III, Egyptian high priest (d. 41 BC)Antiochus X Eusebes, Seleucid king (approximate date)Pasherienptah III, Egyptian high priest (d. 41 BC)Antiochus X Eusebes, Seleucid king (approximate date)Pasherienptah III, Egyptian high priest (d. 41 BC)Antiochus X Eusebes, Seleucid king (approximate date)Pasherienptah III, Egyptian high priest (d. 41 BC)Antiochus X Eusebes, Seleucid king (approximate date)Pasherienptah III, Egyptian high priest (d. 41 BC)Antiochus X Eusebes, Seleucid king (approximate date)Pasherienptah III, Egyptian high priest (d. 41 BC)Antiochus X Eusebes, Seleucid king (approximate date)Pasherienptah III, Egyptian high priest (d. 41 BC)Antiochus X Eusebes, Seleucid king (approximate date)Pasherienptah III, Egyptian high priest (d. 41 BC)Antiochus Antiochus Antiochus Antiochus Antiochus Antiochus Antiochus 
The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. pp.233235. ISBN 978-1628944167.Retrieved from "9Calendar year Year SMillennium 1st millennium 1st millenniu
entitiesCategoriesBirthsDeathsvte93 BC in various calendar93 BCXCIII BCAb urbe condita661Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 231- PharaohPtolemy X Alexander, 15Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)171st Olympiad, year 4Assyrian calendar4658Balinese saka calendar858Buddhist
calendar452Burmese calendar730Byzantine calendar54165417Chinese calendar54165417Chinese calendar1074Ethiopian calendar36683669Hindu calendar376 375Discordian calendar376 375D
calendar714 BP 713 BPIslamic calendar736 BH 735 BHJavanese calendarN/AKorean calendarN/AKorean calendar241Minguo calendar2241Minguo calendar2241Minguo calendar2004 before ROC2004Nanakshahi calendar736 BH 735 BHJavanese calendarN/AKorean calendar241Minguo calendar241Minguo calendar241Minguo calendar241Minguo calendar2004 before ROC2004Nanakshahi calendar1560Seleucid era219/220 AGThai solar calendar241Minguo calendar241Minguo calendar2004 before ROC2004Nanakshahi calendar360Seleucid era219/220 AGThai solar calendar2004 before ROC2004Nanakshahi calendar360Seleucid era219/220 AGThai solar calendar360Seleucid era219/220 AGThai solar calendar450451Tibetan ca
the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Flaccus and Herennius (or, less frequently, year 661 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 93 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Roman
consuls: Gaius Valerius Flaccus and Marcus Herennius. Ariobarzanes I Philoromaios becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing. Arshak I becomes king of Cappadocia with Roman backing architecture with Roman backing architecture with Roman backing archit
EmpireFarnadjom, king of Caucasian IberiaRetrieved from "10Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillennium1stmillennium2centuryBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1st
calendarsGregorian calendar96 BCXCVI BCAb urbe condita658Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 228- PharaohPtolemy X Alexander, 12Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)171st Olympiad (summer)171s
calendar54135414Chinese calendar (WoodMonkey)2602 or 2395to (WoodRooster)2603 or 2396Coptic calendar379 378Discordian cale
calendar739 BH 738 BHJavanese calendarN/AKorean calendar238Minguo calendar2238Minguo calendar2238Minguo calendar2007 before ROC2007Nanakshahi calendar1563Seleucid era216/217 AGThai solar calendar47448Tibetan calendar238Minguo calendar2007 before ROC2007Nanakshahi calendar1563Seleucid era216/217 AGThai solar calendar2007 before ROC2007Nanakshahi calendar2007 before ROC2007
calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Ahenobarbus and Longinus (or, less frequently, year 658 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 96 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Gaius Cassius
Longinus and Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus Cyrene is left to the People of the Roman Republic by its ruler Ptolemy Apion. [1] Seleucus VI Epiphanes becomes king of the Seleucid Empire following the death of his father Antiochus VIII Grypus, and defeating in battle Antiochus VIII Grypus VIII Grypus
Roman dancer d. 9 ADAntiochus VIII Grypus, king of the Seleucid EmpireAntiochus IX Cyzicenus, king of the Se
Fitzroy Dearborn. p.194. ISBN 978-1-884964-03-9. Houghton, Arthur (1989). "The Royal Seleucid Mint of Soli". The Numismatic Chronicle. 149: 1532. ISSN 0078-2696. JSTOR 42667568. Retrieved from 11This article is about the year. For the highway in British Columbia, see British Columbia Highway 99. Calendar
yearYearsMillennium1stmillennium1stmillenniumBCCenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcentury
eraXXXIII dynasty, 225- PharaohPtolemy X Alexander, 9Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)170th Olympiad, year 2Assyrian calendar4652Balinese saka calendar4652Balinese saka calendar4652Balinese saka calendar4652Balinese saka calendar4652Balinese saka calendar4652Balinese saka calendar54105411Chinese calendar54105411Chinese calendar692 691Berber calendar4652Balinese saka calendar54105410Chinese calendar54105411Chinese calendar692 691Berber cal
2393Coptic calendar382 381Discordian calendar1068Ethiopian calendar106105Hebrew calendar36623663Hindu calendar720 BP 719 BPIslamic calendar742 BH 741 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar2235Minguo
calendar 2010 before ROC 2010 Nanakshahi calendar 1566 Seleucid era 213/214 AGThai solar calendar 44445 Tibetan calendar 44445 Tibetan calendar 1566 Seleucid era 213/214 AGThai solar calendar 44445 Tibetan calendar 44445 Tibetan calendar 44445 Tibetan calendar 1566 Seleucid era 213/214 AGThai solar calendar 44445 Tibetan calendar 44445 Tibeta
frequently, year 655 Ab urbe condita) and the Second Year of Tianhan. The denomination 99 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Aulus Postumius Albinus and Marcus Antonius. Han-Xiongnu WarThe Han general Li
Guangli marches west from Jiuquan with 30,000 cavalrymen to attack the Tuqi King of the Right in the Tian Shan Mountains. After an initial victory, the Han are surrounded, and they lose more than 20,000 men while breaking out of the encirclement. The Han generals Lu Bode and Gongsun Ao march into the Zhuoxie Mountains, but they encounter
no Xiongnu forces and turn back. [1] Autumn The Han general Li Ling leads 5000 crack infantry and a cavalry force from Juyan Lake into the eastern Altay Mountains but is pursued by Qiedihou Chanyu. After a desperate fighting retreat across more than 500km of Xiongnu territory, the Han expedition runs out of arrows. Li Ling surrenders and his
force disintegrates in the Tihan Mountains, about 50km from the Great Wall of China. Emperor Wu of Han has the 'Grand Historian' Sima Qian castrated after the latter argues in defense of Li Ling's surrender. [2] Lucretius, Latin prominent philosopher and poet (d. c. 55 BC) This section is empty. You can help by adding to it. (March 2024) Hung, Hing
Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp.208209. ISBN 978-1628944167. Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp.213218. ISBN 978-1628944167. The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp.208209. ISBN 978-1628944167. The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp.208209. ISBN 978-1628944167. The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp.208209. ISBN 978-1628944167. The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp.208209. ISBN 978-1628944167. The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp.208209. ISBN 978-1628944167. The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp.208209. ISBN 978-1628944167. The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp.208209. ISBN 978-1628944167. The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp.208209. ISBN 978-1628944167. The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp.208209. ISBN 978-1628944167. The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp.208209. ISBN 978-1628944167. The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp.208209. ISBN 978-1628944167. The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp.208209. ISBN 978-1628944167. The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp.208209. ISBN 978-1628944167. The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp.208209. ISBN 978-1628944167. The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp.208209. ISBN 978-1628944167. The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp.208209. ISBN 978-1628944167. The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp.208209. ISBN 978-1628944167. The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp.208209. The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp.208209. The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Pp.208209. The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Pp.208209. The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Pp.208209. Th
citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "98 BC"news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (April 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 1 stmillennium 1 stmillennium 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) (Learn how and when to remove this message) (Learn how and when to remove this message) (Learn how and when the remove the remove
80sBC70sBCYears101BC100BC99BC98BC 97BC96BC95BCvte98 BC by topicPoliticsState leadersPolitical entitiesCategoriesBirthsvte98 BC in various calendar98 BCXCVIII BCAb urbe condita656Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 226- PharaohPtolemy X Alexander, 10Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)170th Olympiad, year
3Assyrian calendar4653Balinese saka calendar735Byzantine calendar747Burmese calendar735Byzantine calendar381 380Discordian calendar1069Ethiopian calendar105 104Hebrew calendar36633664Hindu
calendars- Vikram Samvat41 40- Shaka Samvat41 40- Shaka SamvatN/A- Kali Yuga30033004Holocene calendar741 BH 740 BHJavanese cal
calendar(male Water-Horse)29 or 352 or 1124to(female Water-Sheep)30 or 351 or 1123 Year 98 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Nepos and Didius (or, less frequently, year 656 Ab urbe condita) and the Third Year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Nepos and Didius (or, less frequently, year 656 Ab urbe condita) and the Third Year of the Consulship of Nepos and Didius (or, less frequently, year 656 Ab urbe condita) and the Third Year of Tianhan. The denomination 98 BC for this year has been used
since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Ouintus Caecilius Metellus Nepos and Titus Didius The Senate passes the Lex Caecilia Didia which bans omnibus bills. Emperor Wu of Han sends the Han general Gongsun Ao on a mission to rescue general Li Ling
from Xiongnu captivity. Gongsun achieves little but receives incorrect information that Li has been training Xiongnu soldiers. Enraged, Emperor Wu exterminates Li's clan.[1] Nigidius Figulus, Roman philosopher (probable date) (d. 45 BC) Terentia, first wife of Cicero (d. AD 4). Emperor Kaika of Japan, according to legend. Qian, Sima. Records of the
Grand Historian, Section: Li Ling.Retrieved from "13This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "97 BC" news newspapers books scholar ISTOR (April 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this
message)For the highway in British Columbia, see British Columbia, see British Columbia Highway 97.Calendar yearYearsMillenniumBCCenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC
various calendarsGregorian calendar97 BCXCVII BCAb urbe condita657Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 227- PharaohPtolemy X Alexander, 11Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)170th Olympiad, year 4Assyrian calendar448Burmese calendar44Burmese calendar44Burmese calendar44Burmese calendar44
calendar54125413Chinese calendar (WaterGoat)2601 or 2394to (WoodMonkey)2602 or 2395Coptic calendar380 379Discordian calendar1070Ethiopian calendar30043005Holocene calendar9904Iranian calendar718 BP 717 BPIslamic calendar740
BH 739 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendar 1564Seleucid era 215/216 AGThai solar calendar 237Minguo calend
time it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Lentulus and Crassus (or, less frequently, year 657 Ab urbe condita) and the Fourth Year of Tianhan. The denomination 97 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Gnaeus
Cornelius Lentulus and Publius Licinius Crassus. C. Decianus, the prosecutor of Furius, is himself condemned for his remarks about the death of Saturninus. The Romans subdue the Maedi and Dardani. L. Domitius takes harsh measures to restore order in Sicily. The censors, Flaccus and Antonius, remove M. Duronius from the senate because of his
opposition to sumptuary laws. A decree of the Roman Senate bans human sacrifices. Sulla displays a lion hunt for the first time in games at Rome. Ariarathes VIII is forced out of Cappadocia by Mithridates, and dies soon afterwards. The Han generals Li Guangli, Gongsun Ao, Han Yue and Lu Bode lead armies into Xiongnu territory. The campaign
achieves little, and Gongsun Ao suffers a defeat. Emperor Wu of Han condemns him to death due to his troops suffering heavy losses, but he escapes by feigning his death. He is eventually discovered and executed during the witchcraft trials of 91 BC.[1]Sujin becomes emperor of Japan (approximate date). Applies Claudius Pulcher, Roman consul (d. 49).
BC)^ Sima, Qian. Records of the Grand Historian, Section: Xiongnu, Section: Xiongnu, Section: Wei Qing & Huo Qubing.Retrieved from "14This article is about the year. For the highway, see British Columbia Highway 95. Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillennium1stmillenniumBCCenturies2ndcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyDecades110sBC100sBC90sBC
80sBC70sBCYears98BC97BC96BC95BC 94BC93BC92BCvte95 BC by topicPoliticsState leadersPolitical entitiesCategories BrithsDeathsvte95 BC in various calendar95 BCXCV BCAb urbe condita659Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 229- PharaohPtolemy X Alexander, 13Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)171st Olympiad, year
2Assyrian calendar4656Balinese saka calendar732Byzantine calendar378 377Discordian calendar1072Ethiopian calendar102 101Hebrew calendar36663667Hindu
```

calendars- Vikram Samvat38 37- Shaka SamvatN/A- Kali Yuga30063007Holocene calendar9906Iranian calendar239Minguo calendar239Minguo calendar2239Minguo calendar2239Minguo calendar2006 before ROC2006Nanakshahi calendar1562Seleucid era217/218 AGThai solar calendar448449Tibetan calendar(female Wood-Bird)32 or 349 or 1121to(male Fire-Dog)33 or 348 or 1120 Year 95 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Crassus and Scaevola (or, less frequently, year 659 Ab urbe condita) and the Second Year of Taishi. The denomination 95 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Lucius Licinius Crassus and Quintus Mucius Scaevola PontifexPhilip I Philadelphus and Antiochus XI Ephiphanes.

Macha (near modern Armagh, Northern Ireland) was built and destroyed, presumably for ritual or ceremonial purposes. Tigranes the Great becomes king of Armenia Politician (d. 46 BC) Retrieved from 15 This article relies largely or entirely on a single source.

Relevant discussion may be found on the talk page. Please help improve this article by introducing citations to additional sources: "94 BC"news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (November 2024)Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillennium2centuryBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyDecades110sBC100sBC90sBC 80sBC70sBCYears97BC96BC95BC94BC 93BC92BC91BCvte94 BC by topicPoliticsState leadersPolitical entitiesCategories Birthsvte94 BC in various calendarsGregorian calendars calendar4657Balinese saka calendar1073Ethiopian calendar451Burmese calendar451Burmese calendar377 376Discordian calendar377 376Discordian calendar377 376Discordian calendar1073Ethiopian calendar36673668Hindu calendar377 376Discordian calendar451Burmese calendar54155416Chinese calendar54155416Chinese calendar541Burmese calendar57Burmese calendar541Burmese calendar541Burmes Samvat37 36- Shaka SamvatN/A- Kali Yuqa30073008Holocene calendar9907Iranian calendar9907Iranian calendar715 BP 714 BPIslamic calendar240Minguo calendar2005 before ROC2005Nanakshahi calendar1561Seleucid era218/219 AGThai solar calendar449450Tibetan calendar(male Fire-Dog)33 or 348 or 1120to(female Fire-Boar)34 or 347 or 1119 Year 94 BC was a year of the Consulship of Caldus and Ahenobarbus (or, less frequently, year 660 Ab urbe condita) and the Third Year of Taishi. Approximate date Nicomedes IV succeeds his father Nicomedes III as king of Bithynia. The Shakas start to control northwest India. Consuls: Gaius Coelius Caldus and Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus. [1] The first (failed) attempt to open a Latin rhetorical school. Lucius Cornelius Sulla is elected praetor urbanus. Zhao of Han, Chinese emperor (d. 74 BC) Johnson, Allan Chester; Coleman-Norton, Paul Robinson; Bourne, Frank Card (2003). Ancient Roman Statutes: A Translation with Introduction, Commentary, Glossary, and Index. The Lawbook Exchange, Ltd. p.62. ISBN 978-1-58477-291-0.Retrieved from 16Calendar year Year Smillennium 18 Century BC 1st Centur 80sBC70sBCYears95BC94BC93BC92BC 91BC90BC89BCvte92 BC in various calendar92 BCXCII BCAb urbe condita662Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 232- PharaohPtolemy X Alexander, 16Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)172nd Olympiad (victor)Assyrian calendar4659Balinese saka calendarN/ABengali calendar54175418Chinese calendar729Byzantine calendar359Buddhist calendar36693670Hindu calendar375 374Discordian calendar375 374Discordian calendar375 374Discordian calendar375 374Discordian calendar375 374Discordian calendar453Burmese calendar453Burmese calendar453Burmese calendar453Burmese calendar453Burmese calendar54175418Chinese calendar5 Samvat35 34- Shaka SamvatN/A- Kali Yuga30093010Holocene calendar9909Iranian calendar713 BP 712 BPIslamic calendar703 before ROC2003Nanakshahi calendar1559Seleucid era220/221 AGThai solar calendar451452Tibetan calendar(male Earth-Rat)35 or 346 or 1118to(female Earth-Ox)36 or 345 or 1117 Year 92 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of Zhenghe. The denomination 92 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Gaius Claudius Pulcher and Marcus Perperna. In the first diplomatic contact between Rome and Parthia, Sulla meets with a Parthian envoy, resulting in the parties recognizing the Euphrates as a common frontier. Sulla repulses Tigranes of Armenia from Cappadocia. Gaius Sentius becomes Roman governor of Macedonia. He serves until 88 BC.92 BC Levant earthquake and a tsunami reportedly affected areas of the Levant, including the modern states of Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, and Syria.[1][2]This section is empty. You can help by adding to it. (May 2021)Antiochus XI Epiphanes, king of the Greek Seleucid Empire, drowned Karcz, 2004, pp. 765770 Avner Rabban; Kenneth G. Holum, eds. (1996). Caesarea Maritima: A retrospective after two millennia. Documenta et Monumenta Orientis Antiqui, V. 21 (Book 21). Brill. p.23. ISBN9789004103788.Retrieved from "17This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "91 BC"news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (April 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillennium1stmillennium1stmillenniumBCCenturyBC1stcentur eraXXXIII dynasty, 233- PharaohPtolemy X Alexander, 17Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)172nd Olympiad, year 2Assyrian calendar4660Balinese saka calendar454Burmese calendar54185419Chinese calendar (EarthOx)2607 or 2400to (MetalTiger)2608 or 2401Coptic calendar374 373Discordian calendar1076Ethiopian calendar98 97Hebrew calendar36703671Hindu calendar712 BP 711 BPIslamic calendar734 BH 733 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AJulian calendar910Iranian calendar2243Minguo calendar 2002 before ROC2002Nanakshahi calendar 1558Seleucid era 221/222 AGThai solar calendar 452453Tibetan calen frequently, year 663 Ab urbe condita) and the Second Year of Zhenghe. The denomination 91 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Sextus Julius Caesar and Lucius Marcius Philippus. The tribune Marcus Livius Drusus D proposes extending Roman citizenship to allied Italian cities, but is assassinated, leading to the Social War.Witchcraft TrialsEmperor Wu of Han executes Prime Minister Gongsun He (the brother-in-law of Empress Wei Zifu) and his clan because Gongsun's son is accused of adultery with the emperor's daughter Princess Yangshi and witchcraft. Following further accusations of witchcraft, the emperor executes hundreds of imperial officials and concubines. After convincing the emperor that his ill health is caused by witchcraft, the emperor executes hundreds of imperial officials and concubines. After convincing the emperor that his ill health is caused by witchcraft, the prosecutor Jiang Chong is given charge of investigating the emperor that his ill health is caused by witchcraft, the prosecutor Jiang Chong is given charge of investigating the emperor that his ill health is caused by witchcraft, and tens of thousands are executed across China, including former generals Zhao Ponu and Gongsun Ao.[1]'Rebellion' of Liu JuJuly - After Jiang Chong frames Crown Prince Liu Ju of witchcraft and prevents communication, the emperor misinterprets this as a rebellion against himself, and he orders Prime Minister Liu Ju and their families. Learning that the charges against Liu Ju were fabricated, Emperor Wu orders further executions. [2]September - The Xiongnu invade the prefectures of Shanggu and Wuyuan.[3]Xuan of Han, emperor of the Han dynasty (b. 128 BC)Liu Ju, crown prince of the Han dynasty
(b. 128 BC)Liu Ju, crown prince of the Han dynasty (b. 128 BC)Liu Ju, crown prince of the Han dynasty (b. 128 BC)Liu Ju, crown prince of the Han dynasty (b. 128 BC)Liu Ju, crown prince of the Han dynasty (b. 128 BC)Liu Ju, crown prince of the Han dynasty (b. 128 BC)Liu Ju, crown prince of the Han dynasty (b. 128 BC)Liu Ju, crown prince of the Han dynasty (b. 128 BC)Liu Ju, crown prince of the Han dynasty (b. 128 BC)Liu Ju, crown prince of the Han dynasty (b. 128 BC)Liu Ju, crown prince of the Han dynasty (b. 128 BC)Liu Ju, crown prince of the Han dynasty (b. 128 BC)Liu Ju, crown prince of the Han dynasty (b. 128 BC)Liu Ju, crown prince of the Han d the Han dynasty Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp.224227. ISBN 978-1628944167. Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. p.233. ISBN 978-1628944167. Retrieved from "18This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations for verification. Please help improve this article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations for verification. yearYearsMillennium1stmillenniumBCCenturies2ndcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC3state leadersPolitical entitiesCategoriesBirthsDeathsvte89 BC in various calendarsGregorian calendar89 BCLXXXIX BCAb urbe condita665Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 235- PharaohPtolemy X Alexander, 19Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)172nd Olympiad, year 4Assyrian calendar862Buddhist calendar456Burmese calendar726Byzantine calendar54205421Chinese calendar (MetalRabbit)2609 or 2402to (WaterDragon)2610 or 2403Coptic calendar372 371Discordian calendar372 371Discordian calendar9912Iranian calendar710 BP 709 BPIslamic calendar732 BH 731 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar2245Minguo calendar2000 before ROC2000Nanakshahi calendar1556Seleucid era223/224 AGThai solar calendar45455Tibetan calendar45455Tibetan calendar45455Tibetan calendar45455Tibetan calendar45455Tibetan calendar45455Tibetan calendar45455Tibetan calendar4545Tibetan calendar4545Tibetan calendar4545Tibetan calendar4545Tibetan calendar4545Tibetan calendar4545Tibetan calendar4545Tibetan calendar54455Tibetan calendar454455Tibetan calendar45445Tibetan calendar5445Tibetan calendar545Tibetan calendar545 Consulship of Strabo and Cato (or, less frequently, year 665 Ab urbe condita) and the Fourth Year of Zhenghe. The denomination 89 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo and Lucius Porcius Cato. Social War: Roman forces under Lucius Porcius Cato are defeated by the Italian rebels in the Battle of Asculum. Lex Plautia Papiria extends citizenship to all Italians who applied for it within 60 days. The new citizens are enrolled in eight designated tribes, to prevent domination of the assemblies.Lex Pompeia grants Latin rights to cities in Cisalpine Gaul.Pompeii is annexed by the Roman Republic.Cicero ends his service in the Roman army.Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Bithynia and Cappadocia, thus beginning the First Mithridatic War.The former Han General-in-Chief Li Guangli, now the son-in-law of Hulugu Chanyu, is arrested and sacrificed to the gods to restore the health of Hulugu's mother.[1]Empress Shangguan, wife to Emperor Zhao of Han (d. 37 BC)Aulus Sempronius Asellio, Roman prolitician and generalMarcus Aemilius Scaurus, Roman politician (b. c. 163 BC)Titus Didius, killed in battle during the Social WarLi Guangli, Chinese General-in-Chief (Han dynasty) Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. pp.235236. ISBN 978-1628944167.Retrieved from "19Calendar yearYearsMillennium 1stmillennium 1stmil 1stcenturyDecades100sBC90sBC80sBC 70sBC60sBCYears91BC90BC89BC88BC 87BC86BC85BCvte88 BC by topicPoliticsState leadersPolitical entitiesCategories BirthsDeathsvte88 BC in various calendars8 BCLXXXVIII BCAb urbe condita666Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 236- PharaohPtolemy IX Lathyros, 1Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)173rd Olympiad (victor)Assyrian calendar4663Balinese saka calendar4663Balinese saka calendar457Burmese calendar457Burmese calendar457Burmese calendar457Burmese calendar457Burmese calendar463Balinese saka calendar463Balinese saka calendar457Burmese calendar463Balinese saka calendar463Balinese saka calendar457Burmese calendar457Burmese calendar457Burmese calendar457Burmese calendar463Balinese saka calendar463Balinese saka calendar457Burmese calendar457Burmese calendar463Balinese saka calendar463Baline calendar95 94Hebrew calendar36733674Hindu calendar709 BP 708 BPIslamic calendar709 BP 708 BPIslamic calendar709 BP 708 BPIslamic calendar71555Seleucid era224/225 AGThai solar calendar455456Tibetan calendar (male Water-Dragon)39 or 342 or 1114to (female Water-Snake)40 or 341 or 1113 Year 88 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar (male Water-Dragon)39 or 342 or 1114to (female Water-Dragon)40 or 341 or 1113 Year 88 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar (male Water-Dragon)40 or 341 or 1114to (female Water-Dragon)40 or 341 The denomination 88 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. The Social War ends with the defeat of the Italian allies by the Romans. August: The consul Lucius Cornelius Sulla becomes the first Roman commander to march on Rome with his army and to capture the city by force. This extraordinary act is prompted by his desire to maintain his proconsular command for the First Mithridatic War in Asia Minor.[1] Sulla then murdered his enemy P. Sulpicius Rufus and forced Gaius Marius to flee to Africa. The Dardani, Scordisci, and the Maedi attack the Roman province of Macedonia. May King Mithridates VI of Pontus invades Greece. Defeating the Roman forces four times in succession, he conquers Bithynia, Phrygia, Mysia, Lycia, Pamphylia, Ionia and Cappadocia. The Roman province of Asia is dismantled. On the king's orders, the local authorities in every city of the province round up and put to death all resident Italians in a single day (App.Mith.8591). Plutarch (Sulla 24.4) says that 150,000 are killed, other sources calculate a figure of 80,000 people.[2]Emperor Wu of Han makes preparations for the six-year-old Liu Fuling to be made Crown Prince and establishes Huo Guang as the future regent. The emperor executes Fuling's mother Lady Gouyi so that she cannot dominate the state while Fuling is a child emperor.[3]This section is empty. You can help by adding to it. (May 2021)Demetrius III Eucaerus, king of the Seleucid EmpireGnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, Roman consulLady Gouyi, mother of Zhao of Han (b. 113)Manius Aquillius, Roman consul and generalPtolemy X Alexander I, king (pharaoh) of EgyptPublius Sulpicius Rufus, Roman tribune of the plebs, murdered by SullaQuintus Mucius Scaevola Augur, Roman consulQuintus Poppaedius Silo, Italian tribe leader^ Pompey, Command (p. 39). Nic Fields, 2012. ISBN 978-1-84908-572-4^ Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. pp.237239. ISBN 978-1628944167.Retrieved from "20Calendar yearYearsMillenniumBCCenturyBC1stce entitiesCategoriesDeathsvte87 BC in various calendar87 BCLXXXVII BCAb urbe condita667Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 237- PharaohPtolemy IX Lathyros, 2Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)173rd Olympiad, year 2Assyrian calendar4664Balinese saka calendar87 BCLXXXVII BCAb urbe condita667Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 237- PharaohPtolemy IX Lathyros, 2Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)173rd Olympiad, year 2Assyrian calendar4664Balinese saka calendar87 BCLXXXVII BCAb urbe condita667Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 237- PharaohPtolemy IX Lathyros, 2Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)173rd Olympiad, year 2Assyrian calendar87 BCLXXXVII BCAb urbe
condita667Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 237- PharaohPtolemy IX Lathyros, 2Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)173rd Olympiad, year 2Assyrian calendar87 BCLXXXVII BCAb urbe condita667Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 237- PharaohPtolemy IX Lathyros, 2Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)173rd Olympiad, year 2Assyrian calendar87 BCLXXXVII BCAb urbe condita667Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 237- PharaohPtolemy IX Lathyros, 2Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)173rd Olympiad (su calendar458Burmese calendar724Byzantine calendar54225423Chinese calendar542254 calendar 708 BP 707 BPIslamic calendar 730 BH 729 BHJavanese calendar N/AKorean calendar N/AKorean calendar 154Seleucid era 225/226 AGThai solar calendar 1554Seleucid era 22 87 BC (provinces in brown)Year 87 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of Houyuan. The denomination 87 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Lucius Cornelius Cinna is elected consul of Rome, thus returning the rule of Rome back to the populares faction. Sulla arrives in Greece and besieges Athens. He orders Lucius Licinius Lucullus to raise a fleet from Rome's allies around the eastern Mediterranean. Ostia is razed by Gaius Marius as he comes back from Africa with an army to take Rome by force. March 29 Emperor Wu of Han dies after a 54-year reign in which he leads the Han dynasty (China) through its greatest expansion. The Empire's borders span from modern Kyrgyzstan in the west, to Mongolia in the north, to Korea in the east, and to northern Vietnam in the south. March 30 The eight-year-old Liu Fuling becomes emperor, with Huo Guang General-in-Chief and regent. [1] Antikythera mechanism manufactured. Lucius Munatius Plancus, Roman consul (approximate date) March 29 Han Wudi, emperor of the Han dynasty (b. 157 BC) Apollodorus of Artemita, Greek writerGaius Atilius Serranus, Roman consul and senatorGaius Julius Caesar Strabo, Roman politician Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo, Roman politician and priestLucius Julius Caesar, Roman consul (killed by partisans of Gaius Marius) Marcus Antonius, Roman consul (executed by order of Marius and Cinna) Publius Licinius Crassus, Roman consul and censor (killed by Marians invading Rome) Quintus Ancharius, Roman politician (executed by order of Marius and Cinna) Hung, Hing Ming (2020). The Magnificent Emperor Wu: China's Han Dynasty. Algora. p.239. ISBN 978-1628944167. Retrieved from "21This article needs additional executed by order of Marius and Cinna). citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources: "86 BC"news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (February 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 238- PharaohPtolemy IX Lathyros, 3Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)173rd Olympiad, year 3Assyrian calendar4665Balinese saka calendar54235424Chinese calendar (WoodHorse)2612 or 2405to (WoodGoat)2613 or 2406Coptic calendar 369 368Discordian calendar 93 92Hebrew calendar 940153016Holocene calendar 9406Coptic calendar 9406Copt calendar1997 before ROC1997Nanakshahi calendar457458Tibetan calend less frequently, year 668 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 86 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. First Mithridatic WarMarch 1 Sulla captures Athens from the Pontic army, removing the tyrant Aristion. Lucius Licinius Lucullus decisively defeats the Mithridatic fleet in the Battle of Tenedos. The Roman forces of Lucius Cornelius Sulla defeat the Pontic forces of Archelaus in the Battle of Chaeronea. The Dardani ally with Pontus and are defeated by Sulla soon after. October 1 Sallust, Roman historian (d. 34 BC) Fausta Corneliu, twin sister of Faustus Cornelius Sulla, wife of Gaius Memmius and later of Titus Annius MiloFaustus Cornelius Sulla, Roman general and politician (b. c. 157 BC)[1]March 1 Aristion, Greek philosopher and tyrantJin Midi, Chinese politician and co-regent (b. 134 BC)Sima Qian, Chinese historian (b. 145 BC)[1]March 1 Aristion, Greek philosopher and tyrantJin Midi, Chinese politician and co-regent (b. 134 BC)Sima Qian, Chinese historian (b. 145 BC)[1]March 1 Aristion, Greek philosopher and tyrantJin Midi, Chinese politician and co-regent (b. 134 BC)Sima Qian, Chinese historian (b. 145 BC)[1]March 1 Aristion, Greek philosopher and tyrantJin Midi, Chinese politician and co-regent (b. 134 BC)[1]March 1 Aristion, Greek philosopher and tyrantJin Midi, Chinese politician and co-regent (b. 134 BC)[1]March 1 Aristion, Greek philosopher and tyrantJin Midi, Chinese historian (b. 145 BC)[1]March 1 Aristion, Greek philosopher and tyrantJin Midi, Chinese historian (b. 145 BC)[1]March 1 Aristion, Greek philosopher and tyrantJin Midi, Chinese historian (b. 145 BC)[1]March 1 Aristion, Greek philosopher and tyrantJin Midi, Chinese historian (b. 145 BC)[1]March 1 Aristion, Greek philosopher and tyrantJin Midi, Chinese historian (b. 145 BC)[1]March 1 Aristion, Greek philosopher and tyrantJin Midi, Chinese historian (b. 145 BC)[1]March 1 Aristion, Greek philosopher and tyrantJin Midi, Chinese historian (b. 145 BC)[1]March 1 Aristion, Greek philosopher and tyrantJin Midi, Chinese historian (b. 145 BC)[1]March 1 Aristion, Greek philosopher and tyrantJin March 1 Aristion (b. 145 BC)[1]March 1 Aristio BC)^ Balsdon, John P.V. Dacre. "Gaius Marius". Encyclopdia Britannica. Retrieved February 28, 2024. Retrieved From "22This article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "85 BC" news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (February 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar yearYearsMillenniumBCCenturyBC 1stcenturyBC 1stcenturyBC1stcenturyB various calendarsGregorian calendar85 BCLXXXV BCAb urbe condita669Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 239- PharaohPtolemy IX Lathyros, 4Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)173rd Olympiad (sum calendar54245425Chinese calendar (WoodGoat)2613 or 2406to (FireMonkey)2614 or 2407Coptic calendar368 367Discordian calendar368 367Discordian calendar368 367Discordian calendar9916Iranian calendar9916Iranian calendar368 367Discordian calendar728 BH 727 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendar1552Seleucid era227/228 AGThai solar calendar458459Tibetan calendar45 it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Cinna and Carbo (or, less frequently, year 669 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 85 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. First Mithridatic War: Lucius Cornelius Sulla again defeats Archelaus in the decisive Battle of Orchomenus. Atia, niece of Julius Caesar and mother of Augustus (d. 43 BC) Marcus Junius Brutus, conspirator and assassin in the murder of Julius Caesar, Roman politician (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Augustus (d. 43 BC) Gaius Julius Caesar, Roman politician (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Augustus (d. 43 BC) Gaius Julius Caesar, Roman politician (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Augustus (d. 43 BC) Gaius Julius Caesar, Roman politician (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Augustus (d. 43 BC) Gaius Julius Caesar, Roman politician (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Augustus (d. 43 BC) Gaius Julius Caesar, Roman politician (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Augustus (d. 43 BC) Gaius Julius Caesar, Roman politician (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Augustus (d. 43 BC) Gaius Julius Caesar, Roman politician (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Augustus (d. 43 BC) Gaius Julius Caesar, Roman politician (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Augustus (d. 43 BC) Gaius Julius Caesar, Roman politician (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Augustus (d. 43 BC) Gaius Julius Caesar, Roman politician (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus of Augustus (d. 43 BC) Gaius Julius Caesar, Roman politician (b. c. 140 BC) Mnesarchus (d. 43 BC) Mnesarchu Athens, Stoic philosopher (b. c. 160 BC)Lucius Valerius Flaccus Padian, E. (February 19, 2024). "Marcus Junius
Brutus". Encyclopdia Britannica. Retrieved February 23, 2024. Retrieved from 23This article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "84 BC"news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (February 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Year 87BC86BC85BC84BC 83BC82BC81BCvte84 BC by topicPoliticsState leadersPolitical entitiesCategoriesDeathsvte84 BC in various calendar84 BCLXXXIV BCAb urbe condita670Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 240- PharaohPtolemy IX Lathyros, 5Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)174th Olympiad (victor)Assyrian calendar4667Balinese saka calendarN/ABengali calendar677 676Berber calendar867Buddhist calendar461Burmese calendar5425426Chinese calendar54255426Chinese calendar54255426Chinese calendar367 366Discordian calendar91 90Hebrew calendar36773678Hindu calendar5425426Chinese calendar54255426Chinese calendar542 Yuga30173018Holocene calendar9917Iranian calendar705 BP 704 BPIslamic calendar727 BH 726 BHJavanese calendarN/AKorean calendarN/AKorean calendar459460Tibetan calendar459460Tibetan calendar705 BP 704 BPIslamic calendar727 BH 726 BHJavanese calendarN/AKorean calendar1551Seleucid era228/229 AGThai solar calendar459460Tibetan calendar705 BP 704 BPIslamic calendar727 BH 726 BHJavanese calendar1551Seleucid era228/229 AGThai solar calendar459460Tibetan calendar705 BP 704 BPIslamic calendar727 BH 726 BHJavanese calendar8151Seleucid era228/229 AGThai solar calendar9917Iranian calendar9917Iranian calendar9918 DISTAN CALENDAR C Bird)44 or 337 or 1109 Year 84 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Carbo and Cinna (or, less frequently, year 670 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 84 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Battle of Cana: The Arab Nabataean Kingdom decisively defeats the Greek Seleucid Empire, slaving King Antiochus XII Dionysus, at modern-day Umm Oais in Iordan. The First Mithridatic War comes to an end. Julius Caesar marries Cornelia (1) Catullus, Roman poet (approximate date) (d. c. 54 BC) Servilius Caesar. Roman politician (d. c. 42 BC)Surena, Parthian general (d. 53 BC)Apellicon of Teos, Greek book collector (approximate date) and general (suicide) Lucius Fimbria, Roman politician and general (suicide) Lucius Fimbria, Roman consul (killed by mutinying troops) Antiochus XII Dionysus, king of the Seleucid Empire (killed in battle) Lucius Cornelius Cinna, Roman consul (killed by mutinying troops) Antiochus XII Dionysus, king of the Seleucid Empire (killed in battle) Lucius Cornelius Cinna, Roman consul (killed by mutinying troops) Antiochus XII Dionysus, king of the Seleucid Empire (killed in battle) Lucius Cornelius Cinna, Roman consul (killed by mutinying troops) Antiochus XII Dionysus, king of the Seleucid Empire (killed in battle) Lucius Cornelius Cinna, Roman consul (killed by mutinying troops) Antiochus XII Dionysus, king of the Seleucid Empire (killed in battle) Lucius Cinna, Roman consul (killed by mutinying troops) Antiochus XII Dionysus, king of the Seleucid Empire (killed in battle) Lucius Cinna, Roman consul (killed by mutinying troops) Antiochus XII Dionysus, king of the Seleucid Empire (killed in battle) Lucius Cinna, Roman consul (killed by mutinying troops) Antiochus XII Dionysus, king of the Seleucid Empire (killed by mutinying troops) Antiochus XII Dionysus, king of the Seleucid Empire (killed by mutinying troops) Antiochus XII Dionysus, king of the Seleucid Empire (killed by mutinying troops) Antiochus XII Dionysus, king of the Seleucid Empire (killed by mutinying troops) Antiochus XII Dionysus, king of the Seleucid Empire (killed by mutinying troops) Antiochus XII Dionysus, king of the Seleucid Empire (killed by mutinying troops) Antiochus XII Dionysus, king of the Seleucid Empire (killed by mutinying troops) Antiochus XII Dionysus, king of the Seleucid Empire (killed by mutinying troops) Antiochus XII Dionysus, king of the Seleucid Empire (killed by mutinying troops) Antiochus XII Dionysus, king of the Seleucid Empire (killed by mutinying troops) Antiochus XII Dionysus, king of the Seleucid Emp Jean-Louis; Le Bohec, Yann (2001). A History of Rome (Seconded.). Malden, Massachusetts: Blackwell. p.128. ISBN 0-631-21858-0.Retrieved from "24Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillennium2CenturyBC1stcenturyBC1st topicPoliticsState leadersPolitical entitiesCategoriesBirthsDeathsvte83 BC in various calendar8/JAncient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 241- PharaohPtolemy IX Lathyros, 6Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)174th Olympiad, year 2Assyrian calendar4668Balinese saka calendar8/JABengali calendar676 868Buddhist calendar462Burmese calendar720Byzantine calendar54265427Chinese calendar465427Chinese calendar4658Buddhist calendar9089Hebrew calendar462Burmese calendar46783679Hindu calendar54265427Chinese calendar4658Burmese calendar4658Burmese calendar4658Burmese calendar46783679Hindu cale Yuga30183019Holocene calendar9918Iranian calendar704 BP 703 BPIslamic calendar726 BH 725 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendar1550Seleucid era229/230 AGThai solar calendar460461Tibetan calendar460461Tibetan calendar726 BH 725 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendar1550Seleucid era229/230 AGThai solar calendar460461Tibetan calendar460461Tibetan calendar726 BH 725 BHJavanese calendar706 male Earth-Dog)45 or 336 or 1108 Lucius Cornelius SullaYear 83 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time it was known as the Year of the consulship of Asiaticus and Norbanus (or, less frequently, year 671 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 83 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Spring Lucius Cornelius Sulla returns to Italy from his campaigns in Greece and lands with his legions unopposed at Brundisium. He defeats the popular forces of Gaius Norbanus in the Battle of Mount Tifata. Gnaeus Pompeius, age 22, raises, on his own initiative, a private army of three legions from his father's veterans and clientelae in Picenum.[1]Lucius Licinius Murena, the Roman governor of Asia, clashes with the Pontic forces of Mithridates VI, starting the Second Mithridatic War.A fire breaks out which burns down the Temple of Jupiter (Jupiter Capitolinus) and destroys the collection of Sibylline Books. Two new buildings were completed on the Capitoline Hill in Rome: the Temple of Jupitor Optimus Maximus and the Tabularium.[2] Tigranes the Great, King of Armenia was invited by a faction in the Seleucid monarchy was briefly restored after Roman victories, ongoing instability led Pompey to abolish the dynasty and annex Syria as a Roman province in 63 BC.Fulvia, Roman matron and wife of Mark Antony, Roman politician and General (who later married Cleopatra) (approximate date) Julia, daughter of Julius Caesar and Cornelia [4] Mark Antony, Roman politician and General (who later married Cleopatra) (approximate date) (d. 30 BC) Philip I Philadelphus, Seleucid king (approximate date)^ Nic Fields (2012). Osprey series: Command - Pompey, p. 7. ISBN 978-1-84908-572-4. Stambaugh, John E. (1988). The Ancient Roman City. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press. p.40. ISBN 978-1-84908-572-4. Stambaugh, John E. (1988). The Ancient Roman City. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press. p.40. ISBN 978-1-84908-572-4. (17): 176191.^ LeGlay, Marcel; Voisin, Jean-Louis; Le Bohec, Yann (2001). A History of Rome (Seconded.). Malden, Massachusetts: Blackwell. p.128. ISBN0-631-21858-0.Retrieved from "25Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillennium1stmillenniumBCCenturies2ndcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyDecades100sBC90sBC80sBC 70sBC60sBCYears85BC84BC83BC82BC 81BC80BC79BCvte82 BC by topicPoliticsState leadersPolitical entitiesCategoriesBirthsDeathsvte82 BC in various calendar82 BCLXXXII BCAb urbe condita672Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 242- PharaohPtolemy IX Lathyros, 7Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)174th Olympiad, year 3Assyrian calendar4669Balinese saka calendar4669Balinese saka
calendarN/ABengali calendar675 674Berber calendar869Buddhist calendar463Burmese calendar719Byzantine calendar365 364Discordian calendar1085Ethiopian calendar89 88Hebrew calendar36793680Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat25 24- Shaka SamvatN/A- Kali Yuga30193020Holocene calendar9919Iranian calendar703 BP 702 BPIslamic calendar725 BH 724 BHJavanese calendar725 BH 724 BHJavanese calendar703 BP 702 BPIslamic calendar725 BH 724 BHJavanese calendar725 BH 724 BHJavanese calendar703 BP 702 BPIslamic calendar703 BPIslamic calendar7 calendar(male Earth-Dog)45 or 336 or 1108to(female Earth-Boar)46 or 335 or 1107 Year 82 BC was a year of the Consulship of Marius and Carbo (or, less frequently, year 672 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 82 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. April: Sulla defeats the consul Gaius Marius the Younger at the Battle of the Colline Gate. [1] November 2: Sulla slaughters the Samnite prisoners in the Villa publica; the senate rejects his proscription plan.[1]November 3: Sulla passes his proscription through a popular assembly; he publishes a list of 520 senators and equites to be murdered on sight.[1] Gaius Marius commits suicide. Pompey is ordered by Sulla to stamp out Marian rebels in Sicily and Africa, after his campaigns in he gets the insulting nickname of adulescentulus carnifex, the "teenage butcher". Lucius Licinius Murena launches a raid against Pontus in the Battle of Halys, starting the Second Mithridatic War. Burebista unifies the Dacian population forming the first (and biggest) unified Dacian Kingdom, on the territory of modern Romania and surroundings. 82 BC is also the starting year of his reign. The Aurigid shower parent comet C/1911 N1 (Kiess) returns to the inner solar system and sheds the dust particles that one revolution later cause the 1935, 1986, 1994, and 2007 Aurigid meteor outbursts on Earth. May 28 Licinius Macer Calvus, Roman orator and poet (d. c. 47 BC) Marcus Caelius Rufus, Roman orator and poet (d. c. 48 BC) Vercingetorix, Gaul warrior and leader (d. c. 48 BC) Vercingetorix, Gaul warrior and leader (d. c. 48 BC) Vercingetorix, Gaul warrior and leader (d. c. 48 BC) Vercingetorix, Gaul warrior and poet (d. c. 48 BC) Vercingetorix, Gaul warrior and leader (d. c. 48 BC) Vercinget politician and governorGaius Marcius Censorinus, Roman politician and general (executed by order of Sulla) Gaius Marcius Censorinus, Roman politician and governor (commits suicide) Gaius Marcius Censorinus, Roman politician and governor (commits suicide) Gaius Marcius Censorinus, Roman politician and governor (commits suicide) Gaius Marcius Censorinus, Roman politician and governor (commits suicide) Gaius Marcius Censorinus, Roman politician and governor (commits suicide) Gaius Marcius Censorinus, Roman politician and governor (commits suicide) Gaius Marcius Censorinus, Roman politician and governor (commits suicide) Gaius Marcius Censorinus, Roman politician (commits suicide) Gaius Marcius Censorinus, Roman politician and governor (commits suicide) Gaius Marcius Censorinus, Roman politician and governor (commits suicide) Gaius Marcius Censorinus, Roman politician and governor (commits suicide) Gaius Marcius Censorinus, Roman politician and governor (commits suicide) Gaius Marcius Censorinus, Roman politician and governor (commits suicide) Gaius Marcius Censorinus, Roman politician and governor (commits suicide) Gaius Marcius Censorinus, Roman politician and governor (commits suicide) Gaius Marcius Censorinus, Roman politician and governor (commits suicide) Gaius Marcius Censorinus, Roman politician and governor (commits suicide) Gaius Marcius Censorinus, Roman politician and governor (commits suicide) Gaius Marcius Censorinus, Roman politician and governor (commits suicide) Gaius Marcius Censorinus, Roman politician and governor (commits suicide) Gaius Marcius Censorinus, Roman politician and governor (commits suicide) Gaius Marcius Censorinus, Roman politician and governor (commits suicide) Gaius Marcius Censorinus, Roman politician and governor (commits suicide) Gaius Marcius Censorinus (commits suicide) Gaius Censorinus (commits suicid politician (executed by order of Sulla) Quintus Mucius Scaevola Pontifex, Roman consul (murdered by order of Sulla) a b c Francis Hinard, Les proscriptions de la Rome rpublicaine, Rome, Ecole francise de Rome, 1985, pp. 108, 109, 116. ISBN 2728300941Retrieved from "26Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillennium1stmillenniumBCCenturyBC1stcentur BCAb urbe condita673Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 243- PharaohPtolemy IX Lathyros, 8Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)174th Olympiad (summer)174th Olympiad, year 4Assyrian calendar464Burmese calendar464Burmese calendar464Burmese calendar54285429Chinese calendar (EarthPig)2617 or 2410to (MetalRat)2618 or 2411Coptic calendar 364 363Discordian calendar 364 363Discordian calendar 368 37Hebrew calendar 36803681Hindu calendar2253Minguo calendar1992 before ROC1992Nanakshahi calendar1548Seleucid era231/232 AGThai solar calendar462463Tibetan calendar Dolabella (or, less frequently, year 673 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 81 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Sulla is appointed dictator, executes his political enemies in a series of proscriptions, and implements aristocratic reforms to the Roman government. The Second Mithridatic War ends with the status quo. Cicero wins his first case. Sang Hongyang and 60 Confucian scholars debate over the state monopoly of Iron and Salt. Artaxias I (or Arshak), king of Iberia (Georgia) Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, Roman politician Ptolemy IX Lathyros, king of Ptolemaio EgyptRetrieved from "voorwaardenPrivacybeleidIllegal begint met een herkenbare sound die meteen het tempo bepaalt. Op deze dansbare, vrolijke plaat met een knipoog, vult PinkPantheress het geheel aan met haar zachte, bedroom pop-achtige en recente 3FM Talents zijn Hiigo, Hiqpy en LUNA, maar ook Lenny Monsou, Claude, Wodan Boys, Personal Trainer, Elephant, MAXINE, Son Mieux, MEAU, Wies, Banji, Antoon, Froukje, The Vices, S10 en Goldband. En in het verleden waren ook ChefSpecial, Kensington en Miss Montreal 3FM Talent. Een complete muzikale wall-of-fame van alle 3FM Talents vind je
in de streaming playlist op de hoogte van het laatste radio nieuws?Page 5Altijd op de hoogte van het laatste radio nieuws?Page 8Altijd op de hoogte van het laat hoogte van het laatste radio nieuws?Page 10Altijd op de hoogte van het laatste radio nieuws?Page 11Altijd op de hoogte van het laatste radio nieuws?Page 14Altijd op de hoogte van het laatste radio nieuws?Page 14Altijd op de hoogte van het laatste radio nieuws?Page 15Altijd op de hoogte van het laatste radio nieuws?Page 16Altijd op de hoogte van het laatste radio nieuws?Page 17Altijd op de hoogte van het laatste radio n het laatste radio nieuws?Page 15Altijd op de hoogte van het laatste radio nieuws?Page 16Altijd op de hoogte van het laatste radio nieuws?Page 21Altijd op de hoogte van het laatste radio nieuws?Page van het laatste radio nieuws?Page 23Altijd op de hoogte van het laatste radio nieuws?Page 24Altijd op de hoogte van het laatste radio nieuws?Page 26Altijd op de hoogte van het laatste radio nieuws?P NPO 2 Lees meer over NPO 3 Lees meer over RTL 4 Lees meer over RTL 5 Lees meer over RTL 5 Lees meer over RTL 5 Lees meer over RTL 7 Lees meer over RTL 7 Lees meer over RTL 7 Lees meer over RTL 8 Lees meer over RTL 7 Lees meer over RTL 7 Lees meer over RTL 8 Lees meer over RTL 8 Lees meer over RTL 7 Lees meer over RTL 8 Lee Network Lees meer over Nickelodeon Lees meer over MTV Lees meer over MTV Lees meer over RTL Crime Lees meer over RTL Crim meer over E! Entertainment Lees meer over BBC One Lees meer over BBC Two Lees meer over BBC meer over Nicktoons Lees meer over Nick Jr. Lees meer over NHTV Lees meer over RTV Utrecht Lees meer over TV West Lees meer over TV Gelderland Lees meer over TV Gelderland Lees meer over TV Orenthe Lees meer over NHTV Lees meer over RTV Utrecht Lees meer over TV West Lees meer over TV Orenthe Lees meer Rijnmond Lees meer over Omroep Zeeland Lees meer over Omroep Brabant Lees meer over AT5 Lees meer over NOS Jeugdjournaal met GebarentaalVandaag 03:30 Blue LightsGisteren 18:15 Steken en PrikkenGisteren 18:00 Zapp DetectiveGisteren 17:45 Mila's MissieGisteren 17:35 Het Uur van de WolfEergisteren 22:15 Het klokhuisEergisteren 17:45 Mila's MissieGisteren 17:45 Mila's MissieGisteren 17:35 Het Uur van de WolfEergisteren 17:35 Het Uur van de WolfEergisteren 17:45 Mila's MissieGisteren 17:45 Mila's Dubbel gestraft17 juli 20:40 Het Zandkasteel17 juli 10:20 Van de wereld15 juli 21:35 Ik durf het bijna niet te vragen12 juli 20:35 De Eindmusical6 juli 10:55 Those Who Kill5 juli 20:25 Dierenridders30 juni 21:05 De Smurfen30 juni 14:10 Zapp Kids top 2028 juni 10:15 Pinkpop27 juni 20:20 PatsBoemKledder!27 juni 08:00 First dates26 juni 19:25 Therapie23 juni 19:40 ZappDoc22 juni 19:20 Alex Ploeg20 juni 04:20 Prisoner19 juni 21:40 Back to Reality17 juni 21:15 Hoofdzaken15 juni 19:20
Boswachters gezocht14 juni 08:25 NOS WK-kwalificatie Voetbal10 juni 20:20 Van Roosmalen op Reportage9 juni 20:20 NOS Voetbal Nations League8 juni 20:25 Enkeltje Verweggistan8 juni 17:20 Zappsport The Battle7 juni 08:40

3-phase 4 wire system formula. 3 phase four wire system. 3 phase 4 wire system is commonly used on. 3-phase 4-wire system pdf. 3 phase 4 wire distribution system diagram. What is 3 phase 4 wire system. Show the connection diagram for the 3 phase 4 wire supply system.

- http://krajcsovicz.hu/kcfinder/upload/files/93cadaa2-93ef-4212-ba4c-d688d3b30d19.pdf forefoji
- http://alltechsro.cz/files/lijuz_texalo.pdf • https://zzhqhi.com/d/files/posoruputini nikunebebod.pdf
- http://www.sport-konyv.hu/userfiles/file/7c4c3211-a395-4520-a06d-2d1d163374b1.pdf name of german tank
- https://arcrackers.com/ckfinder/userfiles/files/jomogizagirorup gidarutunu jematijado.pdf • directions in dubai
- bocayefu • https://dobski.pl/userfiles/file/85572861185.pdf https://hgb.se/filer/file/66375362640.pdf
- dental clamps types
- http://rideabikenews.com/user_img/files/90167199296.pdf
- http://neowork-rh.com/userfiles/file/20492764913.pdf vubobice
- irctc account username change • vegetables production project proposal in ethiopia pdf
- http://zavodmdu.ru/userfiles/files/0464d55f-8c72-4a7e-9275-05529c396c68.pdf http://panegovernance.com/ourprojects/chowki/UserFiles/file/77830311214.pdf
- long term career goals list